WHITE FLIGHT
FROM AFRICA

AT the time of decolonisation there were nearly three million whites in Africa north of South Africa and Namibia. A decade after independence more than two million of them — just over three-quarters — had left.

The majority headed for Europe — mainly France, Portugal and Belgium — Britain, other Commonwealth countries, South Africa and Israel. A large number of Asians also left Kenya, Uganda and Malawi.

The phenomenon of “Euro-flight” was not universal, however. More African countries — Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Djibouti and Senegal — increased their white populations after independence.

In a number of others, the white populations increased after some time had lapsed following independence. These represent gains represented considerable white population growth.

In addition to the four cases of uninterrupted gains referred to earlier, “replacement gains” occurred in Algeria, Mozambique, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Angola. The total of these gains amounted to 243,500 people.

The ratio between these and the 2.1-million “Euroflighters” is approximately 1.9. That means that for every white person settling in Africa since independence, 1.9 whites left. The general picture is therefore of a white exodus on a massive scale, despite the fact over half-a-million never left.

Why? What explains Euro-flight? And what is the outlook for southern Africa — particularly Namibia and South Africa, the “whitest” region on the continent. Also, why have some never left and why are whites now returning to Africa?

Fears

The following statistics offer useful perspectives: in Namibia, whites represent 6.7 percent of the total population. In South Africa, the figure is 13 percent.

In the rest of Africa, percentages are very low: the Ivory Coast 0.5 percent; Kenya 0.3 percent; Zaire 0.2 percent and Zimbabwe 1 percent.

The only exception is Djibouti where whites make up 9 percent of the population. France’s security interests in the Gulf of Aden explains this presence.

There are many reasons why whites left Africa in such large numbers. These are easy to enumerate, but more difficult to explain. The reasons usually allude to fears, but not necessarily in all cases. Other reasons may be unwillingness to relinquish control, and privilege and the assessment that reconciliation after the usual confrontations during colonisation and decolonisation is impossible.

But the fears are more pervasive. There are five typical fears of drastic suffering: of declining land and order; of loss of status and influence; of expendability through Africanisation or affirmative action; and fear of revenge.

Many of these white fears proved to be unfounded, for example, in the case of revenge. Despite the anti-colonial and anti-white rhetoric, the dictum of “one settler, one bullet” turned out more slogan than slaughter.

Massacre

This does not mean that violence was absent. In Morocco Jews were attacked; in Algeria French settlers were murdered; in Zaire massacres were committed by Mwana and Mozambique farm houses were attacked and convoys ambushed.

But large and large, however, these were atrocities perpetrated in war. The only place where organised genocide took place was in Zanzibar, where 6,000 Arabs were murdered during the Afro-Shirazi uprisings of 1956. Whites never suffered a similar fate anywhere on the continent.

But even where guerrilla wars were fought, many whites stayed on to fight. Departure came only afterwards. In a sense, therefore, these fears were well-founded but much less than the consequences of black rule.

This brings us to the other fear — uncertainties about black rule. Many were phoney, for example, the fear of “drastic surgery”.

The fact that 500,000 whites out of the original 2.8-million in Africa stayed — and more than 243,500 joined in since independence — is sufficient evidence that this fear is grossly exaggerated.

Other fears were more realistic: loss of status and influence, and of expendability, proved true. In fact, many whites became redundant, economically and politically.

Interestingly, this affected the lower echelons of white societies more severely than the rest. Algerian, Zairean and South African cases in point.

What accounted for the “stayers”? There appears to be four reasons why Africa is becoming a more “white friendly” place.

These are:

1. Reconciliation: many African statesmen such as Jomo Kenyatta, Houphouët Boigny, King Sobhuza, Seretse Khama and, of late, Sam Nujoma have made reconciliation a high priority.

2. Relevance: many whites adjusted their political attitudes and indeed became studied political activists.

3. National-building: in many cases the new governments went out of their way to placate white interests and appointed white ministers.

4. Globalisation: many foreign aid agencies are now insisting on “democratisation” as a condition for assistance. They also insist on white enterprise — thus reopening Africa for “white western” investment and business.

Cost

All these things do not mean that Africa is now being reconciled. It does not mean that Africa is becoming a more “white friendly” place. This time with the tacit approval of Africans and the international community.

In this respect, Robert Mugabe’s decision to “nationalise” the white farms in Zimbabwe is clearly out of step. No matter how pressing the need for land redistribution in that country, his decision will be frowned upon.

It may cost him dearly, especially in an age when donors won’t approve what he is doing. Food production and the recognition of rights, including property rights, are far too important to be ignored. If anything, this is the lesson of the Windrush generation.

Professor Breytenbach is from Stellenbosch’s department of political studies. This article is based on extensive comparative research on whites in Africa.
FOREIGN tourism to SA increased by 15.6% to 950,396 in 1989 compared with the previous year.

The Central Statistical Service says the number of SA residents traveling abroad rose from 556,000 in 1988 to 589,000 in 1989.

The net result of immigration and emigration was a gain of 6,395 in 1989 compared with 2,638 in the previous year.
SA back on tourist map

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Political changes in South Africa have put the country back on the international tourist map, said Trade, Industry and Tourism Minister Kent Durr.

Mr Durr, ambassador-delegate to London, was speaking at the Mount Nelson hotel where it was announced that an international hotel group, Orient Express Hotels, had taken over a controlling interest in Fancourt, an elite golfing resort near George.

Fancourt features a 27-hole golf course designed by Gary Player, a luxury hotel and freehold private lodges costing up to R1.5 million.

Mr Durr described the investment as a "signal of the growing inclusion of South Africa on the world tourism agenda" and a "vote of confidence in the new South Africa by a leading player in the world tourism market".

Figures showed that about one million foreigners visited the country last year.

"It is a magic figure that will create a new basis from which to grow and we expect two million visitors by the end of the century," he said.
More airlines to operate in SA

CAPE TOWN — Two more international carriers — Austrian Airways and Hong Kong's Cathay Pacific Airlines — are to start services to South Africa this year as the country's diplomatic, trade and tourist relations with the world improve.

The latest boost, announced last night by Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism, Kent Durr, comes amid indications that South Africa attracted "well over" one million tourists last year, half from Africa.

This "magic figure", Mr Durr said, would create a new basis for growth in tourism.

Gearing up

SAA is gearing itself for major expansion in expectation of the lifting of sanctions — which will see the airline flying to Australia and the US again.

An SAA spokesman yesterday said the airline was buying 11 new aircraft following indications by the Australian government that direct flights by SAA to Australia could resume soon.

The Star's Foreign Service in Perth reports that SAA's regional manager for the southwest Pacific, Trevor Henry, predicts flights will resume "within weeks".

— Political Correspondent, Pretoria Correspondent

Aussie govt to ease visa restrictions

MELBOURNE — The Australian government plans to relax tough and time-consuming visa restrictions on South Africans visiting Australia.

For more than five years, South Africans wanting to go to business or tourism have had to show their applications processed through the Australian High Commission in London.

This was because an Australian ban on consular facilities at its embassy in Pretoria as part of sanctions against apartheid.

The ban meant inconvenience and delays of up to six months in getting visas approved.

The Australian Foreign Minister, Senator Gareth Evans, said the first sanction to be eased would be in the areas of people-to-people relations.

Sports

LONDON — International moves to break down sanctions against South Africa gained momentum yesterday when the Commonwealth Secretariat confirmed that a special meeting of the nine-member Foreign Ministers Committee on South Africa would take place in London next week.

British Prime Minister John Major and, for the first time, his Australian counterpart, Bob Hawke, are putting pressure on the Commonwealth to ease sanctions and boycotts, particularly Africa.

Few others will have died and fish are endangered as a result of the 750000-litre sunflower seed oil spillage.

Mr Wilkinson said there was a total work stayaway at Epic that day, and the staff handling the oil when the accident occurred were voluntary workers.

The spill took place while oil was being pumped from a tank into a storage tank. A pump system failed and oil was spilled back on to the siding.

"Before the staff could react, there was a storm which washed the spilled oil into the stormwater drainage system."

Epice staff, in conjunction with the Edendale Municipality Department of Water Affairs and an expert on oil spillages, Greg Parton, have recovered most of the 15-ton spill.

The scientific adviser to Epic said there were no signs of died fish yesterday. 45 drums of oil which had been spilled on the spill had been cleaned up from the dam.

The Edendale town clerk, Pister Jacobs, said he was satisfied with the cleaning-up operations and believed the spill would not have any long-term effects.

Fred Hill

Firm explains cooking oil spill on dam

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Mechanical failure and a thunderstorm were responsible for the cooking oil spill at an Edendale Dam on Friday. Epic Oil managing director Trevor Wilkinson said yesterday.

At least three birds have died and fish are endangered as a result of the spillage.

Mr Wilkinson said there was a total work stayaway at Epic that day, and the staff handling the oil when the accident occurred were voluntary workers.

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Fred Hill
Airlift plans for Maputo refugees

MAPUTO - The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees plans to airlift 120 South African refugees to Tanzania, the UNHCR representative in Maputo said yesterday.

Emmanuel Owusu said the refugees, mostly youths, were living in cramped conditions in Mozambique's capital after fleeing fighting in Natal.

The refugees were being moved to attend schools in Tanzania set up by the African National Congress.

"There is nothing for them to do here and we want to move them as soon as possible," Owusu said.

Hundreds of South Africans sought refuge in neighbouring states in recent months from political violence - which has claimed more than 2,000 lives since mid-1990 - Sapa-Reuters
(3) The various attorneys-general have indicated that, in the light of the State President's indication that the relevant legislation will be repealed during this session of Parliament, no further prosecutions will be instituted against persons contravening the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), prior to the repeal thereof. The attorneys-general concerned have already issued instructions to the public prosecutors in their areas of jurisdiction to withdraw all the cases that are pending.

Homewood military base: acquisition

*21 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs

Whether, with reference to the reply by the Minister of Defence to Question No 7 on 6 March 1990, negotiations between the Department and the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding the acquisition by the said city council of the Homewood military base are still in progress, if not, why not, if so, (a) what progress has been made to date and (b) when is it anticipated that a final decision will be taken regarding this matter?

B155E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

Negotiations between the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs and the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding the acquisition by the said City Council of the Homewood Military Base are still in progress, but are dormant at present.

(a) After consensus was reached with the City Council of Port Elizabeth during 1989 that it would provide an alternative site at Forest Hill on which it would be expected to re-establish the existing facilities at the Algoa Training Base, in exchange for the SAS Algoa Training Base, the South African Defence Force's accommodation requirements for replacement on the alternative site by the City Council, could unfortunately only be concluded at the end of 1990 owing to investigations surrounding the rationalisation of the South African Defence Force.

In terms of its mandate, the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs is busy investigating the exact building requirements in order to further negotiate with the City Council of Port Elizabeth regarding its responsibilities for the supply of services to the site in question and the construction of the necessary infrastructure and buildings. The norms and standards of building construction required to meet the needs of the South African Defence Force, is also being investigated before negotiations with the City Council can be re-started in earnest.

(b) Whist it is difficult to predict when a final decision will be taken in this regard, further negotiations with the City Council of Port Elizabeth are expected to be conducted towards the middle of this year, and it is hoped that a final agreement can be reached by the end of the year.

Dr Joop de Loo report

*22 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination

Whether he has received a report from Dr Joop Loo dealing with the total development assistance structure, if not, when does he expect to receive this report, if so, (a) what were the main findings and recommendations contained in the report and (b) what action does he intend taking as a result of these findings and recommendations.

B160E

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

(1) Yes, I received the report during November 1990.

(a) The findings and recommendations are presently being studied. It would be premature to make a statement before the necessary deliberation and consultation have taken place and decisions in this regard have been made.

(b) In accordance with Government's policy requiring consultation, the report will be submitted to the institutions concerned for analyses and comments. After comment has been received, it will be processed and proposals for consideration will be submitted to the Cabinet.

(2) No, as stated consultation must take place before final recommendations can be considered by the Cabinet.

Immigrants

*23 Mr L F STOBBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) White and (b) non-White immigrants were allowed to enter South Africa in the 1990 calendar year?

B165E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) 11 376

(b) 1 961

The information for January to November 1990 only. The information for December 1990 is not yet available.

Permanent residence in SA applications

*24 Mr L F STOBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) White and (b) non-White citizens of Namibia have applied for permanent residence in South Africa since 21 March 1990?

B166E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Though statistics in this regard are not kept on the basis of population groups, it was in this instance, due to the limited number under discussion, possible to consult the individual files and to furnish a reply on the basis as required by the honourable member.

(a) 2

(b) none

Certain person: threat to State security

*25 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was identified by the Civil Co-operation Bureau as a potential threat to State security, if so, (a) when, (b) for what reasons and (c) what is the name of this person?

B197E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The matter has been referred to the Harms Commission to the Attorney General for further investigation. It is therefore sub judice as the Attorney General's findings cannot be anticipated (a), (b) and (c) fall away.
JCI signs Czechs

By DIRK TIECHMANN

JOHANNESBURG

Consolidated Investment Company (JCI) is bringing 24 Czechoslovakian mining graduates to SA.

JCI says the brain drain since PW Botha's redeployment has severely hampered SA in the past five years.

In the past the mining houses have recruited mainly Brits, nationals, but many have left, fearing political and economic instability.

Families

The Czechs will work at the Rustenburg platinum mines. They are, metallurgists, chemists, chemical engineers, and mining graduates. They are highly trained and have considerable expertise, says JCI.

The new employees and their families are due to arrive today. They will live in a hotel near Rustenburg for the first three months. Some wives are dentists, computer scientists, analytical chemists, water purification experts and economists.

JCI advertised vacancies in the Czech national daily Mladé Pohoda. More than 1,000 applicants responded before the JCI recruiting team had even arrived there.

In a reverse development, Lomho is recruiting people in SA to work in Czechoslovakia and Romania. The multinational is expanding its agricultural and trading interests in Eastern Europe and requires general management expertise, coupled with financial and marketing backgrounds.
Mr S S Van der Merwe asked the Minister of Home Affairs if:

1. Whether arrangements have been made to deport a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when is the deportation to take place, (b) to which country is this person to be deported and (c) what is his name?

2. Whether he has consulted the Minister of Defence or the head of the Civil Cooperation Bureau about the proposed deportation.

3. Whether he will make a statement on this matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs:

1. Yes
   (a) 31 March 1991
   (b) He may possibly be removed to Ireland as he is the holder of a valid Irish passport. He may, however, at his own expense depart from the Republic to any country of his own choice.

2. No. The decision concerning his removal rests solely with the Department of Home Affairs.

3. No.
Mozambican refugees in South Africa will for the first time this year, be taught Portuguese - their country's official language.

This is according to the Southern African Catholics Bishops Conference (SACBC) who have been campaigning for the rights of the refugees to be recognised in this country.

This include their right to maintain their culture and keep links with their motherland.

Language

The SACBC has also argued that if the refugees did not learn their country's language and learned English and Afrikaans instead, they would have communications problems with their compatriots when they return to Mozambique.

When the Portuguese programme started the school was invaded by members of the SA Defence Force who claimed the teaching of the language in South Africa amounts to a "security risk".

Difficult

The first step in the project was to gather 12 refugees with at least standard eight and train them to become teachers of their countrymen. They were subjected to a test of both written and spoken Portuguese.

After a successful test the prospective monitors were engaged in a three week course.

The school will be in Mangweni Village in the Eastern Transvaal. It has been reported that it will adopt the Portuguese curriculum. However, it has not yet been stated what will happen if the students aspire to a secondary school level.

If they were to further their studies, qualified teachers and teaching material will be needed.

This would require donors to increase their load and for volunteers to come forward.
Bid to control SA entry, residence, departure

CAPE TOWN — A Bill providing for the control of entry of people into South Africa, their residence in the country and their departure from it was published in Parliament on Saturday.

The Aliens Control Bill, introduced by Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw, amends and consolidates five current Acts. Among its provisions are:

- The Minister is granted the power to exempt certain categories of prohibited persons from the restrictions on them.
- The categories of prohibited people are reviewed.
- Certain contraventions of the Arms and Ammunitions Act, 1969, are included in a schedule attached to the Bill as offences which may cause deportation.
- Maximum penalties for offences are increased to adapt them to the current value of money.

Clause 38 of the Bill states the Minister may, at his discretion, exempt any person from being prohibited because he or she had left South Africa permanently under a permit granted by the Director-General of Home Affairs.

In terms of clause 41, the Minister may issue a temporary permit to a prohibited person to enter and live in South Africa for the purpose of, and subject to any other conditions, mentioned in it.

Provisional permits may also be granted to certain prohibited people.

Other clauses provide that:
- People who enter South Africa illegally can be fined up to R20 000 or jailed for up to five years, or both.
- People falling under the "prohibited category" include those who could become a burden to the State because of infirmity of body and mind or because of insufficient funds to support themselves and their dependants, those who, from information received from a government or diplomatic channels, are deemed by the Minister to be undesirable inhabitants or visitors to South Africa, those who have been convicted in any country of a contravention of currency control regulations, and those suffering from any such contagious, communicable or other disease or virus as may be prescribed.
- People convicted of certain offences can be deported.
- Contravention of section 38 (1) (h to m) of the Arms and Ammunition Act (No 75 of 1969) can lead to deportation — Sapa.
New Bill proposes sweeping powers for immigration officers

CAPE TOWN — Wider powers of entry and search for immigration officers are proposed in the new Aliens Control Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Bill gives immigration officers the power to enter any premises including business or private dwellings, interrogate people and examine any books, statements, records or registers which relate to the occupation or residence on the premises.

The officer can demand information from any person relating to the ownership, occupation or residence of all people at that premises.

Any person refusing to furnish the information will be prosecuted.

Immigration officers only have to provide proof of their appointment as an immigration officer.

The Bill also dramatically increases penalties for offenders. Those in SA illegally would be fined R4 000 or go to jail for 12 months; those aiding and abetting illegal aliens could face fines of R20 000 or five years in prison; while other fines range between R8 000 and R20 000.

Previously the Act allowed for a maximum fine of R600 or six months in prison for a first-time offender. Second or subsequent convictions carried a penalty of R1 000 and/or a year in jail.

BILLY PADDOCK

Hotels, boarding houses, guest houses and other public residences are to be forced to provide up-to-date records of any aliens to immigration officials.

Officials are also empowered to enter any ship in the harbour, monitor ship-to-shore traffic and call on the captain of a ship to muster his crew in any port.

A Home Affairs official said the main thrust of the Bill was to shift the emphasis from border control to internal control.

He said the practicalities of SA's large borders with many uncontrolled crossing points and border posts made this a necessity.

Immigration officials had been reluctant to use the search and entry powers in the previous Aliens Act because they were not specific, he said.

He said the Bill also made regular movement between SA and the TBVC states easier by means of an endorsement on a passport or travel document valid for a maximum period of six months, which would enable free movement across the borders.

The Bill also tightens control over people with temporary permits.
The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

No, the four provincial administrations have no knowledge of an incident where a patient was refused admission to a hospital on grounds of race

(a) and (b) Fall away

Own Affairs

Medical waste

15 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services

Whether any changes were introduced in the 1990-91 financial year by hospitals under her control in the system used to dispose of medical waste, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B210E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES

Although the disposal of hospital waste (medical and chemical waste) is considered to be reasonably satisfactory, the provincial administrations, which run own affairs hospitals on behalf of Administration House of Assembly, undertook investigations to identify potential problems during the past year. These resulted, inter alia, in the introduction of more uniform methods of disposal, increased use of standardised containers, renovation of incinerators and contracting professional firms for waste removal and disposal. However, most improvements planned are subject to the availability of funds.

White teacher training colleges: students

32 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

How many students were studying at White Teacher training colleges (a) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) as at a corresponding date five years ago?

B476E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) 6 511—March 1990.

(b) 10 987

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(i) and (ii) The Department of Home Affairs does not keep statistics of visas and work permits issued to foreigners according to nationality.

The Central Statistical Services however publishes the numbers of foreigners visiting the Republic according to their country of residence, that is citizens as well as non-citizens that have residence in such countries.

According to the latest information from the Central Statistical Services the following numbers of foreign visitors from India, Mauritius and Pakistan visited the Republic from January 1990 to November 1990:

(a) India 2 026

(b) Mauritius 4 511

(c) Pakistan 775
Immigration gain of 9,777 pleases Minister

Last year was "an exceptionally good year" with an immigration gain of 9,777 people — exceeding the previous year's gain by 53.7 percent, Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw said yesterday.

He said in a statement released in Pretoria that apart from that, it was also the highest gain since the mid-1980s.

Altogether 14,469 people immigrated to South Africa during 1990 as against 11,270 in 1989 — a gain of 28.7 percent. This was the largest number of immigrants in one year since 1985.

"Only 4,722 people emigrated during 1990, and that is the smallest number, since the State-aided immigration scheme in 1961. This is especially pleasing since it accentuates the climate of confidence in the future of the country.

"The loss of skilled manpower has always been a source of concern for the Government," Mr Louw said.

He added that recruitment of immigrants was not designed to jeopardise the filling of vacancies by South African citizens and permanent residents, who had a legitimate claim in this regard and would at all times receive the necessary preferential treatment. — Sapa.
Illegal Zimbabweans sent back under new procedure

MICHAEI HARTNACK

Best Bridge — More than 70 Zimbabweans, caught crossing into the Transvaal illegally in search of jobs or goods to smuggle home, have been handed back to the authorities at Best Bridge under a new streamlined procedure agreed to by Harare and Pretoria.

Zimbabwean police report 40 to 60 people a day try to cross the Limpopo to escape the drought and economic recession affecting Matabeleland. They have been encouraged by reports the SANDF is not shooting to kill, due to the suspension of ANC guerrilla operations.

Previously, all "wetbacks" had to be taken to Johannesburg, identified as citizens by the Zimbabwean Trade Mission, processed through the SA courts and transported back to Best Bridge for deportation.

Observers see this month's new arrangement, under which the Zimbabwean authorities in Best Bridge work directly with South Africans in Masisa, as a further sign of relaxed tension between the two countries.

Zimbabweans deported from SA are screened by Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) at Best Bridge to ensure they have not been recruited as SANDF spies, courts in Bulawayo have been told.

Despite Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira's strong support for continued sanctions against SA at February's Commonwealth meeting in London, President Robert Mugabe's government has approved the building of a new SA trade mission in Harare's Belgradia district. The multimillion-rand complex, to be completed in August 1991, will remove queues for visas which jam the pavements outside the trade mission in central Harare.

Last year SA issued a record 237,000 visas, mostly to unemployed black Zimbabwean "shoppers" whose livelihoods depend on buying goods in Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg with their R540 annual holiday allowance.
Zambia eases visa rules for SA visitors

LUSAKA - Zambia has liberalized the granting of visas to South Africans.

A statement recently released by the chief immigration officer, Clement Mbangweta, said South Africans entering Zambia could now obtain visas at their port of entry, instead of applying to the immigration office.

The move follows Tourism Minister Pickson Chitambala's recent announcement that the Zambian government was planning to ease the entry of visitors from South Africa and the United States to boost tourism.

"This gesture will facilitate trade and tourism between Zambia and South Africa and contribute to a better understanding between the two countries," the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

The European Economic Community (EEC) has given the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) $324,000 (R875,000) to finance a study on trade and investment laws in the sub-region.

PTA legal adviser Hawa Sinare said the money would be used to cover the first six months of a two-year study.

The Commonwealth Secretariat has also provided an expert who will co-ordinate the study, which begins immediately, she said.

Last week the PTA held a two-day seminar in Lusaka to work out guidelines for lawyers for the study. — Sapa.
Immigration to SA up 2.6%

South Africa's net gain of immigrants in 1990 was 85,000, the Department of Home Affairs annual report said in its annual report. It said emigration had declined by 3.6% percent during the year, but net gain on immigration, which had been spent on housing, was higher. The report said people who had not had the financial means to emigrate were now starting to return.
A total of 53,418 illegal aliens, most of them citizens of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, were returned to their countries of origin last year, the Department of Home Affairs said in its annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

"At the request of the governments concerned, no steps are taken against these illegals. They are issued with provisional permits until they can return (to their homes)." — Sapa.
SA attracts more visitors

The number of foreign visitors to SA in January increased 2.1% compared with January 1990, Central Statistical Service figures show.

Of the foreign visitors, 30.1% or 28 000 were resident in Europe, 11.1% were from other overseas countries and 38.8% were resident in Africa. Most visitors from a single country were from Zimbabwe (23.7% of the total) followed by the UK (13%) and Germany (7%).

The net result of immigration and emigration showed a gain of 671 people in January 1991, compared with 344 for January 1990. The net gain of professional, semi-professional and technical people was 89.
More immigrants boost SA’s skills

By Mark Suzman

An increase in the number of people coming to live in South Africa, plus the lowest emigration rate in 30 years, led to South Africa gaining 9,777 people last year - the largest since before the unrest of the mid-1980s.

The latest figures released by the Department of Home Affairs show that South Africa had 14,489 new arrivals in 1990 compared to only 4,722 departures, representing a 28 percent gain on 1989.

Although Britain and Zimbabwe still occupy first and second places as the origin of most new arrivals, with 3,995 and 1,637 respectively, the rest of the increase can be traced largely to four regions.

Professionals

The number of immigrants from Portugal, in third place, went up by more than 40 percent last year to 1,414. New arrivals from Israel rose more than 30 percent to 945, but the country dropped from fourth to fifth place. The spectacular growth of immigration from Taiwan, which tripped to 1,382 last year, put it in fourth place.

A similar increase in new arrivals from eastern Europe, rising from 336 to 905, lifted the region to sixth place.

Overall emigration continued to decline, although the UK and Australia remained overwhelmingly the favourite destinations for departing South Africans, with well over 1,000 people leaving for each country.

And despite continued complaints about a "brain drain", South Africa also saw a net gain of nearly 1,000 people in professional and managerial occupations last year.

Included in these figures were 896 accountants and related workers, up from 764 in 1989, and 573 engineers and technology experts, up from 230 the previous year.

There was also the arrival of 149 qualified medical and dental practitioners and specialists compared with the departure of 29 - a major shift from 1989 when South Africa had a net loss of medical personnel.

All this is good news for the economy and local business, which is suffering from a severe skills shortage.

According to Gerrie Bezuidenhout, Labour Affairs Manager at the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob), although South Africa's long-term objective must be to train skilled workers from within the existing population properly, in the short-term the influx of skilled people via immigration was necessary for the economy.

"Many of these new immigrants will create additional jobs and pass on their skills to people in South Africa," he said.
By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

The government will in
the next three months
unveil an incentive pack-
age for doctors at aca-
demic hospitals like
Groote Schuur in a bid to
stem the exodus to more
lucrative posts overseas.

Minister of Health Dr
Rina Venter told a press
conference yesterday
that an investigation was
being conducted into
ways of improving the in-
come for specialists at
tertiary care institu-
tions.

Questioned about
whether the govern-
ment would be prepared to al-
low doctors at academic
hospitals, to "moonlight" in
the private sector, Dr Venter
said various possibilities
were being considered.

Govt moves
to halt doctor
brain drain

Asked whether the
plan would be produced
in time to prevent the
current exodus of spe-
cialists, Dr Venter said it
would be completed "as
quickly as possible".

She thanked those doc-
tors who had not left the
country.

Dr Venter also said
that the government
would restructure health
services, easing out
many of the separate
functions carried out by
apartheid bodies and
placing fresh emphasis
on primary health.

In terms of the recon-
struction announced
during Dr Venter's open-
ing address to the debate
on her Budget vote in
Parliament yesterday,
academic hospitals will
be given "maximum
management autonomy"
and will in future be able
to raise their own funds.

She said that part of
the sale of strategic re-
erves, announced re-
cently by President F W
de Klerk, would be used
to "enhance the capabili-
ty of local authorities to
provide primary health
care services".

She said a detailed
analysis of health policy
had been undertaken.
Overlapping and duplica-
tion between depart-
ments were probed.

The corrective mea-
sures included delegat-
ing the greatest possible
number of functions to
local authorities and
clearly defining the
functions of regional and
central government.

However, own affairs
ministries would contin-
uo to exist until legisla-
tion scrapping the sys-
tem was passed, Dr
Venter said.
Management needs blacks

THE lack of blacks in management is a crisis for South Africa, according to a Member of Parliament.

The crisis is compounded by another crisis - the emigration of white professionals, the Democratic Party’s Mr Robin Carlyle said this week.

Of the 12,000 chartered accountants in the country, 25 are black, of the 3,239 top civil servants, only 18 are black.

**Shortage**

The shortage of blacks in management stretches into the Department of Manpower itself.

There are no blacks among the top 100 people in Manpower. On the National Training Board, there is only one black, a general assistant. The National Manpower Commission has no blacks; the Unemployment Insurance Fund has one black on its board and none on its management committee.

**Target**

“All of this in a department whose target market is overwhelmingly black and in a department that knows better than any other that our future survival depends on the advancement of efficient black management,” Carlyle said.

According to the Centre for Policy Studies, about 23,000 white graduates left South Africa between 1980 and 1985. An estimated additional 4,500 white graduates are leaving the country every year and between 30 and 50 percent of all white graduates are contemplating emigration.

To avert certain disaster, the Department of Manpower should devise a strategy for black advancement, Carlyle said.

“The Department of Manpower should be the first one to show considerable progress in developing blacks to fill key positions by broadening the boards and commissions that fall under the Minister and by including appropriate and efficient blacks.”

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**Chamber’s plea on ban**

NEW YORK - Chamber of Mines president Mr Clive Knobbs made a strong appeal yesterday for the United States to abandon proposals to deprive South Africa of International Monetary Fund loans even after South Africa had complied with the minimum conditions set for the lifting of US sanctions.

In a statement to the New York Times Knobbs said a continued IMF ban would “jeopardise the future financing of the democratic option for which so many of us are striving.” - Sowetan Foreign News Service
TRAVEL

CAIRO OR BUST

This week the Egyptian government followed the Moroccan and Kenyan governments' decisions last month to begin granting SA passport holders visitors' visas. Egypt had withdrawn this facility in the late Sixties.

The motivation was clearly the political reform that has taken place here over the past 14 months. But probably an important consideration is the Gulf war that has so hit tourism in north and east Africa that these countries want to give their tourism industries a shot of SA vigour.

Visas can now be purchased on arrival at the airport, though in Egypt's case confirmation that they will be ready is best sought through a travel agent.

An Egyptian travel agent, Karm El Minabawy was in Johannesburg when confirmation of his government's changed attitude towards South Africans was received. He and Travkor's Ana Fasulakas immediately placed on offer travel packages to Egypt. Minabawy's company, Emeco, specialises in incentive travel groups, able to offer both a convention centre seating 4 000 and excursions that take in the magnificent scenery and antiquities of upper Egypt.

It is possible now to stop over in Nairobi or Cairo at no extra cost when flying to Europe. As the Kenyan shilling and Egyptian pound have been subjected to inflationary pressures similar to those on the rand, domestic prices in both countries are modest in rand terms.
Fewer quitting SA

By TOM HOOD, Business Editor

FEWER families leaving South Africa and "an appreciable increase" in the number of immigrants are reported by the country's largest household removals group, Laser Transport, in its annual report.

Laser companies moved a larger volume of goods last year than in 1989, but margins were lower because of the economic downturn, while higher fuel and operating expenses helped to depress operating profit by 36 percent to R9,3 million. The dividend was reduced from 25c to 13c.

"Changes now in progress in forming the new South Africa will probably lead to depressed market conditions in the removals sector in the short term," said the chairman, Mr Peter Thomas, and chief executive Mr Denis Kay.

"This could be followed by higher levels of activity in the medium term, when it is hoped a new climate will have been created that will encourage high immigration levels and maintain moderate emigration levels."
Tourism revenue up

CAPE TOWN — Foreign tourists brought a record R2,47bn into SA last year — 16% more than in 1989, according to the SA Tourism Board’s (Satour) 1990 report.

Arrival figures from abroad totalled 1,02-million — a 10.6% increase over the total number recorded the previous year.

Of these, 51.4% came from African countries and 48.6% from overseas, the board reports.

Europe continued to be the main source of tourists to SA last year, with the UK and Germany heading the list. Arrival figures from the US and Canada increased by 12.2% and 11.9%, respectively, while arrivals from Asia increased by 15.4%.

Satour noted that the wave of tourism was strongest in the first four months of the year but declined as sporadic internal unrest, coupled with the Gulf war, discouraged foreign travel.

Efforts by Satour, in conjunction with the Development Bank of Southern Africa, to devise a strategic framework for tourism in South and southern Africa were expected to be finalised this year, the report said.

Several regional investigations into all aspects of travel in SA were launched last year and information had been collected from various related organisations.

“The important role played by tourism in the country’s economy and SA’s changing image abroad are significant factors to a new strategy for development,” the report stated.

Work had also started on reformulating and consolidating legislation relating to tourism. A newly defined Act, incorporating the Tourist Corporation Act, the Hotels Act, the Tour Guides Act and the Tourism Board Act, would be tabled in Parliament as soon as possible.
Hotel rates could take a cut in island resorts

HOTEL rates throughout the Indian Ocean holiday resorts could drop as hotel groups competed to fill thousands of beds in a shrinking market, a spokesman for a major international hotel group said on Friday.

Wagon-Lits Accor Indian Ocean area manager Jean-Luc Helary said SA's travel market would soon be the target of special cut-rate package tours to Mauritius as hotel chains tried to rejuvenate travel business to the island, which was still in post-Gulf war doldrums.

Mauritius was also to be marketed in SA as an executive conference venue, said Helary.

"We are hoping that South Africans will account for 25% of visitors to Mauritius by the end of next year," he added.

The island has traditionally been known as an upmarket tourist destination, but Europeans were wary of buying Mauritian package holidays as all flights to the island from Europe are routed over the Middle East.

Pullman Hotel spokesman Christine Dupont said on Friday that SA's proximity to Mauritius, combined with SA's political reforms and strengthening trade links with the island, made the SA businessman and tourist an attractive target.

Wagon-Lits and management partners Accor are taking advantage of liberalising world attitudes towards trade with SA. The group recently teamed with Southern Sun to set up a new company, Formule 1, in order to invest in a chain of 40 hotels in SA.

The group is also looking to SA to fulfil some staff requirements at its new hotels in Mauritius.

Hoteliers on the island may suffer further losses in the short term as Cathay Pacific Airlines plans to stop its flights between Mauritius and Hong Kong, once its direct non-stop flights between Johannesburg and Hong Kong begin.

Preferential

This will mean a loss of stopover visitors for Mauritius.

To soften the blow, and to capture the target portion of SA's travelling market, the hotel group would offer preferential rates on package tours from SA, Helary said. These packages would be offered in conjunction with SA and Air Mauritius, he added.

Helary predicted that hotel rates throughout the Indian Ocean region would drop as competing groups fought to fill rooms.

The Mauritian government has put a temporary clamp on further hotel development on the island. There are already more than 4 000 hotel rooms in Mauritius.
QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

*1 Mr D K Padiachey—Finance [Question standing over ]

Bibliathon '91: R1 million

*2 Mr K PANDAY asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether, in view of the State President's announcement that R1 million was to be given to Bibliathon '91, a proportionate amount is to be given to non-Christian organisations,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING

(for the Minister of Finance)

(1) The Bibliathon is a voluntary national initiative for the promotion of Bible distribution, through which, it is estimated, roughly three-quarters of the population are affected as adherents of the Christian faith and has been evaluated on merit in the same way as any other praiseworthy initiative of general importance.

Other national voluntary initiatives that meet requirements similar to those of the Bibliathon have been supported in the past and in the future be considered for financial support, due regard being had to the merits of such initiatives

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) (i) Mr A Rajbansi, MP

(ii) 2 May 1991

(ii) He referred to

—the role of the ANC in respect of visas for Indians coming to South Africa,

—the timing of the concerts in relation to the arrival of Lata Mangeshkar,

—too many similar shows, and

—confusion between the Star Nite and the Lata Mangeshkar Show

(b) Lata Mangeshkar Group

(2) The hon member is referred to the media release of the Department dated 6 May 1991, a copy of which I lay upon the Table

Media release by the Department of Home Affairs concerning the granting of temporary permits/visas to Indian and Pakistani Artists

For immediate release

In view of negative press coverage concern- ing the Annu Mahi and Lata Mangeshkar tours, the Department of Home Affairs wishes to reiterate the important aspects of the previous press release of 11 February 1991 in this regard

At a meeting held on 11 February 1991 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, and attended by senior officials of the Department of Home Affairs, Ministers of the Ministers' Council and representatives of political parties in the House of Delegates, the parties inter alia unanimously agreed—

—that they were against the re-introduc- tion of a quota system but were in favour of the free market forces to dictate the frequency of visits by artists

—that cognisance should be taken of the fact that the Department of Home Affairs is the only authority empow- ered to issue work permits to foreign artists,

—that all applications for work permits/ visas must be submitted to the Re- gional Representative, Department of Home Affairs, Durban at least one month prior to the proposed tour.

It has come to the notice of the Department that promoters publish advertisements and sell tickets prior to the submission of applications. This practice cannot be tolerated and any promoter permits with this practice, he is jeopardising the favourable consideration of such applications in future.

The Department of Home Affairs invites promoters planning tours by artists from particularly India and Pakistan to liaise timely with the Regional Representative of the Department in Durban. We will advise them of the correct procedure and the require- ments regarding the admission of foreign artists into the Republic of South Africa.

Issued by Liaison and Information, Depart- ment of Home Affairs, Pretoria 6 May 1991

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to put my second question more clearly. Is the hon the Minister prepared to check that I have been invited to the Director-General of the Department of Home Affairs is the only authority empow- ered to issue work permits to foreign artists, and that the visa process must not be hurt in any way? Are the hon the Minister prepared to check those facts?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I am quite prepared to accept that when the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition raised the question he did not want to hurt anybody and that, in fact, goes for us as well. The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition's request basically came down to whether the visit could be deferred, because there was the problem of two groups vying at the same time and of tickets being sold for both groups. As a result of the advertising of the one group and the sale of tickets for that group while the other group was still touring the country, the writing was on the wall in that the group that was still busy with their performances was bound to suffer a financial loss. As a result of that and also after discussions, I believe that a modus operandi has been decided upon to prevent an occurrence of a similar nature in the case of future events.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it not correct that the Department has been guided by a comment by the Department of Education and Culture in the House of Delegates?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the relevant Department will be asked for a recommendation and they are free to make a recommendation, but the final decision in this connection is taken by the department and by me.

Mr N SINGH Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, he is prepared to believe to this House the exact nature of the objection made by the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition.

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I think it read out quite clearly in my reply. I cannot add anything to that
Cato Manor: Underdeveloped land

*4 Mr M Rajab asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing
(1) Whether he recently paid a visit to Cato Manor in order to decide on the future of the undeveloped land there, if so, (a) when, (b) with whom did he meet and (c) what was decided;
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D172E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING
(for the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing)

(1) On request of the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing I paid a visit to Cato Manor
(a) 14 May 1991
(b) I held a meeting with representatives of the Administration House of Delegates Administration House of Assembly National Provincial Administration Development and Housing Board Westville Town Council Durban City Council Minister Y Moola MP, Mr C J van R Botha, Administrator of Natal, Mr V A Volker MEC and Dr D S Rajab MEC were amongst those who attended the meeting
(c) During the visit to Cato Manor it was decided that all relevant facts and inputs which have an effect on the development of the Greater Cato Manor Area be identified with specific reference to vested rights and interest of all parties concerned. This action is being co-ordinated by a Chief Director of our Department in collaboration with officials of the Department of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing and the Office for Regional Development in co-operation with officials of the National Provincial Administration the Administration House of Delegates, as well as the city councils of Durban and Westville. A complete report will be submitted to the Minister and subject to his approval, the recommendations will be discussed with all the role players. At this point in time it is already clear that the problem regarding squatters in the area is a short term issue that should be given urgent attention.
(2) No Mr M Rajab Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could I please tell hon members of this House when it is estimated the report will be completed

Single-sex hostel conversion

*5 Mr M Rajab asked the Minister of National Health
(1) Whether the State President assigned to her Department the task of co-ordinating a programme to convert single-sex hostels into family units, if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner;
(2) whether her Department has now completed this programme, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected that the programme will be completed, if so;
(3) whether she will make a public announcement on this programme, if not, why not, if so, when;
(4) whether she will make a statement on the matter? D173E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) No,
(2), (3) and (4) fall away

Ministers

Indlum family in Kranuskop: Land expropriated

*1 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Housing D19
(1) Whether his Department has received representations in respect of the return of land expropriated in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1956, from an Indlum family in Kranuskop, Natal, if so, (a) what is the name of the family and (b) what is the extent of the land involved,

*1689
Own Affairs
Chairman of the Ministers' Council
Ministerial Representatives: inefficiency

*1 Mr P Padayachee asked the Chairman of the Ministers' Council of the Ministers' Council
(1) Whether, in view of the statement made by the Minister of the Budget and Auxiliary Services in this House on 13 May 1991 in regard to the inefficiency of the Ministerial Representatives, he will take the necessary steps to (a) have them replaced or (b) have their posts abolished, if not, why not, if so, (i) what steps and (ii) when;
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D167E

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL

(1) (a) No
(b) At the outset I wish to inform you that the Minister cannot terminate the services of Ministerial Representatives as this is the prerogative of the State President. While it is true that Minister Raman Bhana expressed his personal frustrations in regard to the functions of the Ministerial Representatives, the Ministers' Council has no intention whatsoever of recommending to the State President the scrapping of these posts.

The Ministers' Council regularly reviews the functions and performance of our Ministerial Representatives and is satisfied that they are discharging their responsibilities within the guidelines laid down for the performance of their duties.
(i) Falls away
(ii) Falls away

(2) No Mr M Rajab Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, will he concede that it appears to be the general consensus in this particular House that these Ministerial Representatives should, in fact, be axed?
(2) whether a site has been allocated to this association, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the number of the stand allocated,

(3) whether any organisation or individual has applied for Stands 9582 and 9583 in Lenasia Extension 11, if so, (a) on what date, (b) what is the name of the organisation or individual concerned and (c) what was the Department's response,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HOUSING

(1) Yes

(a) 11 April 1975

(b) Lenasia Muslim Association

(2) Yes

(a) 17 May 1991

(b) Erf 6298

(3) Yes

(a) January 1988

(b) Shree Akshar Purushottam (Swami Narayan) Satsang Maudal of South Africa

(c) The Housing Development Board approved the sale on 20 April 1990

(4) No
60 000 shacks in Cape Town

By PETER DENNEHY

THERE are more than 60 000 shanty shacks in greater Cape Town, according to a new study by the Urban Problems Research Unit at UCT.

It says the main shanty areas are Khayelitsha and Crossroads where there are 50 000 shanty shacks.

The study, Movement Patterns of the African Population in Cape Town, was done by Professor Dave Dawar, Mr Vanessa Watson and Mr Tewa Rosmann. It shows complex patterns of movement which make it difficult to estimate the total black population.

However, they say the black population of greater Cape Town is about 750 000 — roughly 50% up from the adjusted 1991 census figure of just over 500 000.

In 1990, according to the Human Sciences Research Council, the all-Race population of greater Cape Town was 2.6 million.

Estimates of how many blacks will be in Cape Town by the year 2000 vary from 337 000 (HSRC) to over a million (Metropolitan Transport Planners).

Among the figures given in the UCT study are:

- That the number of free-standing shanty shacks in "peripheral and peri-urban areas" of greater Cape Town (apart from Khayelitsha and Crossroads) is 4 121.
- In Khayelitsha alone, which has a total population of 300 000, there are more than 18 000 shacks in Site B, more than 7 000 in Site C, 3 659 in Green Point, 2 000 in Silvertown, and 9 000 in "inter-spersed areas."
- Crossroads has 6 375 shacks, KTC 5 250, Brown's Farm 1 170, Miller's Camp 1 381 and Tambo Square in Guguletu 480.
- In Hout Bay the numbers of shanty shacks in peripheral areas listed in the study date back to before the Hout Bay squatters moved. The total for Hout Bay was then 380.
- Milnerton has a total of 1 000 shacks, although the source quoted in the study is a newspaper. Noordhoek has over 200, Simon's Town 83, and Kramfontein 320.

The study notes that there are still vast discrepancies between some official and actual figures.

For example, the official population of the hostels of Lwandile near Strand, is 2 000, but the actual population, including "illegals," may be as high as 8 000."
Immigration net gain of 9,777

A total of 14,499 people immigrated to South Africa during 1990 — the highest figure since 1985, Minister of Home Affairs Willem Louw said in Parliament yesterday in his introduction to the home affairs budget debate. At the same time, 4,722 people emigrated, the lowest number in 20 years.

The net figure of immigrants gained was 9,777.

The figures for March 1991, released by the Central Statistical Services indicated that 1,263 immigrants arrived in South Africa and 385 emigrated.

During the first quarter of 1991, 3,342 immigrants arrived and 1,330 people left — Sapa.
African tourist influx expected

PRESIDENT F.W. de Klerk's breakthrough visits to Kenya and other parts of Africa could herald a large influx of tourists from the north, Fedhsa executive director Peter Hearfield said in a statement yesterday.

"The potential is enormous, and echoes prospects for increased trade in the wake of the political breakthrough," he said.

"The states immediately north of the Zambezi are in many ways more natural sources of tourism for South Africa than Europe.

"There is a natural affinity with South Africa which, after all, is an African state and there is bound to be a high degree of curiosity about the new South Africa as apartheid finally crumbles." About half of SA's one million foreign visitors were already from black Africa, "representing an excellent base on which to build a bigger tourism market," Hearfield said.

The growing business links between SA and its neighbours now generated about R3bn a year in two-way trade, in spite of an official sanctions policy by the OAU.

"With the removal of official sanctions now very much in the offing, trade can be expected to increase even further, generating more traffic by black businessmen, government officials and so on." Important for tourism was the likelihood that special interest tour groups and study groups would want SA. General tour groups and individual tours, drawn from middle to upper income citizens, were also likely, he said.

"Bizarre as it may seem, tours of Soweto and Robben Island may very well prove to be a drawcard for visitors from Africa.

"An interesting facet of the situation is that many of the currencies of these states are stronger than the rand. Therefore, in converting the local currencies into Deutchmarks or dollars, visitors from these territories would find an SA holiday surprisingly inexpensive, certainly when compared with a trip to Europe," Hearfield said.

Sataur chairman Piet van Hoven was quoted yesterday as saying that the number of foreign tourists to SA had dropped by 17% in the January-February season, compared with the same period last year. The drop was attributed largely to unrest and violence in SA - Sapa
Refugees flood country

Unwanted people with no status Mozambican civil war refugee relax inside their tent at the Klangweni Transit Camp in KwaZulu

By THEMBA MOLEFE

A youth, now aged 18, who crossed into South Africa in 1988 bears the scars of the war. He lost an arm when he touched the live wire and stayed in hospital for three years. He now lives in a refugee camp in KwaZulu.

Workers in the KwaZulu homeland, which is nearest to the Mozambican border, say more than 20,000 refugees live in several villages across the border.

On top of being victims of war, refugees upon entering the country become victims of abuse and exploitation. They also face the constant fear of deportation.

KwaZulu's independent refugee field worker, Mr. Sally McKibbon, said he had seen more Mozambican refugees in recent weeks, so does the influx of men, women and children fleeing the war-torn countries. Human beings who become unwanted people with no status in South Africa.

She said a major problem was that the war victims had no refugee status in South Africa. It was only through the mercy of the KwaZulu government that transit and refugee camps and centres were established.

Relocated

Former Chief Minister Enos Mabasa said in 1989 that any refugee crossing into KwaZulu should be helped to reach the refugee centres, where they would be relocated and absorbed into the community until conditions in their country improved.

While KwaZulu police do not arrest refugees, the South African Defence Force, with the help of informants,

But they face life of fear, abuse and exploitation

A 26-year-old woman said she was sold to a 65-year-old3 drunken man in Tengola on the East Rand. She managed to escape and return to the refugee transit camp at Mqungweni. Despite the efforts of voluntary groups sponsored by the British, German and Canadian embassies, many of these try to gain employment on farms around KwaZulu.

Pic: PAT SEIBOKO

R200 also ply the business of selling women girls.

A 26-year-old woman said she was sold to a 65-year-old drunken man in Tengola on the East Rand. But she managed to escape and return to the refugee transit camp at Mqungweni.

Despite the efforts of voluntary groups sponsored by the British, German and Canadian embassies, many of these try to gain employment on farms around KwaZulu.

This is where many are exploited because they are not of a high class of of a high status.

Sold

Some told the Sowetan they were sold for as little as R10 by conmen by policemen making the South African side of the border.

Self-taught guards who help Mozambicans cross the border for a fee of
Flood of Japanese visitors expected

SA should expect a sharp increase in the number of Japanese visitors after Tokyo announced it was dropping tourism sanctions. Satour chairman Piet van Hoven said yesterday: "We are very pleased with the news."

He said in a statement several leading Japanese tour operators were planning to open offices in SA.

Japanese travel agents and media tours to SA would take place in July, he said, and Satour was advertising in a number of leading Japanese financial newspapers this week.

Van Hoven said the advent of Cathay Pacific's non-stop air service between Hong Kong and Johannesburg next month was expected to point Japanese tourism to SA.

The Japanese reception comes as part of Satour's drive to encourage tourism in the winter in order to reduce the pressure on SA's infrastructure during the summer high season.

Last year, 6,122 Japanese visitors came to SA. Van Hoven said he expected a "significant increase" in the number this year.
PRETORIA — The number of applications to SA missions abroad from hopeful European immigrants is expected to increase sharply in the year ahead as constraints on SA economic growth are removed, government sources say.

And the turmoil in East European countries is likely to send the number from this troubled region soaring.

US and Japanese sanctions are expected to be lifted within weeks and this, with the renewed interest being shown by international banks and finance houses in SA as a promising area for investment, will further boost immigration inquiries.

Also, SA could have access to IMF and World Bank funds before the year’s end — another likely stimulus from these countries was 1 002, including 716 from Poland, 114 from Yugoslavia and 87 from Hungary.

The spokesman said that already the number of immigrants from all sources in the first three months of the year totalled 1 262 compared with 900 in 1989 and 1 178 last year.

Home Affairs spokesman Charles Theron said inquiries received from all over the world indicated an increased interest in SA as an immigration destination.

He said it was impossible to give any clear indication of what had led to this but initiatives towards a new SA would have played a part.

Theron said between 1985 to 1989 SA had 58 311 immigrants and 52 994 emigrants — a gain of 15 317.
Sharp rise expected in immigrant inquiries

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Also, SA could have access to IMF and World Bank funds before the year's end — another likely stimulus.

Gerald Reilly

Eighteen months ago when communist regimes began to crumble in Eastern Europe, SA missions particularly in Bonn and Vienna, were besieged by aspirant immigrants.

However, stringent conditions imposed by SA — including the possession of qualifications and skills — meant thousands were turned away.

A Home Affairs spokesman said latest figures show that thus year to end-March, 13 approved immigrants arrived from Bulgaria, 24 from Czechoslovakia, seven from Hungary, 113 from Poland, one from Romania, 28 from Yugoslavia and three from the Soviet Union.

The total for the whole of last year from these countries was 1 002, including 716 from Poland, 114 from Yugoslavia and 87 from Hungary.

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Theron said between 1985 to 1990 SA had 68 311 immigrants and 92 994 emigrants — a gain of 14 683.
There's more to this American immigrant

Another immigrant to South Africa . . . nothing really out of the ordinary, except for the fact that he's a successful black businessman from Washington. Hugh Robertson of The Star Bureau reports.

But Mr Cooper's family and friends now know that he was not joking. And they also know he was not talking merely about an extended visit to the land of apartheid, or some interesting business experiment.

He has started all the formalities to leave the United States and move to SA — for good. And for better or for worse his family and friends have accepted his decision and, says Mr Cooper, they are giving him "all the positive encouragement and support I could wish for".

He will be no ordinary immigrant. South Africa will be gaining a highly qualified specialist in management training and a specialist, too, in the resolution of conflict.

Mr Cooper holds a master's degree in business administration from Stanford University in California and is currently working on a PhD thesis on advanced techniques in adult education. In partnership with a fellow black American, Dr Eleanor Hooks, he owns a successful business consultancy firm.

Dr Hooks will not be joining him. "Unfortunately I am not in a position to," she says, "but I hope it will be possible one day soon. In the meanwhile, I actually envy him."

What made Bob Cooper decide to move to South Africa?

"I visited the country in December for about three weeks. What I found there fascinated me. I began investigating the potential for the sort of things my consultancy specializes in — management training, leadership development, new educational ideas. And I quickly realized that the potential was enormous."

"I came back to the US and I thought long and hard. And then I flew back to South Africa in March to test my earlier impressions, to reconfirm my conclusions, and to visit more of the country and the region. And I came away absolutely convinced I should move there."

He approached the South African Consulate in New York, which handles all applications from prospective immigrants, and formally applied to emigrate. His application is in the final stages of being processed, and he expects to have all the necessary documents within the next three to five weeks.

"The consulate has been very kind and helpful. In fact I have encountered great warmth and support from the ambassador in Washington and all levels of the South African diplomatic service in the US."

But why not simply set up a branch of his business in South Africa?

"That would not work. My visits there showed me that South African society is strongly based on relationships, it is oriented to knowing the people you work with."

Aside from doing consultancy work, Dr Cooper hopes to establish what he describes as a "provention institute" in South Africa.

"It is a word I coined to emphasize the pro-active nature of the work I would do there — helping people to anticipate the problems they are going to face, and to respond to them pro-actively and thus prevent conflict of the sort one sees in South Africa today."

How does Dr Cooper feel about living in a country emerging from the nightmare of apartheid?

"I have been there and I know what to expect. I have also done consultancy work in other countries — Japan, Thailand, Zaire, Uganda, Nigeria — so I know I can adapt. It is the very problems South Africa faces now that make it so worthwhile."
Disillusioned
Russians seek refuge in SA

Highly qualified Soviet Christians are seeking refuge in South Africa where they believe there is more opportunity and less religious discrimination.

About five letters arrived at the SA Tourism Board’s (Satour) offices in Pietersburg this week – all from disillusioned Russian Christians currently living in Israel.

They wanted to immigrate to South Africa and were asking for help, said Visser Streicher, Satour’s regional manager.

“They immigrated from Russia to Israel, but say their situation is now worse than it was in the Soviet Union.”

One man was a widely published professor in bio-chemistry.

Others seeking opportunities in South Africa included a ground flight engineer, a structural engineer and a scientist.

The letters have been handed to the Department of Foreign Affairs. – Pretoria Bureau.
Diplomats may leave Harare for Pretoria

HARARE — The Zimbabwean capital's once exploding diplomatic population is likely to be depleted soon as substantial numbers of east Europeans pack their bags for SA.

Sources confirmed at the weekend that a number of diplomatic missions were considering setting up their main southern African bases in SA.

Soaring accommodation and other costs are making Harare less desirable as a diplomatic base. Houses which at the end of the war in 1980 sold for R40 000 now sell for more than R1.5m, and similarly inflated rentals are demanded.

SA's growing international acceptability and the fact that it is the regional economic and potentially political power, makes Harare less relevant as a base.

SA also offers readily available spares for embassy vehicles and specialist medical treatment is more readily on hand for diplomats' families.

In addition to the relocation of large numbers of east European diplomats, the changing political climate in SA is likely to see eventual increases in the levels of staff of countries such as Canada, New Zealand and Australia, with compensating reductions in Harare.

During the 1980s South Africans were forced to deal with these states' Harare diplomats over matters such as emigration and visa, issues which now should revert to SA-based staff.

First to leave Harare last year were the east Germans. Of the former communist states of Eastern Europe, only Albania and Yugoslavia have made no moves to establish diplomatic ties with SA.
$1.4m to quit SA in next 5 years?

Johannesburg — Research figures released yesterday revealed that more than 250,000 white South African adults saw themselves as potential emigrants in the next five years.

Market Research Africa’s Omnipoll said “Over a quarter-million urban white adults see themselves as living overseas (200,000) or elsewhere in Africa (70,000) within the next five years.”

“The intention to leave is strongly related to age, and it is clear that it is the younger generation that is the least settled,” it was disclosed.

“As many as 15% of 16- to 24-year-olds are considering emigration, up from nine percent in 1987,” it was disclosed.

The organisation said changes in South Africa were “cause for concern” among both English- and Afrikaans-speaking whites.

The poll’s results are based on interviews with 1,000 urban white adults.

“There is clearly a danger that the unfavourable economic climate and the unsettled political situation could result in a massive loss of crucial skills, which are vital to the development of South Africa,” said Market Research Africa director Mr Clive Corder — Sapa.
250 000 whites want to leave SA

More than 250 000 white South African adults see themselves as potential emigrants in the next five years — and research figures show that the trend for emigration is growing in towns and dropping in cities.

Market Research Africa (MRA) figures released yesterday show a reversal of trends found in an identical poll in 1987.

MRA chairman and managing director Clive Corder said the new figures suggested "the sophisticated city-dweller is more optimistic than people in small towns and villages". Although the changes in the statistics were small, they were building into a picture, Mr Corder said.

"More Afrikaans-speaking people wanted to emigrate than in 1987, but the number of English-speakers wanting to leave had dropped."

A greater inclination to leave now than in 1987 was found with people in the Cape, Transvaal and Free State, but Natal dwellers were happier to stay.

More than 15 percent of people aged between 16 and 24 were considering emigration, compared with about 9 percent in 1987.

"There is clearly a danger that the unfavourable economic climate and the unsettled political situation could result in a massive loss of crucial skills... Combined with the declining white birth rate, this could result in a far greater reliance on non-white talent in the future," Mr Corder said.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said 42 285 people of all races emigrated between 1988 and 1990. Between January and March this year 1 138 people emigrated, he said.
The Argus Correspondent

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A greater inclination to leave now than in 1987 was found with people in the Cape, Transvaal and Free State, but Natal dwellers were happier to stay.

According to the results, which were based on interviews with 1,000 urban white adults, 200,000 whites would like to live abroad, while 70,000 would prefer to live elsewhere in Africa.

More than 15 percent of people aged between 16 and 24 years of age were considering emigration, compared with about nine percent in 1987.

"There is clearly a danger that the unfavourable economic climate and the unsettled political situation could result in a massive loss of crucial skills which are vital to the development of South Africa."

The changes taking place in the country were cause for concern to both language groups, Mr. Corder said.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said a total of 42,285 people of all races emigrated between 1986 and 1988. Between January and March this year 1,135 people emigrated.
White Paper on tourism expected

SIGNIFICANT changes to SA tourism are expected following yesterday’s release of a “strategic framework” for the industry.

The Strategic Framework for Tourism Development in South and Southern Africa, which provides principles and guidelines for the future development of SA’s tourist industry, was produced by the SA Tourism Board (Satur) and the Development Bank of SA.

Their proposals, with a report produced by the Board of Trade and Industry in 1987, would be considered by Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism Org Marais and his department, and a White Paper would be issued by the end of August, outlining government’s response.

The framework outlined three major institutional adjustments, including establishment of a community-driven structure to ensure “bottom-up participation” from various regions.

The second adjustment was Satur’s repositioning. An international marketing arm would promote SA generically, and Satur would shift its focus to development.

The framework also suggested a Cabinet committee be established “to facilitate co-ordinated management of tourism by public sector institutions on a national basis.”

Satur chairman Piet van Hoven said the organisation would implement action suggested in the framework immediately. Recommendations which required government sanction would be dealt with by way of a White Paper.

The document said the tourism industry, which employed more than 300,000 people and earned R25.6bn in foreign exchange in 1987, was “of strategic and economic significance to SA.” Tourism was a labour-intensive industry, had a strong multiplier effect, and had a need for personal safety. International arrivals had increased 19% between 1958 and 1976, and had slumped 1.14% between 1976 and 1988.

With current trends towards a more normalised market situation, significant growth in the industry could be achieved. It was critical that the industry be carefully managed.

Tourism in SA was insignificant in terms of the contribution the industry made elsewhere in the world.

Brain drain ‘will hobble growth’

PRETORIA — The drain of professional and skilled workers would be a serious constraint on growth once SA’s economy started to pick up, experts warned yesterday.

They were reacting to a Market Research Africa survey which disclosed that more than 250,000 white SA adults saw themselves as potential emigrants.

Central Statistical Service figures show SA has lost 315 medical doctors, 807 accountants and 1,349 engineers since 1975.

However the total loss of 7,000 professional, semi-professional and technical personnel in the five years is balanced to some extent by almost the same number of immigrants in these categories.

R S Bloch, president of the SA Association of Consulting Engineers, said that while Japan had 506 engineers per million people, the US 370 and Europe 260, SA had only 37.5 (100,000).

“Yet if a new SA is to take its rightful lead in the development of southern Africa, it will have to attract engineers from abroad and undertake a massive education drive,” he said.

National Personnel Institute economist Jean du Jager said with sanctions easing, SA could soon move out of the economic stagnation of the past two years. “The skills drain would hobble growth.”

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United anti-apartheid health organisation to be formed

ANTF-apartheid health organisations will unite in their fight to replace discriminatory health services with a more acceptable system.

At a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday, SA Health Workers’ Congress (Sahoco), the National Medical and Dental Association (Namdo), the Organisation of Appropriate Social Services in SA and the Health Workers’ Society announced that a formal decision on unity had been taken at the weekend.

The four organisations would formally dissolve early in December and the new united organisation would be launched in March.

Its aims include eradicating discrimination in health and welfare services, unifying the various health disciplines, promoting equality and appropriate training for health workers and protecting the standard of health and social services in SA.

Namdo president Mvuyo Tom said the unified national organisation would present a “formidable front to advance the struggle for equal health for all.”

Until now government had been able to exploit the space created by the fragmentation of the progressive health sector, he said.

Together the four organisations have a paid-up membership of more than 4,000 people and an active campaign will take place in the next six months to include as many other health organisations as possible.

A name and constitution for the new body would be decided on in due course.

Tom said unification would allow the progressive health sector to pool resources and to use funds, from both local and international sources, more efficiently.

The EC and the Kaiser Foundation in the US had been among foreign donors which had funded the organisation’s projects and conferences in the past, he said.

Council action sparks stayaway

NIGEL, on the East Rand, has been hit by an indefinite stayaway called by the Duduza Civic Association (DCA) in retaliation to the local town council’s decision to seize the property of four rent defaulters.

DCA official Saku Sekana said yesterday that stayaway, which enters its third day today, was “100% effective.”

It would be maintained until the council returned the property it had seized.

Nigel Chamber of Commerce chairman Bernard Fitchton said the stayaway had been about 70% effective.

“We are willing to negotiate with our members adoption of a no-work-no-pay policy,” he said.

He would not say how hard businesses in the town had been hit by the stayaway.

The Duduza Town Council could not be reached for comment.
Warning of brain drain

LINDEN BIRNS

SA's aeronautical engineering profession faced a major brain drain if the aeronautics industry did not receive a boost soon, a leading academic in the field warned yesterday.

Wits University's aeronautical engineering head Prof Alan Narenc said Wits had almost 100 aeronautical engineering students, but unless the local industry was stimulated, graduates would be forced to look elsewhere for work and fewer students would enroll. In future SA would have to import foreign consultants and contractors to complete large aircraft projects unless there was corrective manpower planning.

Last year the industry indicated it had reduced the estimated number of aeronautical engineers it required from 50 a year to four.

Tonight most of the SA industry's leaders are to meet to discuss the formation of a representative federation.

The body's convener Noel Potter said the federation would be responsible for stimulating growth in the industry by unifying its interests.
Violence on Reef sparks city influx of Vaalies

A high crime rate on the Reef and the prospects of a better quality of life in Cape Town has created an influx of Johannesburg businessmen to Cape Town. This has also led to the the Wits Business School establishing a local chapter of the WBS Association.

Ms Chris von Ulmenstein, a convenor of the launch committee of the WBS, said yesterday that the inaugural meeting of the chapter would be held on August 8.

She said that Johannesburg business people were being attracted to Cape Town as they have "had enough and wanted to get away from the rat race". Many of the "workaholic and dedicated" Johannesburg businessmen were reaching their 30s and wanted more than just to live their lives to work, she added.

Cape Town, with its "advanced political ideals and racial harmony", was being perceived as a Mecca of the good life.

Mr Albert Schuitmaker, a spokesman for the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that it was a well-known fact that Johannesburg people were resigning and heading for Cape Town's "better way of life".

But according to one human resources manager, who wished to remain anonymous, the "plum" executive jobs are still in Johannesburg.

He added, however, that Cape Town's popularity could serve to increase the disparity in salaries between the two cities, as companies based on the Reef would have to increase salaries to attract top staff to Johannesburg.
More coming to SA than leaving

The net increase in immigrants to South Africa was a manifestation of new confidence in the future of the country, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Gene Louw, said yesterday.

Between January and April this year, there was a net gain of 3,027 immigrants, 416 more than the corresponding period last year, he said in a statement.

During those four months, 4,486 immigrants entered South Africa and 1,459 people left the country as emigrants.

"This positive trend is a continuation of a process which already started last year after South Africa had experienced a net loss during the years 1986 and 1987, when more people left the Republic than entered it.

"Statistics show that since 1988, and especially since the beginning of last year, there has been a dramatic increase in confidence in South Africa.

"South Africa's total gain in immigrants for the past five years was 8,831, while the gain for the first four months of this year already amounts to 3,027.

"This confidence is also confirmed by statistics which show that emigration is still decreasing," Mr Louw said.
Just how green are those foreign pastures?

A RECENT survey published by Market Research Africa indicated that 250,000 South Africans are considering emigrating. The younger generation was the most unsettled, with 60 percent of the 16-24 age bracket considering the grass of Europe, North America and Australia to be greener than that of the new South Africa.

However, statistics indicate far more people would like to enter the country than leave it.

Figures supplied by the Central Statistical Service show that during the first quarter of 1991, 3,342 immigrants arrived in South Africa and 1,136 left.

During 1990 there was a net gain of 9,777 immigrants, with a peak in June, when more than 2,000 new people arrived. As far as people with professional, semi-professional and technical skills are concerned, there has been a net increase from 367 people in 1989 to 887 in 1990.

In fact, the number of people leaving the country has dropped markedly since reaching a high in September 1987.

Sig Sauter, a consultant for Stuttafords Van Lines, said there were fewer overseas removals now than two or three years ago.

"Business tends go in waves. hulls followed by a sudden rush. We are quieter now than we were two years ago. About 70 percent of my overseas clients are people in their late 20s or early 30s. The most popular destinations are England, the United States and Australia. Canada used to be a very common destination, but it doesn't seem to be at the moment."

A spokesman for the British Consulate said they had a steady stream of applications for emigration, particularly from companies already well established in South Africa that were looking for overseas offices. The spokesman could not confirm whether the figures were significantly higher or lower than in previous years.

Despite the drop in emigration numbers, however, it is clear that many young South Africans are concerned about their future in this country.

PETER DAVIES analyses why many young South Africans are thinking of emigrating.

ic and security expectations.

"I'm approaching the stage in my life where I want to start making money. If I want to make a future for myself in this country, I need to be sure there will be a stable, free-market economy. I don't want to see South Africa become just another banana republic."

But there's a rider to emigration.

Jim Gibson (26) is a young South African who decided to see what the overseas job market had to offer him. He is completing a masters degree in physical metallurgy and left South Africa early last year in search of an engineering job in Britain. He found employment hard to come by.

"The job market over there was pretty depressed. There's a greater number of competent technical workers in Britain than in this country, so there was far more competition for jobs."

But there's a rider to emigration.
Brain drain slows down
GERALD REILLY 636

PRETORIA — SA's professional, semi-professional and technical brain drain slowed markedly in the first four months of this year, latest Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show. 

The figures also show there were three times as many immigrants (4,488) as emigrants (1,459), an increase of 412 over the same period last year.

In the professional, semi-professional and technical categories SA gained 604, compared with 462 the previous year. Emigrants decreased by 105 to 288. SA gained 196 engineers, up from 86 in 1990 and 93 medical practitioners (three last year). 

Major sources of immigrants were the UK (972), Zimbabwe (363), Israel (243), Taiwan (311), Portugal (220) and the former West Germany (220). Most emigrants went to the UK (660), Australia (421), Zimbabwe (42) and the US (23). 

CSS also disclosed that foreign visitors during the four months increased by 7.5% to 410,465. Sapa reports Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw said SA's migration gain was due to a dramatic increase in confidence in the country's future.
DURBAN — The "brain drain" trend has been reversed, and a record gain in immigrants compared with the past six years is expected for 1991, according to Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw.

Immigrants are pouring back into the country as confidence in the political future grows, he said yesterday.

The trend was the continuation of a process which began last year, Mr Louw said.

In the period January to April 1991, 4,486 immigrants entered SA, compared with the 1,499 people who left the country.

This represented a "net gain" of 3,097 immigrants — higher than for the same period last year, Mr Louw said.

He said the department's offices abroad and locally had received a sharp increase in the number of inquiries.

"It is beyond doubt that a new confidence in the future of South Africa is manifesting itself," he said.

"It can be expected that this year South Africa will experience a record gain in immigrants in relation to the past six years," he said.

How green are foreign pastures? — Page 23
Youths flee SA township warfare

LUSAKA - Hundreds of young men fleeing political warfare in South Africa have arrived in Zambia in recent weeks and the exodus continues.

Zimbabwe's National News Agency reported yesterday that about 800 people aged between 15 and 25 had arrived in Lusaka and were sheltered at an African National Congress transit camp on the outskirts of the capital.

Youths are fleeing South Africa for Zambia through Swaziland as political violence continues to disrupt normal life in the townships.

"There is a big problem with accommodation because the influx is more than we can handle. We definitely can't cope with the large numbers of people arriving," an official at the transit centre said. The centre can only accommodate about 400 people.

Accommodation

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is financing food provisions and accommodation for the refugees.

"We are trying to enforce emergency programmes to accommodate the new arrivals in our educational programmes which friendly countries are trying to help fund," the official at the centre said.

Arrangements are being made with the Kenyan Government for 500 refugees to study in that country.

The Australian Government is funding the 500 students now in Nigeria but the ANC is trying to mobilise resources for the 800 plus new arrivals.

"The 500 students will hopefully leave for Kenya before the end of the year," the official said. - Sapa.
Hong Kong immigrants find it easy

Staff Reporter  

HONG KONG immigrants are attracted to South Africa because it is "easy" to enter the country and all that is needed is "good health, no criminal record and R250 000 cash".

This is the view of Mr Paul Ng, one of 22 prospective refugees of the 1997 China mainland takeover of the thriving business community who arrived yesterday to view their potential new homeland.

Uncertainty surrounds the Beijing acquistion of the flourishing British territory after the Tiaanmen Square massacre, the director of the Hong Kong-based New SA Industrial Development Company, Mr Ng, said.

It was the second tour group from Hong Kong this year interested in immigrating and comprised businessmen, teachers, engineers, construction and skilled manufacturing personnel.

A recent Asian Television Broadcasting stimulated interest in the country, said Mr Ng, as people previously were unaware of the natural beauty and infrastructure South Africa possessed.

There is a growing interest in South Africa among Hong Kong nationals.

Last year there were 40 to 50 applications for permanent residence in South Africa, but in April alone this year there were 400 applications, Mr Ng said.
Mystery over defection of Soviet women to SA

PRETORIA — Three Russian women secretaries employed at the Soviet embassy and trade mission in Maputo have defected to SA and have applied for permanent residence, government says.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman declined to comment on the incident beyond saying that the defections took place "a few weeks ago". A Home Affairs spokesman said they crossed the Swaziland border into SA and were carrying acceptable documentation.

Dr Vladimir Lebedev of the Soviet Interests Section in Pretoria said yesterday he understood they came into SA legally, our political staff reports.

However, it is understood that the women never resigned from their jobs in Maputo.

The defections have been reported in the Soviet media.

The women are married, with families in Moscow.

TANIA LEVY reports that most planned tour parties from SA to the Soviet Union are likely to go ahead, despite this week's coup in Moscow.

The Soviet Union's major tour operator Intourist Travel issued a statement in London yesterday saying all its tours would depart as planned this weekend.
3 Soviet women defect to SA

By Alan Dunn and Esther Waugh

Three members of the Soviet Embassy and trade mission in Maputo have defected to South Africa and applied for asylum.

Delicate discussions are taking place between the South African and Soviet governments over the three women. It is understood that the trio is seeking residence in South Africa.

A spokesman for the SovietInterest Section in Pretoria said yesterday that the matter was in the hands of the Government. The defectors have been in the safekeeping of the South African authorities since their defection several weeks ago, before the vultures of the Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs responsible for Africa, Valery Nikolayenko.

It is believed that they entered South Africa via Swaziland with the help of friends in Maputo who assisted in obtaining travel documents.

The authorities in Pretoria are reportedly satisfied that they entered the country with the necessary paperwork.

The three women, who are unmarried, worked as typists at the embassy in Maputo. The incident has been reported in the Soviet press.

Typists at embassies usually have security clearance. Some are involved in highly confidential work such as coding and decoding daily message traffic to and from their home offices.

Two of the defectors were apparently typists on the administrative staff, and the third was from the Soviet trade mission to Mozambique.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed the defections, saying the applications for residence were under consideration. He would not divulge the identities of the women.

It is understood that the Department of Home Affairs, and possibly the National Intelligence Service, have also been involved in the matter.

The precise reasons for the defections are not clear, but they happened before hardliners ousted President Gorbachev in a coup that shocked the world.

The incident is not expected to have any major effect on newly established South African-Soviet relations.

The two countries recently set up reciprocal interest offices attached to the Austrian embassies in Pretoria and Moscow.

The status of diplomatic relations between the two countries are not expected to be upgraded in a hurry because good channels of communication exist between the two governments through the interest offices.

AWB plans to attend NP meeting

By Kaizer Nyatsuma
Political Staff

The AWB has threatened to attend a National Party public meeting to be addressed by Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk in Parys next week, in spite of the NP's objections.

AWB chief secretary Ernst van der Westhuizen said the AWB would not attend the meeting if it presented a threat to the agreement.

The AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche and Finance Minister Barend Plessis had reached an agreement on SABC-TV's "Agenda" programme two weeks ago.

The AWB, Mr van der Westhuizen said, would attend Dr van Niekerk's meeting on Monday and would not allow itself to be turned back "by closed doors, barbed wire and police dogs."

The AWB warned of a potential further tragedy if the AWB meeting in Parys was held on the same basis as the recent Venterdorp meeting.

The AWB expected Dr van Niekerk and the chairman of the NP meeting to take note of the fact that the right of assembly reserved to such meetings had fallen away in the light of the TV agreement.

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Ratsiraka holed up as opponents sack him

ANTANANARIVO - President Didier Ratsiraka remained holed up in his bunker-like palace yesterday, a day after opposition leaders announced they had stripped him of power.

The situation appeared calm in the capital, and it was uncertain how Mr Ratsiraka would react to the new challenge to his 16-year rule.

Opposition leaders called a suspension of the mass daily rallies until tomorrow, when provincial leaders are to appear in a show of solidarity against Mr Ratsiraka.

In an address yesterday in Antananarivo, opposition spokesman the Rev Richard Andramanjato announced the "dismissal" of Mr Ratsiraka and "the suspension of all the republic's institutions".

Tens of thousands of people cheered as Mr Andramanjato announced the installation of a transitional government formed by the six-party coalition opposed to Mr Ratsiraka.

The government will organise a national conference to draft a new constitution and hold democratic elections within 18 months, Mr Andramanjato said.

The declaration was essentially on paper only, but seemed boosted by a possible alliance with the military against Mr Ratsiraka's attempt to divide the island into six independent republics.

At the weekend he announced he was restructuring the island into a federation of independent republics, with himself at the head.

Mr Ratsiraka stayed in his palace protected by his North Korean-trained guard and showed no indication of relinquishing power — Sapa-AP
South Africans continue Soviet tours

By Paula Fray

About 35 South Africans in the Soviet Union will continue their tours as travel agencies worldwide continue to monitor the Soviet political situation following the overthrow of President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Intourist in London has cancelled a tour to the republics of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia later this month following a warning from the British Foreign Office not to visit these areas. Tours to Moscow and Leningrad are continuing as planned.

Johannesburg-based Seekers Tours managing director Ramon Geldenhuys said there were 17 local tourists booked through his company in the USSR.

He said Seekers Tours — the sole agent for Intourist Travel in South Africa — was “in constant contact” with Intourist Travel in London and would be kept informed daily.

“We know where the tourists are, we know what they are doing,” Mr Geldenhuys said.

“Everyone from our side is safe.”

Cape Town’s World Travel Agency manager Jack Matthews said the company had a group of 38 tourists at present in the Soviet Union.

Mr Matthews said the company had established late yesterday afternoon that the South African tourists had just arrived in Irkutsk in the east.

They would be leaving tomorrow and would then travel the Trans-Siberian express to Moscow where they were due to arrive on Sunday.

Mr Matthews said the tour was due to stay in Moscow for a few days before leaving for Leningrad.

The group, being led by the company’s sales and marketing director, Hans van Heukelum, is due to return to South Africa on September 6.

Any decision to cut short the tour would be “in the hands of Mr van Heukelum in consultation with local tourist groups”, Mr Matthews said.

“We are obviously concerned because of the difficulty of communication,” Mr Matthews said.

“On the other hand, they are with an experienced tour operator who has taken several such tours to China. They are in good hands as far as we are concerned,” Mr Matthews said.

“Tours to Moscow, Leningrad and areas other than those mentioned by the Foreign Office are scheduled to operate as planned this coming weekend, but the situation is under hourly review,” Intourist in London said.
US tourists get attack warning

The US State Department has warned its citizens travelling in South Africa of possible attacks by pro-apartheid whites on American buildings and facilities.

"As the situation in South Africa becomes less favourable to hardline apartheid supporters, the potential for right-wing violence may increase," says a travel advisory.

"While the official US presence is the most likely target, private American citizens should exercise caution as well," it adds.

There was an explosion last year at the back gate of the US Embassy in Pretoria which caused minor damage but no injuries. Right-wingers were suspected.

Right-wing whites oppose President de Klerk's reforms aimed at ending apartheid and sharing power with blacks.

The travel advisory also reiterates warnings of violence at political demonstrations in Natal and areas near Johannesburg.

Black faction fighting in townships has killed 6,000 people in five years — Sapa-AP
Influx of immigrants ‘has a positive effect’

BY JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE lifting of sanctions and the increased influx of immigrants has had a markedly positive effect on the mood of the property market, says the managing director of Camdons Group, Mr Scott MacRae.

He was “extremely optimistic” about prospects for the market in spite of the poor performance of the economy.

Many people who had left the country were returning to South Africa and overseas companies, individuals and governments were in the market for properties.

The unrest had little impact on prices and there was no comparison to be made with the current climate as opposed to 1976 when, he put it, “I was heavily involved in the property market and had a hotline going to Australia.”

Consequently, he did not agree that it was a buyers’ market at the moment.

South African properties were still discounted in price compared with their overseas counterparts and this implied considerable legway for further price rises.

“However, in the current market were “not very negotiable”.

“The message therefore is buy now. Homes will not become any less expensive and anything bought today will be tomorrow’s bargain at prices will continue to rise,” MacRae said.

Overseas property markets in the United Kingdom, the United States and Europe were “dead” at the moment, basically because of the inflation rates.

“The opposite is true of South Africa where our high inflation rates give investors an excellent capital gain. Sellers have therefore done well in recent years.”

“Scraping of the Group Areas Act had little effect on the market in that blacks had been buying properties in white areas before the Act was rescinded.”

A drop in interest rates would give the market an additional boost but he did not expect this to take place before the first half of 1992.

Homes will not become any less expensive and anything bought today will be tomorrow’s bargain as prices will continue to rise.”
THE Home Affairs Department is to clamp down on illegal immigrants.

Under the new Aliens Control Act, which comes into force on October 1, immigration officers will be allowed to enter private premises without warning, and penalties for people harbouring illegal aliens will be increased. Home Affairs director-general Piet Colyn said yesterday.

The maximum penalty for harbouring an alien is now five years in prison.

Colyn said the measures were being introduced to protect the local workforce "in view of the enormous unemployment problem in the country".

He said the main aim of the Act was to put greater emphasis on the internal control of all aliens.

Under the Act, the provision of tuition and training and the conduct of any business or profession by an illegal alien are specifically forbidden, as is employing an illegal immigrant.

Under current legislation, all aliens are required to obtain work or residence permits before taking up employment in SA.

Last year 785 illegal aliens were convicted. This year, up to the end of July, there were 338 convictions.

Home Affairs said it was not possible to estimate the number of illegal aliens in SA, but tens of thousands of Mozambicans had crossed the border into SA in the past few years.

Relief agencies earlier this year estimated there were more than 20,000 Mozambican refugees in Knysna, which was not subject to SA immigration laws.
SA evacuates its nationals from Zaire as trade comes to a standstill

KINSHASA — SA trade with Zaire has come to a halt, and SA evacuated the first batch of its nationals from the riot-torn country yesterday. Officials said the South Africans, who included businessmen and 12 dependants of government officials, were flown in a government-chartered Safair Boeing 707 from Kinshasa Airport.

The capital was mostly quiet but diplomats and evacuees said they feared a fresh outbreak of the riots and looting which devastated the city and were still sweeping the province.

The relief organisation Médicins Sans Frontières said that more than 100 people had died in the violence up to Wednesday and at least 1 000 had been injured.

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A night curfew was due to come into force yesterday in Kinshasa and other unspecified trouble spots. The government also announced an emergency food plan, giving no details.

A senior government source said every soldier had been promised a cash sum by next weekend, with lowest ranks getting 1,5-milion francs — worth only $75 at the exchange rate before Monday's anarchy.

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A French diplomat said key foreign embassies were in regular contact with Mo-

bantu, but declined to say if they were urging him to resign. The 60-year-old president was on a yacht at Nsii, about 50km out of Kinshasa near the airport.

The SA Red Cross Society said yesterday it was opening an information service (operating from the number 011 873 8388) to provide information for people arriving in SA from Zaire. The object was to unite families that had been split during their evacuation and to collect offers of accommodation for arriving families — Sapa-
Refugees urged to call Red Cross

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Nearly 500 beds have been offered to Zairean refugees by South Africans.

But the South African Red Cross Society said yesterday that few of the 491 beds offered were necessary because most of the refugees still in the country were staying with relatives or friends. Some had only stopped overnight, then flown home to France or Belgium.

The Red Cross is still dealing with about 50 requests by worried friends or relatives trying to trace people in South Africa. Some have been found in Europe.

Red Cross spokesman Neil MacAuley said, "It would help us if people who have come in from Zaire would contact our operations room and give us contact numbers and addresses."

"We will not release this information to anyone without first obtaining permission from the person concerned. But we need it for co-ordination of our records and information coming in from different sources."

The telephone number is (011) 873-3928.

A number of refugees have inquired from embassy and other sources about the safety of returning to Zaire.
PROKLAMASIES

van die

Staatspresident

van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 91, 1991

VERKLARING VAN DIE DERTIGSTE DAG VAN MEI 1992 TOT 'N OPENBARE FEESDAG

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 van die Wet op Openbare Feesdae, 1952 (Wet 5 van 1952), verklaar ek hierby die dertigste dag van Mei 1992 tot 'n openbare Feesdag in die Republiek

Gegewe my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negende dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-negentig

F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet

E. LOUW,
Minister van die Kabinet.

No. 93, 1991

PUBLIKASIE VAN 'N OOREENKOMS AANGEGAAAN OP 19 APRIL 1991 TUSSEN DIE REPBULIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE DEMOKRATIESE REPUBLIEK VAN MADAGASKAR

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5 van die Wet op Diplomatieke Voorregte, 1989 (Wet No. 74 van 1989), publiseer ek hierby die Ooreenkomse aangegaan op 19 April 1991 kragtens artikel 4 (a) van genoemde Wet tussen die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Demokratieke Republiek van Madagaskar, waarin voorsiening gemaak word vir die uitrul van Verteenwoordigers tussen die twee lande en waarin die voorregte en immunitete wat sodanige verteenwoordigers sal geniet, bepaal word.
Given under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Fifth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-one

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President
By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet.

R. F. BOTHA,
Minister of the Cabinet.

ARRANGEMENTS SPECIAUX
Les Gouvernements de la République d'Afrique du Sud et de la République Démocratique de Madagascar, sur la base de la volonté commune à favoriser les relations d'amitié entre les deux pays, sont convenus, d'après le principe de la réciprocité, de ce qui suit

ARTICLE 1
ESTABLISHMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE
L'établissement du Bureau de Représentation dont l'appellation contient le titre officiel de l'Etat d'envoy, comme Représentation Officielle en poste dans l'Etat de résidence, se fait par consentement mutuel.

ARTICLE 2
FONCTIONS DU BUREAU DE REPRESENTATION
Les fonctions du Bureau de Représentation consistent notamment à:

a) représenter l'Etat d'envoy auprès de l'Etat de résidence;
b) négocier avec le Gouvernement de l'Etat de résidence;
c) s'informer, par tous les moyens licites, des conditions et de l'évolution de la vie politique, commerciale et économique dans l'Etat de résidence, faire un rapport à ce sujet au Gouvernement de l'Etat d'envoy et donner des renseignements aux personnes intéressées;
d) favoriser le développement des rapports politiques, économiques et commerciaux entre les deux Etats;
e) protéger dans l'Etat de résidence les intérêts de l'Etat d'envoy et des ses ressortissants, personnes physiques et morales, dans les limites admises par le droit international,
f) délivrer des passeports et des documents de voyage, ainsi que des visas et documents appropriés;
g) prêter secours et assistance aux ressortissants, personnes physiques et morales, de l'Etat d'envoy;
h) contrôler et prêter assistance aux navires et aux avions immatriculés de l'Etat d'envoy, ainsi qu'à leurs équipages.

ARTICLE 3
APPOINTMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE

a) The term "Representative" refers to the Head of Mission, who is the official Agent responsible for directing the Representative Office. He is appointed by the sending State and is authorised to exercise his duties by the receiving State.
ARTICLE 4

APPOMTMENT OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF STAFF OF THE MISSION

a) The term "mission" shall mean the Representative Office,
b) The term "members of the mission" shall mean the Representative and the members of the staff of the mission;
c) The term "members of the staff of the mission" shall mean the members of the official staff, of the administrative and technical staff and of the service staff of the mission,
d) The term "members of the official staff" shall mean persons employed exclusively in the official work of the mission,
e) The term "members of the administrative and technical staff" shall mean the members of the staff of the mission employed in the administrative and technical service of the mission;
f) The term "members of the service staff" shall mean all those persons who are in the domestic service of the mission,
g) Nationality of the Representative and members of the official staff

The Representative and the members of the official staff of the Representative Office shall in principle have the nationality of the sending State. They may be appointed from the ranks of nationals of the receiving State only with the express consent of that State, which may withdraw such consent at any time.
h) Person declared "persona non grata"

The receiving State may at any time inform the sending State that the Head or a member of the mission is not acceptable. The sending State shall then recall the person in question and terminate his functions.

ARTICLE 5

NOTIFICATION OF APPOINTMENTS AND MOVEMENTS

The Government of the Republic of South Africa or that of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, as the case may be, shall be notified in advance of

a) the appointment of members of the mission, their arrival and their final departure or the termination of their functions;
b) the arrival and final departure of a person belonging to the family of a member of the mission and, where appropriate, the fact that a person becomes or ceases to be a member of the family of a member of the mission,
c) the engagement and discharge of persons resident in the receiving State as members of the mission.

b) Les modalités de la nomination et du consentement du Représentant sont fixées respectivement par les lois et usages de l'État d'envoi et de l'État de résidence.

ARTICLE 4

NOMINATION DES AUTRES MEMBRES DU PERSONNEL DE LA MISSION

a) L'expression "mission" s'entend du Bureau de Représentation.
b) L'expression "membres de la mission" s'entend du Représentant et des membres du personnel de la mission
c) L'expression "membres du personnel de la mission" s'entend des membres du personnel officiel, du personnel administratif et technique et du personnel de service de la mission
d) L'expression "membres du personnel officiel" s'entend des personnes employées exclusivement au travail officiel de la mission.
e) L'expression "membres du personnel administratif et technique" s'entend des membres du personnel de la mission employés dans le service administratif et technique de la mission.
f) L'expression "membres du personnel de service" s'entend de toutes personnes employées au service domestique de la mission.
g) Nationalité du Représentant et des membres du personnel officiel:
Le Représentant et les membres du personnel officiel du Bureau de Représentation auront en principe la nationalité de l'État d'envoi. Ils ne peuvent être choisis parmi les ressortissants de l'État de résidence qu'avec le consentement exprès de cet État, qui peut en tout temps le retirer.
h) Personne déclarée "non grata":
L'État de résidence peut à tout moment informer l'État d'envoi que le Chef ou un membre de la mission n'est pas acceptable. L'État d'envoi appellera alors la personne en cause, mettant aussi fin à ses fonctions.

ARTICLE 5

NOTIFICATION SUR LES NOMINATIONS ET DÉPLACEMENTS

Sera notifié à l'avance au Gouvernement de la République d'Afrique du Sud ou à celui de la République Démocratique de Madagascar, selon le cas

a) la nomination des membres de la mission, leur arrivée et leur départ définitif ou la cessation de leurs fonctions;
b) l'arrivée et le départ définitif d'une personne appartenant à la famille d'un membre de la mission et, s'il y a lieu, le fait qu'une personne devienne ou cesse d'être membre de la famille d'un membre de la mission,
c) le recrutement et le congé d'employés de personnes résidant dans l'État accréditaire, en tant que membres de la mission.
ARTICLE 6
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES
The receiving State shall grant all facilities to the Representative Office for the execution of its functions.

ARTICLE 7
USE OF THE OFFICIAL TITLE AND NATIONAL EMBLEM
The sending State shall have the right to display publicly its official title and its national emblem outside its official premises or inside the building that houses its official premises.

ARTICLE 8
ACCOMMODATION
a) The receiving State shall assist the sending State in obtaining suitable premises;
b) The term "mission premises" shall mean the buildings or parts of a building or adjoining ground which, whoever the proprietor might be, are used for the purposes of the mission, including the residence of the Representative,
c) The sending State and the Representative shall be exempt from all dues and taxes in respect of the premises of the mission, other than such as represent dues and taxes for particular services rendered.

ARTICLE 9
INVIOLABILITY
The official staff, the premises, archives and documents of the Representative Office and the Residence of the Representative shall be inviolable, according to the provisions of international law.

ARTICLE 10
FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT
Subject to the laws and regulations concerning zones into which entry is prohibited or regulated for reasons of national security, the members of the Representative Office shall be free to move about and travel in the territory of the receiving State.

ARTICLE 11
FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE AUTHORITIES OF THE SENDING STATE
a) The receiving State shall allow and protect the freedom of the Representative Office to communicate for all official purposes. In such communication with the Government, with diplomatic missions and other official stations of the sending State, the Representative Office may use all appropriate means of communication, including diplomatic couriers, the diplomatic bag and messages in code or in cypher,
b) The official correspondence of the Representative Office shall be inviolable. The term "official correspondence" shall mean all correspondence relating to the Representative Office and its functions.

ARTICLE 6
DISPOSITIONS GENERALES CONCERNANT LES FACILITES, PRIVILEGES ET IMMUNITES
L'Etat de résidence accorde toutes facilités au Bureau de Représentation pour l'accomplissement de ses fonctions.

ARTICLE 7
USAGE DU TITRE OFFICIEL ET DE L'EMBLEME NATIONAL
L'Etat d'envoi a le droit d'afficher publiquement, à l'extérieur de ses locaux officiels ou dans le bâtiment qui abrite ses locaux officiels, son titre officiel et son emblème national.

ARTICLE 8
LOGEMENT
a) L'Etat de résidence doit aider l'Etat d'envoi à se procurer les locaux nécessaires,
b) L'expression "locaux de la mission" s'entend des bâtiments ou des parties du bâtiment ou du terrain attenant qui, quel qu'en soit le propriétaire, sont utilisés aux fins de la mission, y compris la résidence du Représentant,
c) L'Etat d'envoi et le Représentant sont exemptes de tous impôts et taxes au titre des locaux de la mission, pourvu qu'il ne s'agisse pas d'impôts et taxes perçus en rémunération de services particuliers rendus.

ARTICLE 9
INVIOLABILITE
Le personnel officiel et les locaux, les archives et les documents du Bureau de Représentation ainsi que la résidence du Représentant sont inviolables, selon les mesures prévues par le droit international.

ARTICLE 10
LIBERTE DE CIRCULATION
Sous réserve de ses lois et règlements relatifs aux zones dont l'accès est interdit ou réglementé pour des raisons de sécurité nationale, les membres du Bureau de Représentation ont la liberté de déplacement et de circulation sur le territoire de l'Etat de résidence.

ARTICLE 11
LIBERTE DE COMMUNICATION AVEC LES AUTORITES DE L'ETAT D'ENVOI
a) L'Etat de résidence permet et protège la liberté de communication du Bureau de Représentation, pour toutes fins officielles. En communiquant avec le Gouvernement, les missions diplomatiques et les autres postes officiels de l'Etat d'envoi, le Bureau de Représentation peut employer tous les moyens de communication appropriés, y compris les courriers diplomatiques, la valise diplomatique et les messages en code ou en chiffre,
b) La correspondance officielle du Bureau de Représentation est inviolable. L'expression "correspondance officielle" s'entend de toute la correspondance relative au Bureau de Représentation et à ses fonctions.
c) The Representative Office bag shall be inviolable wherever it may be and shall not be opened or detained;
d) In the case of diplomatic couriers, their persons shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE 12
COMMUNICATION WITH NATIONALS OF THE SENDING STATE AND WITH THE AUTHORITIES OF THE RECEIVING STATE
a) The members of staff of the Representative Office shall be free to communicate with nationals of the sending State;
b) In carrying out their functions, they may also approach the competent authorities of the receiving State.

ARTICLE 13
PROTECTION OF OFFICIALS AND THEIR FAMILIES
a) The receiving State shall treat the officials of the Representative Office and their families (spouse, dependent children and any dependent person approved by the receiving State) with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any infringement of their person, freedom or dignity,
b) The receiving State shall exercise its jurisdiction over the members of staff of the mission who are nationals or permanent residents of that State in such a way so as not to hinder them excessively in the execution of the functions of the Representative Office.

ARTICLE 14
EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION AS FOREIGNERS AND FROM RESIDENCE AND WORK PERMITS
The officials of the Representative Office and the members of their families (as defined in Article 13) living with them shall be exempt from all obligations under the laws and regulations of the receiving State with regard to registration as foreigners and residence permits.
They shall also be exempt, in respect of services rendered to the sending State, from the obligations and laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning work permits for foreign employees.

ARTICLE 15
IMMUNITY FROM JURISDICTION
The members of the official staff and the members of their families (as defined in Article 13) living with them shall have immunity against criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State except in the case of
a) a real action relating to private immovable property situated in the receiving State, unless such a member holds it on behalf of the sending State for purposes of his official functions;
b) an action relating to succession in which such a member is concerned as executor, administrator, heir or legatee as a private person and not on behalf of the sending State;

ARTICLE 12
COMMUNICATION AVEC LES RESSORTISSANTS DE L'ETAT D'ENVOI ET AVEC LES AUTORITES DE L'ETAT DE RESIDENCE
a) Les membres du Personnel du Bureau de Représentation ont la liberté de communiquer avec les ressortissants de l'Etat d'envoi.
b) Dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, ils peuvent également s'adresser aux autorités compétentes de l'Etat de résidence.

ARTICLE 13
PROTECTION DES FonCTIONNAIRES ET DE LEURS FAMILLES
a) L'Etat de résidence traitera les fonctionnaires du Bureau de Représentation ainsi que leurs familles (conjoint(e) et enfants à charge, ainsi que toute personne à charge approuvée par l'Etat d'accueil) avec le respect qui leur est dû et prendra toutes mesures appropriées pour empêcher toute atteinte à leur personne, leur liberté et leur dignité.
b) L'Etat de résidence doit exercer sa juridiction sur les membres du personnel de la mission qui sont ressortissants de cet Etat ou qui y ont leur résidence permanente de façon à ne pas entraver d'une manière excessive l'accomplissement des fonctions du Bureau de Représentation.

ARTICLE 14
EXEMPTION D'IMMATRICULATION DES ETRANGERS, DE PERMIS DE SEJOUR ET DE PERMIS DE TRAVAIL
Les fonctionnaires du Bureau de Représentation ainsi que les membres de leur famille (tels qu'ils sont définis dans l'article 13) vivant à leur foyer sont exempts de toutes les obligations prévues par les lois et règlements de l'Etat de résidence en matière d'immatriculation des étrangers et de permis de séjour.
Ils sont, par ailleurs, en ce qui concerne les services rendus à l'Etat d'envoi, exempts des obligations ainsi que des lois et règlements de l'Etat de résidence en matière de permis de travail pour la main d'œuvre étrangère.

ARTICLE 15
IMMINUTE DE JURISDICATION
Les membres du personnel officiel, ainsi que les membres de leur famille (tels qu'ils sont définis dans l'article 13) vivant à leur foyer jouissant de l'immunité de la juridiction pénale, ainsi que de la juridiction civile et administrative de l'Etat de résidence, sauf s'il s'agit:
a) d'une action réelle concernant un immeuble privé situé sur le territoire de l'Etat de résidence, à moins qu'un tel membre ne le possède pour le compte de l'Etat d'envoi, aux fins de ses fonctions officielles;
b) d'une action concernant une succession dans laquelle un tel membre figure comme exécuteur testamentaire, administrateur, héritier ou légataire, à titre privé mais non au nom de l'Etat d'envoi;
c) an action relating to any professional or commercial activity exercised by such a member in the receiving State outside his official functions.

**ARTICLE 16**

**WAIVER OF IMMUNITY**

a) The sending State may waive immunity against jurisdiction of the members of its mission and of the other persons having immunity within the framework of these special arrangements;

b) The waiver must always be express and in writing;

c) A waiver of immunity against jurisdiction in respect of civil or administrative proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity against execution of the judgment, for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

**ARTICLE 17**

**EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION**

The officials of the Representative Office are exempt from all dues and taxes on the salaries which they receive in respect of their services.

**ARTICLE 18**

**EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTY**

The receiving State shall allow entry and exemption from all customs duties, taxes and other related dues other than for storage, transport and expenses related to similar services for:

— goods intended for the official use of the Representative Office;

— goods intended for the personal use of the official and the members of his or her family (as defined in Article 13) living with him or her, including effects intended for the setting up of his or her establishment;

Consumer goods should not exceed quantities necessary for the direct use of the parties concerned.

**ARTICLE 19**

**EXEMPTION FROM PERSONAL SERVICES**

The receiving State shall exempt the members of the official staff of the Representative Office and the members of their families (as defined in Article 13) living with them from all personal service of any kind whatsoever, from all public service of any kind whatsoever and from all military obligations.

**ARTICLE 20**

**FEES AND CHARGES**

The Representative Office may, throughout the territory of the receiving State, levy fees and charges for the issue of visas.

The amounts levied by means of the said fees and charges and the relative receipts shall be exempt from all dues and taxes in the receiving State.

c) d’une action concernant une activité professionnelle ou commerciale quelle qu’elle soit, par un tel membre dans l’Etat de résidence, en dehors de ses fonctions officielles.

**ARTICLE 16**

**RENONCIATION À L’IMMUNITÉ**

a) L’Etat d’envoi peut renoncer à l’immunité de juridiction pour les membres de sa mission et des autres personnes poussant de l’immunité dans le cadre des presents arrangements spéciaux;

b) La renonciation doit toujours être expresse et écrite;

c) La renonciation à l’immunité de juridiction pour une action civile ou administrative n’est pas censée impliquer la renonciation à l’immunité quant aux mesures d’exécution du jugement, pour lesquelles une renonciation distincte est nécessaire.

**ARTICLE 17**

**EXEMPTION FISCALE**

Les fonctionnaires du Bureau de Représentation sont exempts des impôts et taxes sur les salaires qu’ils reçoivent du fait de leurs services.

**ARTICLE 18**

**EXEMPTION DOUANIÈRE**

L’Etat de résidence accorde l’entrée, ainsi que l’exemption de tous les droits de douane, taxes et autres redevances connexes autres que frais d’entreprise, de transport et frais afférents à des services analogues pour:

— les objets destinés à l’usage officiel du Bureau de Représentation;

— les objets destinés à l’usage personnel du fonctionnaire et des membres de sa famille (tels qu’ils sont définis dans l’article 13) vivant à son foyer, y compris les effets destinés à son établissement.

Les articles de consommation ne doivent pas dépasser les quantités nécessaires pour leur utilisation directe par les intéressés.

**ARTICLE 19**

**EXEMPTION DES PRESTATIONS PERSONNELLES**

L’Etat de résidence doit exempter les membres du personnel officiel du Bureau de Représentation, ainsi que les membres de leur famille (tels qu’ils sont définis dans l’article 13) vivant à leur foyer, de toute prestation personnelle, de tout service d’intérêt public et des charges militaires.

**ARTICLE 20**

**DROITS ET TAXES**

Le Bureau de Représentation peut percevoir sur le territoire de l’Etat résidence, les droits et taxes relatifs à la délivrance de visas.

Les sommes perçues au titre des droits et taxes susmentionnées et les recus y afférents sont exempts de tous impôts et taxes dans l’Etat de résidence.
ARTICLE 21

DURATION OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

a) Members of the official staff of the Representative Office entering the territory of the receiving State shall have the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled from the moment when their appointments are notified to the receiving State;

b) Such privileges and immunities shall cease at the moment when they leave the territory of the receiving State or on the expiry of a reasonable period which they shall be granted for that purpose,

c) In the event of the death of a member of the official staff, his or her spouse and minor children shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled until the expiry of a reasonable period to leave the territory of the receiving State.

ARTICLE 22

PROPERTY OF A MEMBER OF THE OFFICIAL STAFF OR OF A MEMBER OF HIS OR HER FAMILY IN THE EVENT OF DEATH

In the event of death of a member of the official staff or of a member of his or her family accompanying him or her, provided the deceased was not a citizen of the receiving State, the receiving State shall permit the withdrawal of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of any property acquired in the country the export of which was prohibited at the time of his death.

Death duties shall not be levied on the said movable property.

ARTICLE 23

DUTIES

Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State and not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State.

ARTICLE 24

OTHER PROFESSIONAL OR COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Members of the Representative Office and their families (spouse and dependent children) living with them shall not practise for personal profit any professional or commercial activity in the receiving State.

DONE AT Pretoria on 19 April 1991 in two copies, in French and English, both texts having equal validity.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

R. F. Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

J. Bemananjara, Minister of Foreign Affairs

ARTICLE 21

DUREE DES PRIVILEGES ET IMMUNITES

a) Les membres du personnel officiel du Bureau de Représentation arrivés sur le territoire de l'Etat de résidence bénéficient des privilèges et immunités auxquels ils ont droit, après notification de leur nomination à l'Etat accréditateur.

b) Les détenteurs de privilèges et immunités cessent au moment où ces personnes quittent le territoire de l'Etat de résidence ou à l'expiration d'un délai raisonnable qui leur a été accordé à cette fin.

c) En cas de décès d'un membre du personnel officiel, son époux(se) et ses enfants mineurs continuent de jouir des privilèges et immunités dont ils bénéficient jusqu'à l'expiration d'un délai raisonnable, leur permettant de quitter le territoire de l'Etat de résidence.

ARTICLE 22

PROPRIETE D'UN MEMBRE DU PERSONNEL OFFICIEL OU D'UN MEMBRE DE SA FAMILLE EN CAS DE DECES

En cas de décès d'un membre du personnel officiel ou d'un membre de la famille l'accompagnant (non ressortissant de l'Etat de résidence), l'Etat de résidence permet le retrait des biens mobiliers du défunt, à l'exception de ceux qui ont été acquis dans l'Etat de résidence et qui font l'objet d'une prohibition d'exportation au moment de son décès.

Il ne sera pas prélevé de droits de succession sur les biens mobiliers.

ARTICLE 23

DEVOIRS

Sans préjudices de leurs privilèges et immunités, toutes les personnes bénéficiaires ont le devoir de respecter les lois et règlements de l'Etat de résidence et de ne pas s'immiscer dans les affaires intérieures de cet Etat.

ARTICLE 24

AUTRES ACTIVITES PROFESSIONNELLES OU COMMERCIALES

Les membres du personnel du Bureau de Représentation et leurs familles (conjoint(e) et enfants à charge) vivant à leur foyer ne doivent pratiquer aucune activité professionnelle ou commerciale dans un but personnel et lucratif dans l'Etat de résidence.

FAIT à Pretoria le 19 Avril 1991 en double exemplaire, en langue française et anglaise, les deux textes faisant également foi.

POUR LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'AFRIQUE DU SUD

R. F. Botha, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères

POUR LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE DE MADAGASCAR

J. Bemananjara, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
Pay if you want to stay, alien told

By SOPHIE TEMBA

A MOZAMBIAN national has lifted the lid off widespread exploitation of refugees by merciless South African officials.

Moses Mashaba, 35, one of the war-displaced Mozambicans who came to seek refuge in South Africa, revealed how he was arrested and made to pay a bribe to immigration officials to avoid deportation.

Mashaba, who lives in Daveyton, made a sworn statement -- which is to be handed to the police -- in which he alleges he was required to pay the officials a bribe of R1 000 -- which was reduced to R600 because he could not afford that much.

Mashaba hailed from Maputo and had worked clandestinely as a shoemaker in the townships before his arrest.

He said refugees knew that once arrested, they were immediately deported.

"On August 9 this year, at about 10 am, I was arrested by a sergeant of the Benoni Municipal Police and taken to the Benoni immigration office," he said in his statement.

"The immigration officials took me to the police station where I was held for two days. On the second day two immigration officers came to me and demanded to know how much I was prepared to pay them to stop my deportation.

"I told them that I had R360. One of them wanted to know where I got so much money. I told them that I was a shoemaker and had a business of my own. They took me to their office where one of them gave me his name and told me he was Portuguese (Mashaba gave City Press the official's name).

"He said I should give them R1 000 and would be set free immediately. I told them I could pay them the R360 I had on me. Both of them then said the least they were prepared to accept was R600.

"They said I should give them the R360 and was warned to pay the balance of R240 the following day.

"I have been unable to raise the balance and my fear is that they will arrest me and deport me to Mozambique.

"There are many other Mozambicans well known to me who paid money to the immigration officials to avoid being deported to Mozambique."

He reported the matter to the police on August 26 and was told his complaint would be registered, but that he would have to be kept in custody until his case had been dealt with.

"I did not proceed with the complaint because I feared being arrested and deported. Besides, I feel this is corruption and it should be exposed," he said.

Chairman of the Daveyton branch of the South African Red Cross Society, Tom Boys, told City Press this week that Mashaba was not the only victim of corruption by immigration officials.

"This type of behaviour is inhuman," Boys said.

"We have submitted Mashaba's sworn statement to the police and we hope they will investigate this matter thoroughly so that this kind of corruption can be exposed.

"These people from Mozambique ran away from their war-torn country and braved electric fences and wild animals to cross the Kruger National Park and then they still have to be victims of exploitation by shrewd policemen and immigration officials."
Boffins want to return but SA can’t afford them

SOUTH AFRICA’S depressed economy is preventing many of its highly qualified medical researchers from coming home to impart their skills to local medicine.

This was revealed by the deputy president of the South African Medical Research Council, Professor Walter Prozesky, in an interview this week. “We have received a number of applications from highly-skilled researchers who left the country when we were isolated by apartheid,” he said.

“Now that the political climate has changed, they want to come home but, at the moment, we do not have the funds to create posts for them.”

But he said the lack of funds was not preventing official visits to South Africa by world-renowned medical research experts.

Positive

Recent visitors have included officials from the medical research centre in Poland, a seven-member AIDS delegation from the influential Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, and an official group from the French National Institute for Health and Medical Research.

Professor Prozesky said the visits boded well for the future of local medical research.

“For the first time in more than a decade we are experiencing a wealth of scientific exchange which will benefit the health of all South Africans,” he said.

He said the visits were exciting because South Africa had been prevented from having official contact with the international medical community for more than a decade.

Although access to scientific work was still possible it was severely limited. Research was often undertaken by individuals prevented from official participation in international conferences.

“If these visits are a sign of the times to come, our medical experts will once again be well on the way to firmly establishing South Africa as a country with expertise which is of immense value to Africa and the international scientific community,” said the professor.

One of the recent visitors to South Africa was Professor Miroslaw Mosa-kowski, director of the medical research centre of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

He came to establish contact with a number of local scientists, especially those doing work in the fields of neurobiology (the study of the nervous system) and exercise physiology.
THOUSANDS of Mozambicans pay up to R300 each to illegally cross the deadly electric fence at the South African border, which has already claimed almost 100 lives since its erection five years ago.

And because of the 17-year-old civil war between the Mozambique government and Renamo rebels - a war which has torn the country apart - the South African security forces are now faced with a massive and almost insurmountable problem of stopping thousands of illegals entering the country.

Smugglers

A total 45,000 Mozambicans are deported every year after entering South Africa illegally.

These facts emerged during a tour of the border by journalists on Monday last week following an invitation by the SADF.

We are also informed that despite the chaotic economic situation in that country, residents are ripped off by smugglers who sell South African bread at R10 a loaf, especially at Resano Garcia - once a tourist attraction and now reduced to a slum village.

"Mozambique has been plagued by the civil war. The country is economically bankrupt and socially dilapidated because of continuous Renamo attacks," said Colonel Thys Taljaard, senior staff officer, intelligence in the Eastern Transvaal.

The 450km drive from Pretoria at 5:20am on Monday and through the Kruger National Park, brought us face to face with Mozambique soldiers at the border gate, where we were allowed to enter the territory.

There we witnessed the handing over of R180,000 worth of food parcels to the freeloos, led by Colonel Matthews Sadia, guarding the Cahora Bassa power station in the Tete province.

The officers said more than 1,000 pylons at the Cahora Bassa station had been destroyed by Renamo since the war started.

It was after the handing over of rations that we were driven in Landrovers for a briefing at the Nkongoma base and thereafter to the 63km electric fence at the SA-Mozambique border.

The SADF's officer commanding the Eastern Transvaal, General Han Loller, said the fence was erected in 1986 at a cost of about R20 million. "At the time of the erection, it was regarded as one of the best in South Africa's enemies. Today it serves to stop the inflow of illegal immigrants," said Loller.

Political

The fence, which has been switched on for the first time since February last year, is believed to have killed 81 people since it was erected. It also costs the government R1.3 million a year for maintenance.

Asked at a press conference held at the Macadamia base near Komatipoort, why the fence was non-functional, Moller, who was assisted by his senior chief of staff, Brigadier Felix Hunter, replied: "It was for political reasons."

Preceding elaborate, he added: "I don't know if any soldier Politicians can answer that question."

Moller said the fence could be switched to lethal should the situation warrant it.

The electric fence could, however, be rendered ineffective by 'expert guides' from Mozambique, who use sticks to lift the deadly fence and create a space through which illegals crawl to enter this country.

"We have information that these guides charge up to R300 a person for this kind of operation," said Taljaard.

Moller later revealed that, of inefficient administration, most of these people were "criminals with malicious intentions," said Moller.

Reasons cited by Moller and other senior SADF officials for the illegal crossings included lack of food, employment, medical supplies and money.

"They are a sorry sight. We arrest them, offer them food and medical attention before we send them back," he said.

Patrol

Asked to give his view on the border patrol operation, Moller said: "It is one of the biggest and most expensive exercises. Repatriation and the allocation of food and medical supplies, as well as the administration of 3,000 illegals a month, is very expensive."

"Why are these people not given refugee status in South Africa?"

"The United Nations or any other interested parties could establish camps, but inside Mozambique itself I do not want to dictate to that government what they must do. But I think the Mozambique government and Renamo must go to the negotiation table and talk peace," said Moller.
SA migrants ‘among world’s best’

Star Foreign Service 11/11/91

PERTH — South Africans are among the world’s best migrants because they are so talented, says Australian billionaire newspaper baron Rupert Murdoch.

Speaking at the Melbourne University’s School of Management, Mr Murdoch said South Africans could be listed with people from Hong Kong, the Soviet Union and Palestine as settlers who would be most welcomed.

"Australia should be jumping at the opportunity to attract immigrants from the huge pool of talented people now looking for a new country," he said.

"All great advances in this country have coincided with large-scale migration. Our living standards, once the highest in the world, are today not even in the top six countries. Unless we do something to bring in the best available people, we won’t reach the levels of which we are capable.”
SA immigrants among the best — Murdoch

The Argus Foreign Service

PERTH — South Africans are among the world’s best migrants because they are so talented, says Australian media baron Mr Rupert Murdoch.

Speaking at the Melbourne University's School of Management, Mr Murdoch said South Africans could be listed with people from Hong Kong, the Soviet Union and Palestine as settlers who would be welcome in any country.

"Australia should be jumping at the opportunity to attract immigrants from the huge pool of talented people now looking for a new country," he said.

"All great advances in this country have coincided with large-scale migration," he said.

"Our living standards, once probably the highest in the world, are today not even in the top six countries. Unless we do something to bring in the best available people, we won’t reach the levels of which we are capable."

The Australian-born Murdoch has major media interests in Australia, Britain and the United States. He became a US citizen several years ago to circumvent US laws requiring American ownership of the media.
VIOLENCE, economic uncertainty and apartheid made thousands of South Africans join the "second great trek" out of the country. In the past two years, however, exiles and ex-patriates have been coming back along with hundreds of immigrants from Eastern Europe. Weekend Argus Reporter

DALE KNEE investigates.

‘Brain drain’ turns to gain

The brain drain, the chicken run, rats leaving a sinking ship... it was a phenomenon that went by several names but it all described one thing the 1980s: thousands of skilled workers and new graduates pocketed their bags and left the country.

Virtually every day the media would record which top businessman, politician, academic or professional was emigrating.

The trend represented one of the greatest problems for local industry which had to cope with skill shortages. But new statistics show the tide has turned - despite claims by foreign embassies’ officials that the flow of emigration applications remains steady.

The average rate of emigration among South Africans between 1980 and 1990 was 4,000 a year - a quarter of all graduates from local universities.

Researchers for the Association of Personal Services Organizations (Apso) believed the "brain drain" problem was greater than Department of Home Affairs emigration figures showed. These were based only on citizens applying to emigrate and that was only a small part of the picture.

The figures did not show how many immigrants were returning home and nor did they show the thousands of skilled professionals who remained in the country while working abroad.

"The survey was a primary reason for many students flocking to South Africa," Apso researchers say, "and they are more likely to evade national service."

Then came the political turmoil in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and floods of South Africans settled overseas:

By 1981 there were, for example, an estimated 40,000 South Africans living in America, 30,000 in Los Angeles and 20,000 in Southern California.

They left the country in a steady flow and moved primarily to Europe, North America and Australia.

According to the Canadian, British and American embassies, the trend does not appear to have changed in the 1980s.

The head of migration at the Canadian embassy, Mr Gerry Madden, said there was a "steady flow" of applications since the mid-1980s.

Between 800 and 1,000 applications were processed by the Canadian embassy in Pretoria each year. About 10 percent of the applicants were not South Africans.

"Our office processes applications relatively quickly and we see people from other places in the world - like Hong Kong - applying too," Madden says.

"Some South Africans also apply to emigrate at embassies elsewhere in the world and they are not included in the statistics," said Mr Madden.

A spokesman for the British embassy said a rise in public turmoil in South Africa would spawn a spate of applications.

"Our figures have not really gone up or down over the past years. It has more or less been steady flow," she said.

The foreign embassies may say as many people are making applications to leave South Africa, but Central Statistical Services figures show less than half the number of people who emigrated in 1987 left the country last year.

In 1987 11,174 people left the country, in 1988 another 7,767 departed. The next year there was a massive drop and only 4,911 left and even fewer, 4,722, left in 1990.

Immigration figures have shown an opposite trend: A total of 7,408 moved to South Africa in 1987, 10,400 in 1988, 11,570 in 1989 and 14,699 last year.

Many of the immigrants were people from Eastern Bloc countries who saw better opportunities in South Africa.

Up to 1,500 people are making applications to immigrate at the South African embassy in Vienna every day and queues formed outside the South African legation in Helsinki at times last year.

This increase in immigrants to South Africa brought a variety of skilled professionals - from engineers to medical practitioners - who are in short supply in this country.

Among the 8,406 people who immigrated to South Africa in the first half of last year 320 were engineers, 37 were doctors and 64 were educators. Most had been "away for many years." Central Statistical Services' Western Cape regional representative Mr Eddie Tillsman said of the 7,791 immigrants who arrived between January and July last year, 5,819 were economically active.

The increase in immigration statistics was due to a lot of expatriates returning from abroad. Most internat####al removal companies said about 30 percent of people came back.

"South Africans Van Loons director Mr Dave Bradford said this statistic was not unusual and that the percentage of emigrants returning had remained stable for many years.

"I don't think there has been a sudden flood of people coming back, but the usual number of people who are able to adjust to the circumstances overseas," he said.

Bradford said it was "very difficult to make it abroad" and they had to leave most of their assets behind and "try make it from scratch".

Other people simply decided they missed South Africa - like cardcass surgeon Dr Frances Hitchcock, who emigrated to the Netherlands 14 years ago and a member of Professor Chris Barnard's heart research team and assisted in the revolutionary transplant operation on Mr Louis Washkansky.

In 1976, he moved with his wife Maree and four children to Utrecht, where he started a paediatric heart unit at the Wilhelmus Children's Home.

Returning to South Africa last year, Dr Hitchcock said "It's good to be back. I have no regrets."

"Through he left under totally different circumstances, former Eastern Cape newspaper editor Mr Donald Woods has said he would like to return to South Africa soon.

Mr Woods, who fled South Africa while under a banning order shortly after the death of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko in police custody, said he hoped to work in South Africa's television or radio.

He was one of many people optimistic about the country's future. "I'm convinced the reform process is irreversible, but the main problems to tackle are housing, education, poverty and unemployment," Mr Woods said.

Hansard statistics show 51,659 people entered South Africa illegally in 1989, a figure which only represents people who were caught and deported.

The figure for illegal immigrants reaching in South Africa is expected to be far greater.

Personnel agents say the re-entry of skilled people is a welcome boost to the economy, but finding jobs for unskilled people remains a major challenge.
A top academic at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Clive Rosendorff (53), will become part of the medical exodus from South Africa when he leaves at the end of the month to take up a senior position in academic medicine in New York.

The professor of physiology said his decision to move was considerably influenced by the bleak outlook for South African academic medicine.
The Reserve Bank is to permit former South African citizens living abroad to invest the money they still hold onshore on the South African Futures Exchange (Safex).

Known in forex jargon as blocked rand, these moneys are held in "blocked" accounts and constitute the excess of funds former South African citizens were legally allowed to take with them when they emigrated.

The Reserve Bank's decision widens the avenues of investment available to holders of such blocked rand. At present, they may be invested in assets like property or marketable securities like shares or government bonds.

Safex CEO Stuart Rees welcomed the move, saying it broadened the pool of non-resident funds on which Safex would be able to draw and would boost the exchange's client base.

There are no reliable estimates of the extent of blocked rand still onshore.

Futures ranging from hundreds of millions to more than a billion have been handled about. In May this year the Reserve Bank sent a circular to SA banks requesting details on these blocked accounts for purposes of an update.

The last such survey, a spokesman said, was done "about 10 to 15 years ago." The Reserve Bank's decision to allow blocked rand to be traded on Safex comes in the wake of its decision in August to allow all non-residents to trade futures via the finrand.

Rees said everything was on track for general non-resident trading of futures to be ready by next month. Foreigners would then be able to trade futures on Safex in much the same way as they traded shares on the JSE.
No vote for non-residents, urges mayor

DURBAN — Durban mayor Gys Muller yesterday launched
a stinging attack on foreign nationals who "reaped the prof-
its" of living in SA but were not
prepared to become citizens.

"I am 100 percent against
giving these people the vote in
municipal elections. Only South
African citizens should get the
vote," Muller told delegates
at the Natal Municipal Associa-
tion's annual general meeting.

He was reacting to a call by

OWN CORRESPONDENT

municipalities in the Natal
Midlands to allow non-South
Africans to vote in municipal
elections.

Howick mayor Keith Humph-
ries disagreed with Muller.

"I believe in the principle 'he
who pays, gets'. There are
many people, in the Midlands
especially, who are not South
African citizens, but who pay
taxes (and) buy services. They
have a right to a say in how
their money is spent."

Rob Haswell, Martizburg
city councillor and MP for Pie-
termartizburg South agreed
with Mr Humphries, but took a
different tack when he argued
that before the issue of foreign
nationals being allowed to vote,
it should be remembered that
there were millions of black
South African citizens who did
not have the vote.
Crime brings gloom to business

By Michael Chapman

The dramatic increase in violent crime has plunged businessmen into gloom and raised the risk of a new wave of white emigration, say researchers at a noted economic think-tank.

The Econometrix research unit has warned that business has been pervaded by a sense of gloom without parallel. Its latest analysis of the economic outlook says the impact of violent crime on business confidence has been even more devastating than earlier bouts of gloom caused by political violence and the sanctions blockade.

The savagery of the crime wave is blamed on unemployment, hunger and "the spirit of anarchy which has arisen out of an atmosphere of mass action on an almost daily scale".

Econometrix director Dr Azar Jammie added: "For the first time since the large-scale emigration of white skills in the mid-1980s, there is widespread talk of leaving the country. The risk of a fourth wave of white emigration, together with the loss of vital skills for the economy this would entail, has increased dramatically over the past month."

The first three exodus were all inspired by prospects of political upheaval following the Sharpeville drama, the Soweto riots and the Rubicon controversy.

New talk of emigration was centred on the fear of more violent crime.

The atmosphere of business gloom had been further exacerbated by the nationwide strike called by Cosatu on November 4 and 5. The indirect psychological harm inflicted on business confidence could turn out to be far more detrimental than the multimillion-rand economic cost of the strike.

"In addition to these factors and in spite of the lifting of many international economic sanctions," said Dr Jammie, "the stand adopted by the ANC from time to time in regard to such matters as nationalisation or renegoting of foreign loans issued to the National Party regime has harmed confidence further.

"As each day goes by it is becoming ever more apparent that foreigners will not invest in this country before they feel more certain about the nature of the economic system in a new South Africa and feel more assured that political transition will not blow up into a civil war," he said."
500 families for Transvaal 'Chinatown'

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — About 500 families from the Far East are to settle in a huge "Chinatown" which will cover nearly 100 hectares in Verwoerdburg.

A town council spokesman said delicate negotiations were underway between the principals in a development south of the town and no other comment was available as to the matter was "sub judice".

The development company has not been named by the council. But it is believed the development will include an industrial job-creation section, a residential section and a retail and commercial section and will be built near Highveld Technopark.

Mr David van der Byl, town councillor for Irene, confirmed that he had sold 30 hectares to the development company.

Mr Piet Geers, Town Clerk, and other Verwoerdburg representatives who were to have flown to the Far East this year have postponed their trip pending further negotiations with the interested parties.

It is believed that the town's main attraction will be a Chinese village which people can visit to enjoy authentic Chinese food, entertainment and crafts.

The complex will also comprise a large industrial park where many of the residents will be employed in computer, electronic and other hi-tech industrial work.

Mr Geers said the development would be gradual and would ultimately house about 500 families from somewhere in the Far East.

The planned immigration follows the town council's attempts last year to attract Hong Kong investors to the Technopark.

A council representative spent about two weeks in the Far East in May last year to investigate a belief that "a number of Hong Kong investors, who were looking for alternative investments when the People's Republic of China took over the area at the end of the century, could be interested in investing in the town".

It is believed that earlier setbacks with the planned immigration of the families came from the request that they be allowed their own teachers and domestic workers.

It is believed that the Department of Home Affairs would give immigration permission only to families with hi-tech industrial skills — not domestics.
SA facing white trek

SOUTH Africa is heading for a fourth wave of mass white emigration because of the dramatic increase in violent crime, an economic researcher has said.

Sowetan 29/11/91, 236

Jammie said some of his clients had expressed concern over the growing crime rate and had asked him whether he thought it visible to stay in the country.

"The exodus has not started yet - but people are already scared and a brain drain will start in earnest, should the level of crime increase," he said.

According to the Central Statistical Service, emigration increased significantly in the first half of this year.

This fourth wave of emigration would not be politically motivated as in the past.

The first three exoduses from South Africa were all inspired by prospects of political upheaval following the Sharpeville drama, the Soweto riots and the Rubicon controversy.

Sowetan Correspondent
LONDON — SA announced a new low-cost, short-stay programme of tours to SA at the World Travel Market yesterday. This is aimed at enticing more British visitors to the country "out of season." It has long been the objective of the tourism industry in SA to extend the holiday season beyond the traditionally popular Christmas and Easter.

The new programme, to be known as the "Iza Uzohona (Come and see) Sun Special," is a joint venture by SA Rail Travel, Southern Sun Hotels and Sun International. They have appointed SAA as official carrier and the tours are being marketed in the UK by SARtravel.

SAA marketing manager John Matthews said the aim of the programme was to "open up a new market from the established up-market, long-stay visitors".

Targeted by the programme are younger people in jobs who cannot spend much time away from home and would prefer shorter, less expensive holidays out of season.

It was introduced to journalists at an audiovisual presentation in SAA's own purpose-built theatre with aircraft-style interior.

SAA has one of its biggest and busiest stands at the World Travel Market. Its huge 1.5-ton banner over the main entrance is the largest silk screen banner in London.
Immigrants' plight makes news in Israel

Israeli newspapers yesterday urgently requested copies of a report in the Sunday Star about 260 Russian Jewish families stranded in Johannesburg after being lured to South Africa by false promises.

And at least two local residents telephoned to offer accommodation.

Few of those seeking jobs in a marketplace suffering 40 percent unemployment are able to speak English, and they are being taught the language at Chabad House, Yeoville, the base of the religious Lubavitch Foundation.

The foundation co-ordinates a feeding scheme for the immigrants—every day unsold stock from bakeries in the area is delivered free to the Chabad kitchens.

The families were attracted to South Africa by a letter addressed to prospective immigrants and distributed by A A Agency.

None of the promises made in the letter were met, and now the 600 Russian Jews have the threat of deportation hanging over their heads.

Their future will hang in the balance until February 13, when a meeting will be held between the Department of Home Affairs and the Jewish Board of Deputies, which recently intervened.
SA, Zimbabwe looking to drop visa requirements

South African and Zimbabwean officials are negotiating a bilateral agreement to lift all visa requirements between the two countries to boost tourism. A decision on the issue is expected before the year ends.

The Department of Home Affairs refused to say whether negotiations were proceeding, but sources within the department acknowledged the two governments had entered into negotiations.

Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation director-general Nelson Samkanse confirmed that negotiations between the home affairs departments of both countries were under way.

"South Africans represent Zimbabwe's biggest tourism market, making just over 50 percent of our visitors. We are doing everything in our power to encourage tourism here — the fourth largest foreign exchange earner — and the latest changes to the political status of South Africa has now made it possible to lift artificial barriers like visas," said Mr Samkanse. — Sapa.
Stranded Jews
want chance to work for a living

Staff Reporter 236

Hundreds of Russian Jews, stranded in Johannesburg after falling for an immigration swindle, are tired of living on charity and want to be given the chance to make a living in South Africa, according to organisations acting for them.

- Offers of food, furniture, cash and accommodation have been received by the Lubavitch Foundation and the Jewish Board of Deputies after the plight of the immigrants had been highlighted in a report in the Sunday Star.
- Rabbi Michael Katz of the Lubavitch Foundation said the immigrants were keen to work and had skills to offer in every field, but were caught in a "vicious cycle" because they did not have work permits.

Some had been offered jobs, but applications for work permits were rejected because they were illegal immigrants.

The immigrants settled in Israel, but came to South Africa when they were promised good jobs and permanent residence by confidence tricksters.

Deportations have been halted following representations from the Jewish Board of Deputies, which will meet South African Department of Home Affairs officials on February 12.

Several of the immigrants are doctors, but their qualifications are not recognised in South Africa. Local doctors are helping the Russian doctors to study for the South African exams in March.

Accommodation offers have not been accepted by the Jewish Board of Deputies because moving the families into the suburbs means breaking the only support structure they have — contact with other families in the same predicament.

Board of Deputies vice-president Marlene Bethlehem said the families would become isolated.

It would also be difficult to "run up and down" to take them to the English classes at the Lubavitch Foundation's Chabad House in Yewville, she said.

"Most of the families live in the same block, and form some kind of support group."

Mrs Bethlehem said people wishing to help the immigrants could donate money to pay for their rent.

It is being paid by the Jewish Helping Hand and Burial Society and the Jewish Women's Benevolent Society.

Food parcels would also be welcome.
Zimbabwe, SA 'in talks to ditch visas'

ZIMBABWE and SA are negotiating a bilateral agreement to lift all visa requirements between the two countries in a move to boost tourism, according to Zimbabwe Tourism Development Corporation director-general Nelson Samkanze.

Sapa reports Samkanze said Zimbabwe was doing everything in its power to encourage tourism.

Political changes in SA had made it possible to lift "artificial" barriers such as visas, he said.

However, SA's Home Affairs Department denied yesterday that negotiations on lifting visa requirements were being held. B (Daily) 24/12/91

Samkanze said: "South Africans represent Zimbabwe's biggest tourism market, making just over 55% of our visitors. "South Africans are regional visitors, which gives them access to local tariffs, which are less expensive than tariffs for international tourists, and the dropping of visa requirements is the logical next step."

WILSON ZWANE reports that a source at Johannesburg's Zimbabwe visa service said there had been reports from Harare that SA and Zimbabwe were negotiating the relaxation of visa requirements.

"There is nothing concrete as yet but we are optimistic that the visa requirements will be relaxed soon," he said.

He added that the Johannesburg-based Zimbabwe trade mission was issuing 50,000 visas every month. The cost of a single entry was R65, the source said.
Pledge to help stranded Jews

CONCERNED South Africans have pledged to support hundreds of Russian Jews from Israel, who are stranded in Johannesburg after falling for an immigration scam.

Offers for accommodation, volunteers to teach English and cash donations are among the responses received by the Jewish Board of Deputies following a report in a Sunday newspaper about the penniless immigrants.

Most of the immigrants, who started arriving in South Africa a year ago, are highly educated and professional people.

Several are doctors, but their qualifications are not recognised in South Africa. A group of local doctors are showing professional solidarity by helping the Russian doctors to study for the South African exams in March.

Accommodation offers have not been accepted by the Jewish Board of Deputies because moving the families into the suburbs means breaking the only support structure they have - contact with other families in the same predicament.

Board of Deputies vice-president Marlene Bethlehem said the families would become isolated. It would also be difficult to "run up and down" to take them to the English classes run at the Lubavitch Foundation's Chabad House in Yeoville, she said.

Bethlehem said people wishing to help the immigrants could donate money to pay for rent, which is being paid by the Jewish Helping Hand and Burial Society and the Jewish Women's Benevolent Society.

Job offers would ultimately be the most useful help which could be offered.

The Board of Deputies would meet Home Affairs officials on February 12 to discuss the immigrants' fate. - Sapa.

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Gun battle

MAPUTO - Mozambican troops fought a six-hour battle with rebels in Guija on the north bank of the Limpopo river, a Maputo daily reported yesterday.

Five rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance and four Guija residents were killed in Thursday's clash before the attackers withdrew, Noticias newspaper said.

Renamo managed to carry out the attack despite the loss of its major base in the area two days earlier. - Sapa-Reuters.
No special treatment for stranded emigrés

Darius Sanai

The 1 007 Soviet Jews stuck in SA without jobs or work permits will not be given preferential treatment by the immigration authorities, says Home Affairs director-general PJ Colyn.

In the past year 250 families have arrived in SA from Israel, most of them emigrés from Russia who became disgruntled with the economic recession in Israel.

They were lured to Johannesburg by agencies which promised them employment and security in SA.

Colyn said Home Affairs was conducting an investigation into the agencies, which allegedly "dumped" them in SA with tourist visas and little else.

"Seemingly, they were brought here under false pretences, and their visas are now expired. Most of them would like to stay here and find work, but under current immigration policy we cannot give them preferential treatment," Colyn said.

He said SA's high unemployment rate meant the country's first priority was to employ locals.

But Colyn confirmed no action would be taken until after a meeting on February 13 with the Jewish Board of Deputies.

He said the meeting would make it much easier to find the "culprits."

A full report would be presented to the Israeli government at the end of the inquiry, he said.

Colyn urged the families to identify themselves to the department, as they had scattered.

SAPA says that police on Tuesday warned illegal immigrants and people employing them they were courting stiff fines and lengthy prison terms.

SAPW Witwatersrand spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said in a statement police had arrested more than 9 600 illegal immigrants over the past year.

"A new law was promulgated earlier this year — the Alien Control Act," Opperman warned.

An illegal alien found without the proper documentation could face a fine of up to R8 000 or a jail term of up to two years — or both under the provisions of the Alien Control Act.

Away for Charles

No Rule in my Life
Law to get tough on illegal aliens

By ISAAC MOLEDI

POLICE have warned of stiff penalties against illegal aliens and those who employ them.

Police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said this week that South Africa had a high number of illegal aliens who come in the country and get jobs. He warned them and those who give them employment of harsh action if the process continues.

"A new law was promulgated earlier this year, namely, the Aliens Control Act (Act 96 of 1991). It is extremely important that aliens who find themselves illegally in South Africa be made aware of the very stiff penalties they and their employers can expect in future," Opperman said.

More than 3,800 people who entered and remained in the country illegally in the past year have been arrested, according to Opperman.

"Any person who takes in and employs an illegal immigrant, or who assists such a person in any way to enter or remain in the country illegally, can expect a fine not exceeding R20,000 or a term of imprisonment of a period not exceeding five years or even both the fine and imprisonment," he warned.

He further said "Any person who is entering or who has entered the country illegally or who fails to produce a passport or any other recognised document authorising him to enter, remain and/or work in the Republic of South Africa can now, in some instances, expect a term of imprisonment of a period not exceeding two years."
No special treatment for stranded emigres

THE 1,000 Soviet Jews stuck in SA without jobs or work permits will not be given preferential treatment by the immigration authorities, says Home Affairs director-general P J Colyn.

In the past year 250 families have arrived in SA from Israel, most of them emigres from Russia who became disgruntled with the economic recession in Israel.

They were lured to Johannesburg by agencies which promised them employment and security in SA.

Colyn said Home Affairs was conducting an investigation into the agencies, which allegedly "dumped" them in SA with tourist visas and little else.

"Seemingly, they were brought here under false pretences, and their visas are now expired. Most of them would like to stay here and find work, but under current immigration policy we cannot give them preferential treatment," Colyn said.

He said SA's high unemployment rate meant the country's first priority was to employ locals.

But Colyn confirmed no action would be taken until after a meeting on February 15 with the Jewish Board of Deputies.

He said the meeting would make it much easier to find the "culprit".

A full report would be presented to the Israeli government at the end of the inquiry, he said.

Colyn urged the families to identify themselves to the department, as they had scattered.

Sapa reports that police on Tuesday warned illegal immigrants and people employing them they were courting stiff fines and lengthy prison terms.

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Population - Migration

1992
1993
Emigrants battle for stocks tax exemption

By Lesley Lambert

Emigrating South Africans are finding it increasingly difficult to convince Inland Revenue officials that they fulfil the necessary requirements to qualify for a tax exemption on investments in SA stocks.

SA emigrants are entitled to the tax exemption if they convince the authorities they are non-residents and are not carrying on business in SA. However, tax experts say tax officials have become far stricter in their definition of a non-resident as well as in their interpretation of whether or not local business interests comprise "the carrying on of business" in SA.

The future of the exemption, which is widely used by SA emigrants, became uncertain two years ago when an amendment to the Income Tax Act gave financial authorities the right to activate a provision which would remove the exemption.

The provision is supported by some ANC spokesmen, who say taxation of these investments would open up an easy flow of new revenue.

The two-year delay in implementing the provision has triggered speculation that rather than remove the exemption, the authorities will simply tighten the conditions for qualification.

"The fact that the provision has not yet been activated does suggest that it is unlikely to be, but the Finance Minister has many different advisors and could have plans Inland Revenue is not yet aware of," a senior Inland Revenue official said this week.

An emigrant won an important victory over Inland Revenue recently when the Income Tax Special Court held that he was exempt from tax on his dividend and interest income earned in SA, even though he retained his house in SA, made regular visits and was a director and major shareholder in a number of companies operating here.

"He was successful because his permanent or principal home was in the US," said Deloitte Pim Goldby tax consultant Orlando Fernandes.

"All the surrounding evidence corroborated this fact. Since his emigration he had opened banking accounts, established church membership, rented a home and registered with social security in the US," he said.

Fernandes said the case highlighted the risk of the court reaching a different conclusion — that an emigrant was carrying on business in SA so was not entitled to the tax exemption.

"The taxpayer could have been unsuccessful if he traded in his share portfolio or carried on his business operations in an unincorporated form," said Fernandes.
Chinese town to rise in Transvaal

BRONKHORSTSPRUIT will become the home of South Africa's first "Chinatown" this year in an ambitious bid to rescue the town's flagging industrial area, Ekandustria.

This follows the Vreewoord Town Council's announcement last year that about 500 families from Hong Kong are to be resettled at a "Chinatown" near Irene.

About 200 stands south of the N4 freeway in Bronkhorstspruit have already been allocated to prospective Taiwanese immigrants on a site earmarked by the town council for the Taiwanese residential area.

Contractors started installing service infrastructure this week and construction of the first houses is expected to begin in March. The area will eventually comprise about 400 households.

A public relations company, Welcome Consulting Company, headed by Taiwanese expatriate Mrs Linda Lee, has offices in Ekandustria.

"We first want to find people to come over and stay here, and they will start their own industries and businesses," Senekal said.

"In the Taiwanese people, South Africa has an excellent investment. They are hard-working and have a lot of technical expertise to give us."

"Bronkhorstspruit has the perfect locality, being close to the major metropolis, the airport and commercial centres. We have all the facilities that Pretoria has, including the most modern water-purifying plant in the country, sporting facilities and the infrastructure."

The council is giving away stands to selected immigrants, charging only for the cost of installing infrastructural services.

The first immigrants are expected to arrive after the Taiwanese New Year in February, but 15 Taiwanese children have already enrolled in the Bronkhorstspruit Primary School, which has been upgraded to cater for the new residents' children.

Senekal said the town council was already negotiating with the Transvaal Education Department to provide secondary schooling for the immigrants' children, as there was no English-language high school in Bronkhorstspruit.

Money for the project is being provided by the town council in the form of free land to the Welcome Consulting Company, as well as a "small subsidy", he said.

According to Lee, 387 prospective immigrants have already visited Bronkhorstspruit with a view to settling there.

"Every month we bring in groups to look at the area, and then leave it to them to decide whether they want to stay."

"We haven't decided on a name for the area yet, but we don't want it to be known as 'Chinatown', because that would give the impression of a closed community."
Romanian visitors camp outside Pretoria consulate

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The Romanian Consulate was still unable to assist a group of Romanian tourists stranded in South Africa yesterday afternoon — while the travellers continued to camp on the pavement outside the consulate.

The South African Government has offered them accommodation and assistance but the tourists refuse to budge.

The group set up camp outside the consulate in Brooklyn, Pretoria, at the weekend.

"We have been working day and night to assist in returning them, but as yet we are unable to help them," a Romanian Consulate spokesman said.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday they were stranded because a Bucharest travel agency had failed to honour return tickets for a flight from Johannesburg to Bucharest.

He said efforts were being made to ensure their return home as soon as possible.

"The matter has been raised with the Romanian Consulate in Pretoria and with the Romanian authorities in Bucharest. Accommodation and humanitarian assistance have been offered while they are in South Africa," he said.

The group were meant to fly home on December 29.

Their plight took a new turn yesterday when it became known that the charter company which sold them their tickets no longer exists.

Initially the group feared that the Tarom company, in Bucharest, had simply not honoured its obligations by not supplying a charter flight for the return trip, but sources said the agent had gone out of business.

The group was booked on an Air Antares flight, but no other airline is now prepared to honour the tickets.
Picket is mightier than the pen.

Journalists may put their pens down and pick up their pickets if a strike ballot to be held on Monday is successful.

This week a conciliation board failed to iron out a wage dispute between 620 members of the South African Union of Journalists at Times Media, the Argus Group and Sapa and their respective managements.

The union's minimum demand is for a 17 percent increase which is in line with inflation, according to SAUJ organiser Karen Stander.

TML, Sapa and Argus are offering 12, 14.5 and 15 percent respectively.

'No immigration' call

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has renewed calls for its members not to emigrate to South Africa until a new constitution is in place.
We came to SA in search of jobs, admit stranded Romanians

Pretoria Bureau (236)

The 36 Romanian tourists — still stranded on the pavement outside the Romanian Consulate in Pretoria — said yesterday they had come to South Africa to seek jobs to maintain their starving families back home.

But a consulate spokesman said the group — 32 men, two women and an 18-year-old youth — would be flown back "in a few days" by the Romanian Civil Aviation Department.

They arrived in South Africa on November 29 and were due to return to Bucharest on December 25, but their charter flight failed to turn up. The Bucharest-charter company which arranged their travel tickets has apparently folded.

The stranded Romanians, who have refused to accept accommodation arranged by the consulate and the Department of Foreign Affairs, yesterday spent their sixth day on the pavement.

Dumitru Drasos, a spokesman for the group, which comprises mainly skilled technical workers, said their main aim had not been to tour South Africa but "to find jobs, earn better salaries, go back to our families and come back."

The only English-speaker, Mr Drasos said Romania was a very poor country and the economy had worsened after the recent revolution.

"We earn very little and have families to maintain. For our families to enjoy a decent life, our wives and children have to find jobs," said Mr Drasos.

He said he earned about R5 000 (about R140) a month.

"The inflation rate is very high — about 800 percent — and we keep getting prices increased daily since the introduction of democracy."

Although their applications for South African work permits have been turned down, he said, "All of us here are skilled and hard workers who only want to work for our families."

The head of the Romanian mission in South Africa, Dumitru Csurbatu, said he did not know when the group would be flown back.
India relaxes visa bar on SA whites.

Owen Correspondent

White South Africans, previously barred from entering India unless in special circumstances, may now visit the country at will and a number of whites have already made inquiries about travelling to the country, according to a leading local travel agent.

M K “Bobby” Naidoo, director of Bobby Naidoo Travel Agency in Durban, said India had lifted the ban on white South Africans from this month.

The ban had originally been imposed because of South Africa’s apartheid policy.

He said that although South African Indians were allowed to visit India whenever they wished, the Indian Government often rejected most of the applications from white South Africans.

Mr Naidoo said that previously it took a minimum of three months for a white South African to obtain a visa, which was granted only if the visitor were recommended by an organisation or body or if he were known to reject apartheid.

With the situation changed, local whites could now obtain visas within a week.

He said “I have received numerous calls from local whites requesting information about India and expressing an interest in visiting the country now that they are no longer barred.

“To cater for their needs, we will be organising special trips to India,” said Mr Naidoo.”

He said India’s lifting of the ban would boost business for the local travel industry.

Norman Boesin, managing director of Norman Boesin Travel said the latest update indicated that there were sufficient visas for people wanting to visit India either on business or as tourists.

He said the Indian authorities had also eased the requirements for white South Africans wanting to enter India.

Visas were obtainable within three weeks, but in special circumstances they could be obtained within a week, he said.

Mr Boesin said he had also received inquiries from white South Africans interested in visiting India and there were already a number of people preparing to leave for India.
Romanians still sleeping on pavement

Pretoria Correspondent

The Romanians stranded in the city entered their second week on the pavement yesterday with no imminent solution at hand.

Money remains the main stumbling block to their return to Romania, with nobody seemingly willing to pay the air fares.

Dumitru Chubotaru, the Romanian consul-general in South Africa, yesterday said he was still in contact with Foreign Affairs officials in Bucharest and Pretoria as well as with several airlines.

"While there are several airlines willing to fly these people back, everyone needs to know who will pay for the tickets. I will again today contact my minister of foreign affairs in the hope of finding a solution," he said.

The 35 Romanians, on the pavement in Charles Street, Brooklyn, since January 11, continue to be fed by people in the neighbourhood.

One of the organisers in the aid programme, Henriette Erlank, yesterday said offers of help were pouring in.

"Apart from people in the area, a major chain store has also come to the rescue of the Romanians. But while we are happy to help, we feel very sorry for the people and hope they will return home soon."

The visitors take turns in sleeping at the Hatfield Christian Church.
'Milestone' Bill for SA women

The fact that women would no longer be classified with children and the insane in terms of status was "of great symbolic and personal significance."

This was said in Parliament yesterday by Douglas Gibson (DP Yeoville) during the second-reading debate on the Domicile Bill. He said it was a "major legislative milestone."

In terms of the Bill, a married woman will no longer automatically assume the domicile (permanent home) of her husband, but may establish a domicile of her choice.

In common law, married women, minors and the insane are regarded as dependant persons for purposes of determining their domicile — Sapa.
members and communists who needed travel
documentation. A root cause of the problem
was the complicated indemnity procedure
and perception among the ANC member-
ship that the civil service is staffed with
rightwing sympathisers waging a rearguard
action against their organisation
Difficulties also arose where a claim to
citizenship was impossible to verify, espe-
cially regarding the children of exiles born
abroad. By mid-1991 a considerable backlog
had developed
Under the new passport deal, an approach
can be made to a legal worker at the ANC
national office, a standard yellow application
form is handed out. On completion the form
is checked at Shell House (the ANC head-
quarters in Johannesburg) in the same office
that deals with financial administration. The
ANC also collects the application fee and
two photographs
Batches of these forms are then taken to
Home Affairs where the documentation is
prepared, followed by transfer back to Shell
House where the ANC then issues the pas-
ports. About 4,500 passports have been is-
sued in this way, according to an ANC
source
Apparently certain civil servants are not
happy that the ANC and SACP have a
privilege not enjoyed by any other political
group. Troubling questions about this
arrangement are fielded by maintaining a
degree of plausible denial. The preferred
response is that the department is merely
facilitating the issue of passports with the
ultimate discretion remaining with the State
ANC involvement is purely clerical
However, in practice this prerogative is
said to have been ceded to the ANC. Query
from the department rarely goes beyond the
odd case of indistinct handwriting on a form.
The ANC also appears to be doing the vet-
ting: "They told us they know who their bona
fide members are," says one civil servant,
adding that "the word from Pretoria is give-
ning them what they want, when they want it.
"The Johannesburg office has created a se-
parate section to deal only with the ANC
national office
ANC members tell the FM that the or-
ganisation and its affiliates, such as the
ANC Youth League, have actually in-
creased the level of proof required of a
would-be member. The aim is to prevent
non-nationals establishing a bogus claim to
citizenship with the passport section
Top Zairean band almost deported

By GLENDA NEVILL

A TOP Zairean band which is headlining the music line-up for the Cape Town Festival which begins in three weeks time came within a hair's breadth of being deported from South Africa.

T P Roots of Africa, who fled Zaire during the violent political uprisings last year, moved south through Zambia before ending their exodus in Cape Town.

They obtained temporary visas from the Department of Home Affairs allowing them to perform in South Africa — but the visas expired at the end of January.

"We discussed extending the visas with Home Affairs. They were agreeable, but said the band had to deposit R1 000 into a bank account to ensure that they would be able to pay for their transport costs out of South Africa," said the band's agent, Mr Tony Joubert.

"We did not have that amount of money."

Mr Joubert approached the promoters of the Cape Town Festival, Adele Lucas Promotions, and asked if they would help prevent the deportation.

"When we heard that T P Roots of Africa might be deported, we immediately offered our help by writing documents to formalise their role in the festival," Mrs Lucas said.

The festival organisers said the band would earn enough to cover their return fares to Zaire.

"We really want the people of Cape Town to hear their music. We have given them the most important slot in the music festival, directly after the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra at the Free People's Concert in the Gardens," she said.

"Our aim is to bring the sounds of Africa to the Cape."

Mr Joubert said the Department of Home Affairs had been "accommodating" after it had been established that there would be money for the return trip.
Sunny SA lures African, US blacks

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau 236

LONDON — Blacks from the United States and the rest of Africa are “queueing up” to get into South Africa, “lured by the same prospect of sunshine, prosperity and a good life that attracted tens of thousands of whites”.

And, according to an in-depth investigation by the London Sunday Times, “Pretoria is welcoming them with open arms”.

It points to Conrad Hunte, former vice-captain of the West Indies, as one prominent black who has settled in South Africa, and quotes another newcomer, US-born Ophela Jatta, as saying “The only colour that matters now in South Africa is green — the colour of money”.

Nor is it just ambitious, profit-hungry Americans hoping to benefit by moving to South Africa, the report continues.

The South African Embassy in London, it says, has had “quite a number” of inquiries from British blacks about the prospects of emigrating.

Property companies specialising in promoting South African homes and business abroad have also been approached by black families, mainly second or third-generation West Indians, asking about houses and jobs.

Said Johannesburg-based estate agent Adrian Tills: “They were not in the least worried about apartheid. They realised it is finished and gone.”

The report adds that a growing number of inquiries from black Africans come not from economic migrants, but from young graduates or skilled workers hoping to live and work in South Africa.

It quotes Dr Jatta as saying, “This country has fantastic opportunities, and the time to take advantage of them is now.”
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Family housing units: self-governing territories

5 Mr PG SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1991 in each self-governing territory by (i) the authority of the territory, (ii) private owners and (iii) the South African Government and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each territory,

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any self-governing territory, if so, how many units are required in respect of each territory,

(3) whether any family housing units are being built in the self-governing territories at present by (a) the authority of the territory, (b) private owners and (c) the South African Government, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each territory and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

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|     | KwaZulu | No | Yes | No |
|     | KaNgwane | Unknown | Unknown | No |
|     | KwaNdebele | No | Yes | No |
|     | Gazankulu | Yes | Yes | No |
7,000 South Africans flock to live in UK

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON.—Emigration from South Africa to Britain has rocketed to nearly 7,000 a year, according to new figures released here by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys.

The influx has helped boost immigration to Britain to an all-time high of 267,000 in 1990 — 122,000 up on the year before which was, itself, a record.

After subtracting those leaving Britain for a new life abroad — 231,000 — there was a net gain of 36,000, most of them from the Indian sub-continent, Africa, the Caribbean and New Zealand.

The figures include a net influx of 66,000 non-British citizens, the highest since 1957, and a net outflow of 30,000 British citizens.
Rail union leaders resign after inquiry

TWO SA Railways and Harbours Workers' Union (Sarwhu) leaders have resigned after the union endorsed the recommendations of a Comsat-ANC-SACP inquiry into the union leadership's activities.

Sarwhu spokesman Vangura Nkosana said general secretary Martin Sebekwane and assistant general secretary Johnny Potgieter had realigned their positions.

Sebekwane and Potgieter were suspended last year, together with the national management committee of Sarwhu, after they allegedly signed a wage deal with Transnet without consulting their membership, on the eve of a planned national strike.

Sarwhu's new leadership, who will act until the next union congress, is Nelson Ndilima (president), Innocent Moshebo (first vice-president), Stephen Thomas (second vice-president), Etrom Mabiyane (treasurer), Derek Smoko (general secretary) and Oupa Moshao (assistant general secretary).

Only Moshebo was previously a national office bearer of Sarwhu.

Sarwhu members in the Transvaal physically occupied the Sarwhu head office and detained Sebekwane after the wage deal.

The Sarwhu executive committee defused the crisis by suspending the national management committee, including Potgieter and Sebekwane, while appointing a commission of inquiry to investigate allegations of corruption, financial maladministration and the way in which the wage deal was settled last year.

Despite the occupation of the head office, Sebekwane was forced to write and sign a resignation letter by workers.

The commission said this letter was "null and void".

Although Bekwane and Potgieter have resigned, they can apply for appointed positions in the union but may not stand for elected posts.

The commission found that union resources had been "misused and abused" but there was no evidence of theft or personal enrichment.

Nkosana said Sarwhu had decided to re-appoint its financial control structures and appoint an accountant to help the union develop sound financial systems.

Foreign funding of the union will be further investigated, he said.

Nkosana conceded that the leadership crisis had "shaken up" the 45 600-strong union but said the experience had also made it more mature.

This year job security, training and education, literacy programmes and education about the political situation would be high on Sarwhu's agenda, according to Nkosana.

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Number of settlers from Taiwan rockets

PRETORIA — The number of Taiwanese immigrants entering SA has increased dramatically during the past three years and the flow is expected to continue to grow, says the Taiwanese consulate.

Central Statistical Service figures show that 1 455 settled in SA during the first 10 months of last year, against 1 094 during the same period a year earlier.

The number for the year was expected to exceed 2 000. BID/25 11/21/92

The number of Taiwanese immigrants was second only to that of British settlers — 2 205 — during the 10 months.

Taiwanese consulate official Scott Wang said about a third of the immigrants were businessmen running small to medium-sized concerns, attracted by opportunities in SA.

Families also moved to SA because it offered greater opportunities for affordable advanced education.

Cheaper housing and office space were other reasons for immigration.

In Taipei, for instance, a three-bedroom flat costs in the region of R15m.

The number of immigrants from Hong Kong also increased during the period: 210 Hong Kong citizens settled in SA, compared with 97 during the 10-month period in 1990.

The number of immigrants from Hong Kong is expected to increase as 1997 approaches, and mainland China takes over the British colony.
Wrongful arrest: claim

(1) Whether a person who has been furnished with the Minister's reply, has been furnished with a temporary residence permit, and has made a written request, has been furnished with the Minister's reply, has been furnished with a temporary residence permit, if so, (a) what is the name and (b) when, (c) on what conditions and (d) on whose recommendation was the permit issued.
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes, a claim was lodged, but according to a binding agreement between the parties no details of the manner in which the matter was resolved, should be made public.
(2) No

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Mr Robert Pierre Denard
(2) 1989-12-16

Mr Denard's temporary residence status in South Africa must be seen against the background of the turbulence which occurred in the Comores in December 1989. My colleague, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated publicly that both the governments of the Comores and of France had requested South Africa to accommodate Mr Denard in the interest of stability in the Comores. In these circumstances the South African Government agreed to be of assistance on the understanding that Mr Denard would return to France, his country of nationality, within a reasonable period of time. Numerous discussions with the French Government in this regard have, as yet, not resolved the matter. No conditions were stipulated except that he was admitted as a temporary visitor.

Havendale shopping complex

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Housing:

(1) Whether, with reference to the site of the Havendale shopping complex, the purchase and sale document was amended after concern of tenants had lodged an application to the Supreme Court, if so, why was it necessary to make the amendment retrospective;
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HOUSING Mr Chairman, in regard to the sale of the Havendale shopping complex, I wish to point out that both the seller, the Housing Development Board, and the purchaser, Havendale Properties (Pty) Ltd, agreed to amend clause 13 of the sales agreement to allow the purchaser an extension of time to comply with certain conditions pertaining to the sale. The amendment was made retrospectively to protect the rights of the parties involved. It is therefore clear that the amendment was not made because of the application to the Supreme Court, but that it would have taken place in any event to allow the sale to proceed. The reply to the second question is no.

May I just add for the information of the House that the question raised by the hon. Leader of the Official Opposition was also raised by the attorney representing the applicants at the Supreme Court hearing on 7 February 1992. The judge, in dismissing the argument, indicated that it was the prerogative of the seller to agree to such an extension.

The TELEPHONE OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION:

(1) Mr Chairman, if the amendment to the purchase and sale agreement was effected in a situation in which some of the tenants, who believed they had reason to be disgruntled, had not made an application to the Supreme Court in which the main thrust of the case hinged on clause 13 of the agreement, then such an action would be justified. What we need to know, particularly from the point of view that much controversy surrounded the manner in which the Havendale shopping centre was sold as well as the people who have become directors and shareholders of this particular company, is on whose advice clause 13 was amended and who took the initiative.

The hon. Minister correctly appointed a committee of investigation. I do not know whether this is public knowledge, but it is known to the Ministry and the Administration that certain shortcomings were highlighted. I think there is a common concern that in situations like this the interests of the residential tenants should be of paramount importance. Those people who believed that the provisions of clause 13 had not been complied with properly went to court. The application to the court hinged on whether the provisions of clause 13 had been fully complied with or not and whether they had been treated fairly or unfairly.

These people are ordinary tenants in a particular complex and they may have reasons to be disgruntled. However, on the basis of fairness, I do not think members think that it was fit and proper that although an application to the Supreme Court had been made, and after the application had been made, an amendment between the purchaser and the seller was agreed upon in order to destroy the case of the applicants? I believe, subject to correction, that this amendment resulted in the application being thrown out. I have been informed—and this is also subject to correction—that the learned Judge commented that there was nobody who wanted this sales agreement to go through by hook or by crook. [Time expired]

The MINISTER OF HOUSING Mr Chairman, for the information of the House I should just like to read clause 13(1) of the agreement so that hon. members can draw their own conclusions as to the relevance of this clause to the case.

Clause 13(1) states

This agreement is subject to the suspensive condition that the seller shall, by not later than 24 August 1991, deliver to the seller (a) a resolution of the Havendale Flats and Traders Association in terms of which such association ratifies this agreement, and (b) a written warranty that such resolution has been adopted in accordance with the constitution of such association and that such resolution has been approved by members of such association who together constitute at least 51% of the legal tenants of Havendale shopping and flat complex as at the time of the conclusion of this agreement "Legal tenants", for the purpose of this clause shall mean the tenants holding valid lease agreements with the seller.

Clause 13(2) states

This agreement is subject to the resolute condition that the purchaser shall, by not later than 24 August 1991, pay the outstanding rent due to the seller at the date of the conclusion of this agreement is fully paid or secured to the seller's satisfaction by not later than 24 August 1991.

In other words, there were certain compliances which had to be carried out by 24 August. They were not able to do this because of the court
The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) (a) The property has been expropriated in terms of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), which determines that market value must be paid for the property. As valuations are still being awaited, the amount payable has not yet been determined

(b) It is envisaged that the compensation for the purchase of the property will be financed from the Community Development and Revolving Fund.

(2) No claims have been received yet. The prescribed legal procedures will be followed in respect of any claims received

(3) Safety of the residents is the responsibility of the Minister of Law and Order

Bank robbers: number/value of property

*14 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many bank robberies occurred in the Republic of South Africa in 1991 and (b) what was the total value of the money and valuables stolen in such robberies?

B199E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 2 536 (including Post Offices and Building Societies)

(b) No statistics are kept with regard to the amount of money involved

Citizens from TBVC countries, number/identity documents

*16 Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) (1) How many citizens from the TBVC countries were living in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many of them were eligible for South African identity documents and/or citizenship as at that date,

(2) whether he intends issuing identity documents to all such persons living in South Africa, if not, why not?

B201E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Yes, I am aware of the allegations made regarding this matter. There is however at present no proof about this and therefore no details regarding the alleged malpractices are available. A task group has been appointed to investigate the whole matter of the theft of medicine, in both the public sector and the private sector

B202E

Department of Manpower: money for two organizations

*17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) Whether this Department spent any money on two organizations, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) how much was spent on each and (b) what are the names of the organizations in question.

(2) whether a committee headed by a certain professor, whose name has also been furnished to the Minister's Department, was given any information on the above organizations, their operations and financing, if not, why not, if so, what information?

B203E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) The Department is not aware of any information requested by the committee concerned or supplied to it by the Department in regard to the organizations concerned

B204E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) and (2)

No I would like to refer the hon member to the address of the State President at the opening of Parliament on 24 January 1992. The relevant section reads as follows:

A new constitution cannot be separated from a bill of fundamental rights. The Government is committed to the principle of a justiciable bill of fundamental rights as part of a new constitutional dispensation. That is why it took the initiative that led to the recent publication of the South African Law Commission's Interim Report on Group and Human Rights

In conjunction with this, the Government has also taken the initiative in making a study of international conventions on fundamental rights, including the rights of women and children and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. We have already progressed a long way with this in the realisation that it is necessary for South Africa to come into line with the international community

When we look at transitional constitutional arrangements, I believe fruitful consideration could also be given to whether a first phase of a bill of fundamental rights should not be part of them

Such a phased arrangement could contribute a great deal to the establishment of a culture of fundamental rights and the orientation of governmental institutions, the legal fraternity and individuals to a coming fully fledged bill of rights dispensation. It would also give the courts an opportunity to develop judicial precedents in accordance with a rights dispensa-CORD

B205E

UN Convention on the Rights of Children

*19 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether South Africa is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, if not, why not,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B206E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) and (2)

No, but most certainly after completion of the relevant investigation

B207E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
A Heart-Warming Faith in Our Future

“LL white people in South Africa are immigrants,” someone said. No, it was not an angry pan-Africanist who wants to drive them into the sea. It was a 13-year-old Rumanian girl who, with her parents, has been in the country for four months.

This she had been told by the Mantskarpy vir Europese Immigrante, which helped them assimilate into the “South African way of life” — whatever that may be — when they arrived. Roxanne Brinza had just been on a week-long veldskoos in Pilgrims Rest which she enjoyed thoroughly but found quite exhausting. “In the night we got the epilogue, and in the morning at five the Bible,” she said.

Certainly, the experiences of eastern European immigrants to this country are many and varied. Generalisations are out and stereotypes unfair. Some Yugoslavs, it is said, run a mafia racket in Hillbrow, the Johannesburg Bronx. Bulgarians bask at the Bostonian Hotel in the area. Skilled doctors and engineers put in up to 12 hours a day at dingy cafes and hostels for R500 to R1 000 a month.

But there are others who are warm, trusting people, and slightly better off: Momchil and Tisia Popov, with their daughter Angelina from Bulgaria; Klara Hapi and her son Nandi from Hungary and Doina and Daniel Brinza, with their daughter Roxanne.

They are very different people but they have in common a deep revulsion for the communism they know, a paranoia about bureaucracy and governments and a faith in South Africa most locals would find astounding. Anything’s better than where they come from, they say.

Doina Brinza reminded me about five times during my visit how lovely and helpful South Africans were. “They have a good soul,” she said. “It’s like a rescue.”

She and her family are of the lucky few. They rent a small apartment in Orange Grove and Daniel, having fascinated art dealers with his Rumanian Orthodox icons, now works as manager at a glass-cutting factory. Trained as a music teacher, Doina hasn’t half the same luck, but she is hopeful.

Momchil Popov is not so charmed. He’s had a taste of the bad side. It’s been uphill all the way for this economist who — like everyone else — came over on a tourist visa with his wife, a kindergarten teacher. “It’s as though you jump from one pit into another,” he says. “If I’d known what it was like here, I wouldn’t have come.”

He has moved house six times in a month and a half, got ripped off buying a second-hand car and struggled finding a job. He’s very philosophical and well-read, quoting from Charlie Chaplin and Franz Kafka as he explains his dilemmas. “I want only enough money to have a house, buy clothes and a basic car,” he says.

The tenacious east Europeans are determined not to return to their homelands though. Popov was in the Bulgarian Communist Party for 10 years; secretary of the municipal executive committee in a small town called Veligrad not far from Sofia. “I was like the James Baker of my home town,” he says.

But he fell from grace and came under threat when he began to sympathise with the “democratic forces”. In July 1990 he fled to Switzerland and then down south. “Joining the party was a matter of survival,” he says. “If you want to find a good job and fear dismissal, you do it.” Being a vegetarian and a follower of God, he sometimes wonders how he got his position. Now, when the permanent residence application form asks him whether he believes in socialism, communism, capitalism or anything else he is stunned.

But the communism they had at home disgusts him. “I’m full up to my ears with the lies, the demagogies of that system,” he says.

“The ideas are one thing — but the way they are practised by people who don’t even believe in them is another.”

South Africa was not usually a first choice. With the European Community closing its doors to immigrants this land of “sun, two seas, exotic animals and capitalism” is enticing. “The world in one country,” is how the tourist magazines paint it, they say.

Hundreds of thousands fled as soon as they could. And those that came here chose to be enthralled by the jacaranda trees and Drakensberg mountains rather than apartheid and violence.

For some east Europeans, South Africa is a dream; for others a nightmare. But all share the same passion and high expectations.
The invisible new

Without 21/2-2/2/92

THE WEEKLY MAIL

By Mark Gevisser

doesn't really want them because South Africa...

come up quickly...

Africa. But they have to

be running to be free...

huddled masses

Bulgaria. The head, poor

Zaire, from China. From

From Hungary.
ANC. issuing passports

*8 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Home Affairs

1. Whether his attention has been drawn to a report published on 7 February 1992 in a certain newspaper, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to the effect that the African National Congress issues South African passports in cooperation with his Department, if so,

2. Whether he will comment on this report?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

1. Yes

2. Cognisance has been taken of the report and the contents thereof. Although there are references in the report implying that the Department of Home Affairs was consulted about the subject, there is no record that the Department was either formally or informally approached in that regard. The report is also a misrepresentation of the facts of the matter.

The ANC does submit applications for passports and other travel documents to the Department of Home Affairs. These applications are in respect of members of the ANC but this aspect does not play any role whatsoever in the consideration thereof. The role of the ANC is similar to that played by travel agencies on behalf of their clients, as well as that of larger employers where public relations departments often handle applications for travel documents on behalf of especially managerial staff. Although it is a well established practice, it must be emphasized that the application still needs to be made by the individual concerned and that it is only the administrative handling of such applications which is at issue here.

The prerogative for the issuing of passports is vested in the office of the State President and is by convention exercised on his behalf by the Minister of Home Affairs and Department of Home Affairs and its officials. There has been no deviation from these practices yet, nor could there be. The ANC has played no part in the processing, consideration, rejection, approval or issuing of passports, or any other travel documents.

Applications channelled through the ANC have been considered in accordance with the established procedures and protocols that apply in respect of any application for a passport.

Mr D H M GIBSON Mr Speaker, arising from the hon. the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether he issued a statement to the newspaper concerned clarifying the issue, because I saw no report at all clarifying it. I should also like to ask him if the DP could have a similar facility to offer to its members if they want passports issued.

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr Speaker, the question is whether we will make this available to the press. Naturally we shall do so. Secondly, anybody acting as an agent for anybody else—an attorney or authorized agent—on behalf of and submit documents or else obtain authority to fetch documents.

Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, arising from the hon. the Minister's reply I want to put it to him that in the remainder of that report it is stated that officials from the Department of Home Affairs said they were doing it in that way because they would do anything to keep the ANC satisfied. Did the hon. the Minister conduct an investigation to ascertain whether officials of his Department furnished such answers?
policy of the Department on the release of people is a well-tried one which has been in position for a very long time, and it is being applied strictly. I want to know whether his predecessor, when he released the prisoners, acted in accordance with that well-tried policy.

Mr Speaker, I arrived there six months ago, and I am applying that policy strictly. I want to give the hon member the assurance that as far as I know my predecessor applied the policy of the Department in respect of the release of prisoners with due regard to all the circumstances that prevailed in the country and in the Department.

Mr Speaker, further strung out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I just ask him why the Attorneys-General protested against the releases if his predecessor applied that policy?

Mr Speaker, I am not aware of the Attorneys-General having protested against the policy. There are people who are unhappy, but that is a side issue.

Mr Speaker, that's a bit of a surprise that such a matter was decided against. Of course, the Minister has to be the judge in the matter.

I repeat, my predecessor applied the policy with due regard to all the circumstances prevailing in the country. At the moment there is much anxiety about crime. That is a factor that is being taken into account. That is why we are again looking at the whole policy regarding release. It is a well-tried policy that has been in force for many years and has worked very well.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(1) Yes,

(a) the Chief Directorate of Procurement Administration of the Department of State Expenditure, the Medicines Control Council as well as the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Association; and

(b) I accept the decision of the Appellate Division, but wish to add that it is the policy of the Government that the State must observe the laws on medicine. Medicine provision by the Government must be orderly and good dispensing practice must be maintained. The proper way to ensure and organise this is by means of the National Policy for Health Act, 1990 (Act 116 of 1990).

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

Yes, the fees that the office of the Surveyor-General charges for:

(a) prints of "micro-filmed diagrams" and

(b) "copies of township film", increased since 1 January 1988.

The order of the increases was as follows:

(i) The fees for prints of diagrams on microfilm were increased from R1.00 in 1987 (GST excluded) to R2.00 (GST excluded) in 1990 and finally to R3.50 in 1991.

The fees for paper prints of plans on film were increased from R2.00 (GST excluded) in 1987 to R3.00 (GST excluded) in 1990 and finally to R5.50 in 1991.

(aa) The increases came into operation on 1 September 1990 (Government Gazette No 12715 of 1 August 1990) and on 1 October 1991 (Government Gazette No 13482 of 30 August 1991).

(b) The reasons for the increases are the following:

In view of the accepted principle to evaluate the functions of all Govern-
KENNISGEWING 167 VAN 1992
PROVINSIALE ADMINISTRASIE VAN DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

YZERFONTEIN: VOORGESTELDE KONSTRUKSIE VAN 'N GETYPEOEL EN SLEEPHELLING

Ingevolge artikel 3 (5) van die Strandwet, 1935 (Wet 21 van 1935), word hierdie bekendgemaak dat dit die voorneme is om 'n huurooreenkoms met Weekus-streksdiensteraad aan te gaan waarmee voorziening gemaak word vir die konstruksie van 'n getypeoel en sleephelling.

'N Liggingsplan van die gebied wat deur die voorgestelde getypeoel en sleephelling geraak word, lê ter in-sae by die kantoor van die Hoofdirekteur. Werke, Provinsiale Administrasie van die Kaap die Goeie Hoop, Kamer 490, Dorpstraat 9, Kaapstad.


(28 Februarie 1992)

KENNISGEWING 168 VAN 1992

Hiermee word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Minister van Buiteelandse Sake, ingevolge artikel 4 (c) (i) van die Wet op Diplomatieke Voorrege en Immunitete, Wet No. 74 van 1989, aan die feitesending afvaardiging van die Internasionale Arbidsorganisasie (hierna die "IAO") wat de Republiek van Suid-Afrika gedurende die tydperk 7 tot 23 Februarie 1992 besoek, vir die duur van die besoek, die volgende voorrege en immunitete toestaan: Met dien verstande dat indien so versoek, die IAO van hierdie immunitete afstand sal doen:

(a) Immunitete teen persoonlike inhegtnisneming of beslaglegging op persoonlike bagasie;
(b) Immunitiet teen die regsproses van enige aard wat verband hou met die gesprek of geskrewre woord of handeleng verring in die uitvoering van hul amptelike plichte, welke immunitiete van kragsal bly ongeag of die betrokke persone nie meer op komites van, of op feitesending van die IAO dien of werkzaam is nie;
(c) Dieselfde fasilitete teen opspogte van valuta en wisselkoers beperkings en ten opsigte van persoonlike bagasie as wat toegewe word aan amptenare van vreemde Regerings op tydelike amptelike sendings;
(d) Onskendbaarheid van dokumentasie wat betrekking het op die werk wat hul vir die IAO verrig.

Voorrege en immunitete word aan die gencemde feitesending afvaardiging van die IAO toegewe in belang van die Organisasie en nie tot voordeel van die individue self nie. Die IAO sal die reg en verpligting hé om van die immunitiet van enige lid van die feitesendings afvaardigend afstand te doen indien dit na die mening van die IAO regpligte sal belemmer, en afstand word daarvan gedoen sonder benadeling van die belange van die IAO.

(28 Februarie 1992)

NOTICE 167 OF 1992
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

YZERFONTEIN: PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A TIDAL POOL AND A SLIPWAY

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 3 (5) of the Sea-Shore Act, 1935 (Act 21 of 1935), that it is proposed to enter into a lease with West Coast Regional Services Council in which provision is made for the construction of a tidal pool and a slipway.

A locality sketch of the area affected by the proposed tidal pool and slipway lies for inspection at the office of the Chief Director, Works, Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, Room 430, 9 Dorp Street, Cape Town.

Objections to the proposed lease must be lodged with the Chief Director: Works, Private Bag X9078, Cape Town, 8000, on or before 30 March 1992.

(28 February 1992)

NOTICE 168 OF 1992

It is hereby published for general information that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with section 4 (c) (i) of the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act, No. 74 of 1989, has granted to the fact-finding delegation of the International Labour Organisation (hereinafter referred to as "ILO") during the period 7 to 23 February 1992 whilst visiting the Republic of South Africa, the following immunities and privileges: Provided that the ILO shall waive such immunity if requested:

(a) Immunity from personal arrest or seizure of their personal baggage;
(b) In respect of words spoken or written or acts done by them in the performance of legal process of every kind, such immunity to continue notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer serving on committees of, or employed on missions for, the ILO;
(c) The same facilities in respect of currency and exchange restrictions and in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to officials of foreign Governments on temporary official missions;
(d) Inviolability of papers and documents relating to the work on which they are engaged for the ILO.

Privileges and immunities are granted to the said fact-finding delegation of the ILO in the interest of the Organisation and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The ILO shall have the right and duty to waive the immunity of any member of the fact-finding delegation in any case where in its opinion the immunity would impede the course of justice, and it can be waived without prejudice to the interest of the ILO.

(28 February 1992)
Foreign nationals eligible to vote

Hundreds of thousands of foreign nationals who have lived in South Africa for five years or more may apply for South African citizenship — and be eligible to vote in the referendum next week — without giving up their foreign citizenship.

This emerges from the regulations governing naturalisation. Their votes could have a major impact on the outcome of this critical test of white political sentiment.

There is no impediment in South African legislation to dual nationality, although the Department of Home Affairs advises foreign applicants to clarify the implications with the authorities in the countries of their birth.

The requirements for naturalisation are that the applicant must:

- Have lived in South Africa for five years (four years if he or she can speak both English and Afrikaans).
- Intend to remain in South Africa.
- Be able to speak English or Afrikaans satisfactorily.
- Be of good character.

- Have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of a South African citizen.
- Be prepared to take the oath of allegiance.

Applications can be made to the nearest regional or district representative of the Department of Home Affairs.

A certificate showing the applicant's proficiency in English or Afrikaans must be provided ... or the applicant must undergo a language test.

Applicants must also provide a copy of their permanent residence permit.

(Report by M Merrick, Press Gallery, Parliament)
Living it up down south

By MOSES MAMAILA

Immigrants from African countries, particularly Zaire and Nigeria, have invaded Johannesburg.

Many of these foreign men and women stay in luxurious five-star hotels and posh flats while in SA.

But what amazes many locals is that these people, who seem to afford everything an ordinary worker cannot, are apparently not employed, or at least, not formally.

In an attempt to trace what attracted the foreigners and how they survive, City Press conducted an investigation at a Hillbrow flat which houses mainly Zaireans and other foreigners.

Unlike most of the Zaireans there who were suspicious and declined to be interviewed, Perrie, who refused to give his surname, explained that he came to the country because there was a market for his kind of business.

"I sell things you know. All things," he said jokingly, exposing a sparkling golden tooth.

Asked how he bought his materials, which he refused to specify, he replied that he had connections.

"SA is a good place, because if you have money you can enjoy it. There is plenty of fun and much to do here," he said before being called over by a wary colleague.

Although a weekday, there were many people at home who spoke different foreign dialects.

The building is a hive of activity, with foreigners stuffing in and out with huge sealed boxes.

One thing that is evident is business - but whether legal or otherwise, few people know. Some of these foreigners are being sought by police for drug trafficking and smuggling of illegal materials like protected game hide and horns.

Police narcotics chief Capt HC du Plooy said some Nigerians and Zaireans were involved in a sophisticated drug smuggling network, but they were not alone in this business.

Du Plooy said the smuggling of drugs was not only confined to African immigrants, but other foreigners, including Americans, Italians and Israelis, were active in bringing drugs into the country.

Sounding a warning that the smugglers were dangerous, he said three Nigerians who were arrested last month after being found in possession of cocaine had escaped from custody.

According to Du Plooy most international drug dealers bring drugs in large quantities and sell them to local dealers.

Foreign dealers were professional and made sure they had all the right travel documents, he said, adding it was difficult to get anything on them because their operations were well planned.

Drugs were brought in on private flights and trans-Africa trucks and were smuggled from neighbouring states through the border fences, he said.

Only this week, about 200 000 mandrax tablets with a street value of about R3-million were confiscated by police, leading to the arrests of three suspects.

The nationalities of three could not be confirmed.
New brain-drain fears increasing

By CLARENCE WYATT

TOP executives are looking for jobs abroad because of uncertainty about the political future and concern over declining educational standards.

There are fears that the government will not immigration with the emergence of the mid-1980s. But world recession and tighter immigration laws will force many wealthy immigrants to stay at home. For the well-off, however, immigration is a format for offloading their ill-built wealth and the breakdown in political institutions.

A spokesman for the National Liberal Immigration Association, which recently opened an office in Melbourne, says: "There is no filing limit for people who are qualified, but for the rest it is a bad time to move." Favourites

A US-based computer personnel consultant, with an office in Johannesburg, says: "There are very few people out looking for jobs in America at the moment. The preferred destinations are Canada, the UK, Europe and New Zealand.

Further favours, such as Australia and the US, are less popular because of the uncertain future in both regions.

Non-renewable visas also are the latest in desirable destinations. One consultant says the US is rapidly becoming a financial services centre, a field in which SA has experience.

"People are concerned about their children and their education. Others want to leave for a few years to see how things pan out here." Trevor Woodburn of Woodburn Tours, an international hand-holding consultancy with associated offices in 20 countries, says: "Many senior people applying for overseas positions think they will be snapped up.

Generations

But the overseas job market is flat. There are thousands of overseas accountants, lawyers and engineers walking the streets. However, we still get requests from abroad for small people with specialized skills. "They are generally the chief executive officers or line managers - for this level of skills, companies are prepared to search all over the world." Former Times Media news agency director Steve Michel.

Emigration peaked at 17,000 in 1981, after which it fell steadily to 5,300 in 1991. But the peak in 1981 was due to a combination of factors other than the high job market. Many "emigrants" are leaving unvocational opportunities to find jobs in similar positions abroad.

Most consultants expect the foreign job market to pick up next year as the first world economic recovery gets underway.

Peak

Several SA agencies specializing in recruiting overseas personnel are doing brisk business. "We have had a breakthrough in our business, and we expect this to continue." A consul

Backlash

"There is something of a backlash against South Africa, and there is a lot of talk about how many of them took jobs that many South Africans left behind." Errol Cross, a consultant in the employment sector, says: "The overseas market is now looking at the suggestion that they are contributing to the brain drain."

"If people want to leave the country, they still go whether we are in or out."
SA rates a 'caution' in travel tips

WASHINGTON — American visitors to South Africa are being told by the US State Department to be on guard against muggers, and musicians performing in the country are advised to make sure they have outright contracts.

These are among scores of tips given in a US government bulletin of travel advisories covering more than 140 countries. The bulletin is available on demand to US travel agents.

The individual advisories are variously flagged "Warning", "Caution" or "Notice", depending on local conditions. South Africa rates a "Caution" while Mozambique is one of 45 countries around the world to which the State Department assigns a "Warning" tag.

The advisory on South Africa cautions there has been a "significant increase" in street crime and says American visitors in the major cities should be on their guard. The department discourages Americans from travelling in the homelands, where it cannot easily provide consular assistance.

— Sapa.
Kurdish refugees
told to find work

By ACHMED KARIEM

THE South African government has given the seven Iraqi Kurdish refugees until the end of October to obtain work or be deported to Iran.

The Kurds arrived on a ship and arrived here on February 11, 1991.

The Foreign Affairs Department said in a letter that they had to vacate their accommodation and provide for their own support by the end of this month.

"To this end you may apply to the Department of Home Affairs for a work permit in order to become legally employed in SA," the letter said.

However, a Home Affairs official said this week that a work permit was only issued to those in possession of a valid job offer.

In an exclusive interview with the Kurds this week, agricultural engineer Najmie said the seven could not go back to Iran or Iraq.

"I rebelled against Saddam Hussein because he was using chemical gas against our people," he said.

Najmie said the SA government had given the Kurds an undertaking when they first arrived that they would not be returned to Iraq or Iran.

Another Kurd, Fadil, said he was a peshmerga (which means ready to die) guerrilla in Iraq.

"I want to stay if I can get a job. I cannot return to Iran or Iraq because I shall lose my life. I was a rebel for the Kurds against Saddam."

Fadil said the Kurds had been in SA for two years without a future.

"If we go back they will kill us in front of our families."

A Foreign Affairs official said this week that none of the countries indicated by the Kurds as possible destinations had been willing to accept them.
Fewer immigrants this year, less than half the amount of the year last year, showing a statistical Service figure of 3,800 in the first migration gain of the year.
Immigrants' settlement waiting for green light

ADRIAN HADLAND

The settlement of up to 1 000 Hong Kong Chinese families in Johannesburg's Liefde en Vrede suburb will be considered in principle by the city's management committee this month. B1067

Infrastructure in the suburb, from lamp posts and roads to bridges and services connections, has been installed at a cost to the council of about R30m.

Once the proposal for the R400m development has been approved by the management committee, the consortium financing the project will make an offer for the purchase of the land. B201019

The offer and project will then have to be approved by the full Johannesburg city council.

If the council rules against the project, alternative purchasers would be sought for the site.

Council commerce and industry director Colin Wright said ratepayers from adjacent suburbs had expressed support for the development.

Neighbouring suburbs Glenvista and Maboneng are affluent areas, and residents had been concerned that development in the region be of a suitable nature.

Liefde en Vrede would not be entirely for Chinese residents as about a third of the R250 000 and upwards (per unit) houses would be sold to local purchasers, Wright said.

The project is one of several aimed at attracting wealthy immigrants to the PWV, as a means of both stimulating the economy and providing refuge from communist governments.
what is the name of this person (b) at which police station does he do duty, (c) on the management of which political party does he serve and (d) under which electoral division does he fall,
(2) whether he has information on who was present at the meeting at which this person was elected to the management of the political party concerned, if so,
(3) whether he will make this information public, if not, why not, if so,
(4) whether the member of the House of Assembly for the electoral division concerned was present at the meeting?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No
(1)(a) to (4) Fall away

Deaths in detention
397 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Correctional Services
How many persons died while being held by the prison authorities in (a) 1991 and (b) each specified month of 1992 for-which statistics are available?

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(a) and (b)
I refer the Hon member to tables 7 and 8 on page 31 as well as graph 8 on page 38 of the report by the Department of Correctional Services for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 which was tabled during the 1992 Parliamentary session and of which copies are attached for his convenience

Statistics regarding deaths for the period 1 July 1991 until 30 June 1992 are as follows

Deaths Unsentenced prisoners 1 July 1991 until 30 June 1992
Natural causes 18
Suicide 3
Assault by fellow prisoners 1
Other (gunshot wound—gangrene) 1
Total 23

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Deaths Sentenced prisoners 1 July 1991 until 30 June 1992
Natural causes 113
Suicide 27
Assault by fellow prisoners 10
Shooting incidents (shot by the traffic police during an attempted escape) 3
Other — 6 suffocate during a fire
— 1 head jury
— 1 unknown (inquest outstanding)
Total 161

For the sake of perspective it must be mentioned that for the periods 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991 and 1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992 respectively, 388 238 and 405 964 prisoners were admitted in South African prisons. On 30 June 1991 and 30 June 1992 respectively, there were 89 723 and 107 522 prisoners in South African prisons.

All deaths in prisons in respect of which a medical practitioner is unable to certify that the prisoner died as a result of natural causes, are dealt with in terms of section 86 of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) Independent inquests into every case where death is ascribed to unknown or unnatural causes, are instituted in terms of the stipulations of the Inquest Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959) and at the same time departmental investigations are also undertaken. Apart from this, the South African Police also conducts independent investigations in cases where the medical officer (under control) of the Department of National Health and Population Development attributes the death to unknown or unnatural causes.

(1) A sentenced prisoner from the Brandfort Prison was working in a work team at a school on 23 November 1990. Against the orders of the guard he jumped into the swimming pool and drowned before anyone could save him. The SA Police investigated the case and found that no one could be held responsible for the prisoner’s death.

(2) and (3) Two sentenced prisoners from the Groenpoort Prison went out in a team on 8 May 1991. The vehicle in which they were travelling stalled on an uphill and the prisoners were requested to push the vehicle out of the road. Whilst in action, a vehicle tried to pass the van and simultaneously a vehicle was coming up ahead, with the result that the other vehicle had to swerve back and hit the two prisoners. The outcome of the police investigation has not yet been received.

(4) A prisoner from the Bethal Prison was one of a team collecting refuse bags next to the roadside on 24 August 1990. The driver of the truck reversed in order to fetch a prisoner in a side street. At this point a prisoner fell out the back of the truck and the truck consequently rode over him. The outcome of the police investigation has not yet been received.

(5) On 27 February 1991 a prisoner from the Groenpoort Prison left in a team to repair a pigsty. Evidently the prisoner stepped over the side of the roof whilst measuring a beam, lost his balance and fell. The outcome of the police investigation has not yet been received.

(6) and (7) Two sentenced prisoners left the Leeuwkop Prison on 28 February 1991 in a team to work at the golf course. During a thunderstorm the two prisoners had under a roof and were struck by lightning. The outcome of the police investigation has not yet been received.

(8) and (9) Two sentenced prisoners were working at the boilers at the Worcester Prison on 27 November 1990. Workers of the Department of Public Works were working on the boilers whilst the prisoners were performing their routine tasks. The boiler evidently exploded and the two prisoners were killed. The matter was handed over to the SA Police for investigation, but no outcome has as yet been received.

(10) A sentenced prisoner from the Loskop Prison was burnt to death by steam escaping from a toilet on 28 December 1990. This was a freak accident and was the result of three mechanical faults — hons control valve flex — cracked coil

The matter was investigated by the Department of Manpower and also handed over to the SA Police for further investigation. No result has as yet been received.

(11) A sentenced prisoner from the Durban Prison died on 9 February 1991. Evidently the prisoner attacked a fellow prisoner. Members of the Department stepped in and hit the prisoner with batons. The matter has been handed over to the SA Police for further investigation. The result of the judicial post mortem is awaited.

TABLE 7
Deaths unSENTENCED prisoners 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 8
Deaths sentenced prisoners 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (5 and 7)</td>
<td>9 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Permanent residence: bribery/corruption

398 Mss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether any instances of alleged bribery and corruption in respect of applications for permanent residence have been brought to his or his Department’s notice if so.

(2) whether any officials of his Department have been (a) investigated or (b) dismissed as a result, if not, why not, if so (i) what were the results of this investigation (ii) how many officials were dismissed (iii) what was the nature of their offences (iv) how many applications for permanent residence were involved and (v) how much money was involved.
The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) and (2)

The Department has brought to my notice that irregularities regarding applications for permits of permanent residence were uncovered during investigations launched by the Department on its own initiative. The Departmental investigations, which are conducted on an ongoing basis, also revealed irregularities with regard to aliens illegally in the Republic, and two instances of alleged bribery regarding temporary residence in the Republic were also confirmed in the process. On 22 September 1992 the Director-General Home Affairs issued a media release on this matter, a copy of which is herewith laid upon the Table. All the investigations into alleged offences as well as the possible prosecution of responsible officials and other persons, are not yet finalised at this stage.

MEDIA RELEASE BY MR PIET COLYN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

Irregularities with the issuing of Permits for Permanent Residence to Chinese Immigrants

Owing to various factors, South Africa has become increasingly popular amongst prospective immigrants from the East during the past year. This is also clearly evident from the large increase in applications from prospective immigrants from this part of the world. Statistics on Chinese immigrants who acquired permanent residence during the past few years, are 1961 to 1967: 159, 1968: 286, 1969: 401, 1970: 382, 1971: 1,959, and 1992 (from Jan till Aug): 1,397.

When considering applications for permanent residence permits from prospective immigrants, South Africa, as any other country, has as its objective that such immigrants must be an asset to the country.

In South Africa the Aliens Control Act (Act 96 of 1991) prescribes inter alia that prospective immigrants shall comply with certain requirements to acquire permanent residence in South Africa. These requirements are among other that the prospective immigrant shall be of sound moral character, not have been convicted of any serious offence, and that his occupation shall be such that it will not influence a South African in that particular class of occupation negatively.

The emphasis is especially on those who can promote private entrepreneurship in South Africa.

Naturally, with the increasing popularity of South Africa as a country for immigrants from the East, the number of applications from people who do not meet the above-mentioned requirements, has also increased dramatically. Such applications are naturally refused.

The Department of Home Affairs, which is responsible for the consideration of applications for permits for permanent residence, is aware of and extremely concerned about international contacts which endeavour in a well organised manner to acquire permanent residence permits irregularly for some immigrants who do not meet the necessary requirements.

The Department renders a free service to all prospective immigrants, but immigrants are at liberty to use the services of private immigration agencies to act on behalf of the immigrants concerned.

Recent investigations have revealed that some of these agencies submitted forged documents in support of applications for permanent residence permits to the Department. In this regard for example, forged offers of employment have been submitted to the Department. In some instances the employer does not exist, or the employer concerned is not even aware of the existence of the prospective immigrant. Forged medical certificates also occur frequently in instances of irregularities. Bank certificates of so-called prospective entrepreneurs wishing to bring in capital into the country, are also forged.

It is understood that these agencies require up to R20 000 from a prospective immigrant for a successful application. The financial gain for such an agency in respect of a successful application is quite obvious.

Investigations have been conducted by the Department's special investigations unit which investigates, on an ongoing basis, possible irregularities regarding inter alia the issuing of permanent residence permits.

The activities of these agencies, in particular those of which have submitted forged documents to the Department, are being investigated in depth at present. The investigations are in its final stage and criminal proceedings against these agencies...
are contemplated. For understandable reasons more information in this regard cannot be divulged at this stage.

The investigation also revealed that a few officials of the Department had been involved in the irregularities. They have already been acted against, whilst allegations against others are presently being investigated. This includes that:

— One official has already been discharged from the service of the Department,

— Departmental disciplinary action, and also possible criminal proceedings, are presently being considered against another two officials, and

— Allegations of misconduct in terms of the Public Service Act, 1956 (Act 11 of 1956), as well as the possibility of criminal action in terms of the Aliens Control Act, 1991, are presently being investigated against three other officials.

— Persons in respect of whom investigations are still being conducted have either been suspended or moved from their posts.

Any possible defects or loopholes in existing procedures are also presently being looked at intensively and will be rectified as soon as practically possible. Regulating the activities of the numerous agencies is outer also being envisaged.

The Department values the image that its officials portrays to the outside very highly and insists that its officials and employees shall be honest and irreproachable in their behaviour at all times.

The Department will not hesitate, as has now also been proven by the investigations and subsequent actions, to act against any official who does not comply with these requirements, nor shall it hesitate to take the necessary steps against private institutions who act irregularly.

Date: 22 September 1992

Media Enquiries: Niel du Bass — Tel (012) 326-8081

SA Communication Service: Women's Organization

402 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Communication:

Is it envisaged that the Women for South Africa Communication Service hosted a public meeting or event at which a member or member of a women's organization, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of its reply, addressed the invited audience, if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) what is the name of this organization, (2) when similar facilities of three or more have been made available to any other women's organizations, if so, to which such organizations, (3) whether the South African Communication Service published an article on a certain organization in a publication, the name of which has also been furnished to the Minister's Department, if so, what is the name of the (a) article, (b) organization and (c) publication in question, (4) whether the South African Communication Service has published articles on any other women's organizations, if so, (a) when, (b) what are the names of these organizations and (c) what, in brief, is the purpose of these articles?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION:

Yes

(a) 19 February 1992
   22 April 1992
   20 May 1992
   23 July 1992
   24 July 1992
   17 August 1992
   24 August 1992
   1 September 1992
   12 September 1992
   24 September 1992
   12 October 1992

(b) Bethlehem
   Vieroord Dam
   Boshof
   Mosselbaai (*)
   Rouvillle
   Vredendal (*)
   Zeerust (*)
   Brandfort
   Bloemfontein
   Cape Town (*)
   Toekomrus (*)

Women for South Africa

(*) Although the National President of Women for South Africa addressed the audience on these occasions, she was appointed by the South African Law Commission as a spokesperson on the Bill of Human Rights and was utilized in that capacity.

Women for Southern Africa

The Women's Bureau of South Africa

Mamelodi Professional Ladies' Club

Associated Country Women of the World

Itoseng Women's Group

Women Aglo

Six-page article (pp. 22-27)

Women for reconciliation

Women from various cultural, religious and social groups join forces in numerous organizations to foster a spirit of goodwill and reconciliation across the land. The activities of organizations such as Women for Peace, Kontak, Women for South Africa and the Women's Bureau of South Africa are discussed.

The Mamelodi Professional Ladies' Club held a seminar on 'Excellence in Leadership', (opened by Mr Marike de Klerk) at the Kiberton School.

The Associated Country Women of the World (dedicated to improving the quality of family life) held their area conference in Durban. The theme of the conference was 'Countdown Year 2000'.

The Itoseng Women's Group, established in 1990, aims to provide Soshanguwe's unemployed women with the skills required to generate an income from home.

A branch of Women Aglo, an interdenominational, cross-cultural international women's organization was established in South Africa during a visit by delegates.

Women for Peace, Kontak, Women for South Africa, and

SA Communication Service women's organization

42 NEWS SERVICE
Moving in, moving out

By DON ROBERTSON

AN INCREASING number of South Africans, fearing a continuation of political violence, are fleeing the country. Inquiries to the various international household removal firms have increased sharply since May.

Tom Ansley, chairman of Elliott International, says removal inquiries and actual departures have increased sharply in the past few months. In many cases, it appears that families find they are not able to afford the move or are unable to obtain entry documents for the countries they wish to emigrate to.

Since January, Elliott has handled the removal of 899 families leaving SA and 721 arrivals. "This represents between 5% and 10% of the international market in SA. The departures are unquestionably related to violence and the many negative statements, such as plans for nationalisation, continually coming from the ANC," he says.

Most departing families head for the UK, but many are destined for other English-speaking countries, such as the US, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Arrivals are mainly from Europe, especially Britain, although an increasing number are from Hong Kong, ahead of the Chinese takeover in 1997.

Ansley says, however, that should political instability be achieved soon this trend could turn. "With an ever optimistic view, we are gearing ourselves up for a huge influx of immigrants. We believe SA has huge potential." Despite difficult conditions in the industry in the past three years, Elliott has progressed strongly. In the year to February last, taxed profits were 92% up and are expected to be about 80% higher in the current financial year.

Ansley attributes this growth to a profit-sharing scheme introduced to all members of staff two years ago.
Cast calls for immigrants probe

By Isaac Moledi

THE Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal yesterday called for the setting up of a commission of inquiry to investigate the activities of the Department of Home Affairs.

Cast also appealed to black political organisations to join it in the campaign.

It said it had become suspicious of the department because of the growing number of immigrants, especially when South Africa was approaching democratic elections for the first time.

"While prevailing conditions in the country today dictate that the Government must call for democratic elections, this importation is seen as a dirty attempt to buy elections."

"We send a special call to all liberation movements to vigilantly address the issue and see how best it can be resolved," Cast said.

It condemned the setting aside of large tracts of land for "exploitation" while "our country faces serious challenges to house the homeless and create jobs for the unemployed."
South Africa attracts fewer.

PRETORIA. The number of immigrants to South Africa had largely decreased, Minister of Internal Affairs Louis Pienaar said here.

Responding to claims by the Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal that the government was importing immigrants to "buy elections", he said slightly more than 12,000 people had immigrated to South Africa last year.

This was compared with the 14,499 in 1990, and an average of 11,527 between 1985 and 1990. An average of 35,500 people immigrated yearly between 1983 and 1984.

Between January and May this year, there were 3,109 immigrants.

Mr. Pienaar added that an immigrant had to become a South African citizen before he could vote.

"This process takes at least four years which means that this year's immigrants will not be eligible to vote in the elections, which according to law, have to take place by March 1995."

Mr. Pienaar said about 27,000 identity books were being issued weekly. — Sapa.
Indian willing to go

AN INDIAN national who was arrested after working in South Africa for six months without a work permit will leave the country of his own accord.

Syed Nafeem, an embroiderer who arrived in the country on a tourist visa in May, subsequently obtained work in Durban. A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said allegations under the Aliens Control Act were being investigated by the department.
SOUTH African passport holders have been warned not to travel to Nigeria without visas as it "will lead to unnecessary difficulties".

The Department of Foreign Affairs' warning follows an increasing number of cases in which South African citizens found themselves in considerable difficulties in business transactions with Nigerian individuals and in travelling to Nigeria without visas. The department said it was unable to provide consular assistance to distressed South African citizens in Nigeria because no diplomatic or consular representation existed.
SA Greeks to raise profile

IMPROVING SA-Greek relations have prompted members of SA's 80,000 Greek families to endorse a book about leading members of their community in an attempt to promote trade and tourism between the nations.

Behind the project is SA-born Nassos Anagnostopoulos, recently returned to this country after studying and working in Greece and now an SA citizen. He believes it is high time the Greek community raised its profile above the inaccurate "cafe owner" perception held of it by South Africans.

Many prominent Greeks deserve recognition in their respective fields.

Sandra Gordon, managing director of publisher Platinum Publications, describes Greek Forum as a kind of Who's Who of SA's Greeks—the largest expatriate community in the world.

Greek Forum will comprise up to 199 pages and profiles— in English and Greek—of businessmen, artists, performers, and community leaders.

Due in January, it will be distributed in SA and Greece at such places as tourism centres, chambers of commerce, churches and cultural centres.
Foreign governments ask SA to evacuate nationals in Angola

Ray Hartley

Several foreign countries have asked SA to help evacuate their residents from Angola, as the country teeters on the brink of full-scale civil war.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Ace Maraas said yesterday a number of countries, which could not be named because of diplomatic sensitivities, had asked that the SAS Tafelberg evacuate their citizens.

The Tafelberg is expected to arrive in Luanda some time before Friday.

Maraas said all SA diplomats had already been evacuated to a Greek ship 3km off Luanda harbour. It was impossible to say how many other SA citizens were still in Angola.

He said the breaking of a UN ceasefire signed at the weekend could have been the result of a misunderstanding which resulted in some groups believing it only took effect last night.

He described the situation as calmer yesterday, although sporadic firing was reported from time to time.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha was monitoring the situation closely, Maraas said.

A top military analyst said Angola's oil-rich Cabinda province could fall to the rebel Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (Flece) if the MPLA got heavily involved in fighting Unita to the south.

Military writer Heimoed-Römer Heitman said Cabinda had a friendly border with Congo, and although Flece did not enjoy national support it had a sizeable ethnic following in the province.

He said as many as 30,000 troops armed with light weapons could be mobilised by Unita in an effort to capture MPLA positions in Luanda quickly and pave the way for a Flece takeover in Cabinda.

The outcome of today's US presidential election would have little effect on Unita's military capability as Republicans and Democrats had ruled out support for the movement.

Unita would have to win the war quickly or suffer serious setbacks in a drawn-out, conventional confrontation with the MPLA whose heavy equipment made them better suited to a full-scale war.
Kiwis lure SA talent but brain drain slows

Staff Reporter

NEW ZEALAND has launched a major drive to recruit South Africans to relocate to greener pastures — but fewer South Africans are emigrating this year than last year.

An advertisement in a newspaper aimed at the garment and manufacturing industries urges South Africans to relocate to the good life in Northland, New Zealand.

The advertisement says customised premises are available in a temperate sub-tropical scenic area with an English-language skilled labour force, highly competitive wage rates, good housing, education and recreation facilities.

But according to the Central Statistical Service (CSS), only 3,699 people left South Africa from January to June this year compared to 6,458 for the same period in 1991.

This is in spite of spiralling crime, political violence and ever-increasing unemployment.

Of these emigrants, 1,971 were economically active this year as compared to 2,386 in 1991.

In April, 23 professionals, semi-professionals and technical experts including 33 engineers, 19 employees of the mining industry and 28 people in management positions left the country.

Mr Eddie Tiltman, regional representative for CSS, said the United Kingdom was the most popular destination followed by Australia, Canada, and the United States.

Embassy officials report an upswing in the number of South Africans either discussing or inquiring about emigration but many find themselves trapped by unexpected constraints.

Countries such as Australia have cut immigration quotas drastically in the wake of recession, and the cost of emigration has rocketed over the past five years.

Australian officials say there had been an increase in requests for general information, but actual immigration applications from South Africa have not increased.

Australia has one million unemployed.
Stowaways in group of Angolan refugees

By SHARON CHETTY

Two stowaways, five cats and a dog were among the 301 international refugees airlifted from Angola on Friday.

The two Angolan stowaways were part of the group of 150 Angolans that the Department of Foreign Affairs had arranged for, and will be sent back.

After two months of uncertainty since the country's elections and a week of intensive clashes between the Angolan government's MPLA forces and the rebel Unita movement, the refugees were finally relieved when they got off the SOTAS Boeing and Heracles aircraft.

Visas

A beaming Mr Pik Botha was on hand to welcome the mostly business people and embassy staff on the two mercy planes. They arrived with only essentials.

In addition to 262 citizens, the refugee group comprised Angolans, Namibian, Mozambican, Zimbabwean, German, Belgian, French, Israeli, South African, Luxembourgian, Norwegian, British, and Australian nationals.

Angola Latest

President FE DE KLERK has offered to host a peace summit between Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita leader Jonas Savimbi, according to a UN bulletin.

A spokesman for the president said he could not confirm this.

Meanwhile, UN peacekeeping chief Marc Rieffeld arrived in Luanda to try to get negotiations under way to prevent a resumption of civil war.

International aid officials claim this week that Unita is winning territory from the government forces and winning community support.

Foreign Affairs spokesman James Makin said they were in South Africa on seven-day visas.

Eight Czechoslovakian embassy staff were under threat in their office for five days during intensive shelling.

State refuses to refund tax millions to workers

By KURT SWART

The government is refusing to pay back millions of rands in tax that had been overpaid by hundreds of thousands of low-paid workers over the past three years.

On Friday, the government consulted a determination to rent a Cape Town call centre to refund full-time workers who had overpaid the Receiver of Revenue on SIEE tax when the company went into liquidation.

Johan Hattingh, a retired lawyer, said the government had announced on Wednesday that not only workers who had overpaid SIEE in 1987-88 but also those who had overpaid in 1988-89 would be refunded.

Mr Hattingh had asked on Wednesday for workers who had overpaid in 1987-88 to be refunded.

The government had decided this week that it would not be refunded.

Cosatu maintained that the situation was deliberately exploited by the Receiver of Revenue to pocket millions at the expense of the workers and warned that it was a "collusion of interest" between the government and workers if workers were not refunded.

The over-taxation was described as a national scandal by Cosatu, which announced that it was investigating the legal liability of employers and the Receiver of Revenue over the financial loss suffered by workers.

The Democratic Party joined in the condemnation of the overpayment, demanding an investigation and for workers to be compensated.

However, Mr Hattingh insisted that if a complete refund was not made "the whole system would collapse.

"The employer must furnish full particulars with the employer. That is the law, otherwise the employer is obliged to deduct tax at source rates.

Mistake"

Mr Hattingh said that if in the current year the information supplied by the employer was correctly adjusted by the employer, "in this instance a refund can be made.

"If the employer made a mistake a refund can be made. That is the law at the moment. But a refund cannot be made for previous years if the information supplied was not correct.

Mr Hattingh said he would have further meetings with representatives of employers to discuss the issue.
Migration gains dip, but more tourists visit

PRETORIA — SA's migration gains fell sharply in the seven months to end-July, according to the Central Statistical Service (CSS).

The net gain of immigrants decreased from 7,784 to 4,494. The number of emigrants fell from 3,747 to 2,996. But the net immigration gain dropped from 8,044 for the seven-month period in 1991 to 2,888 this year.

The net gain of professional, semi-professional and technical personnel was 97 in July compared with 121 in July last year.

The number of visitors from countries other than Africa increased 25%, compared with July last year. The total of foreign visitors was 1,664,435 (1,358,012). European visitors in the period totalled 210,071 (190,071). Visitors from Zimbabwe increased from 1,736,600 to 220,600.
CAPE TOWN — Former Soviet spy and SA Navy commodore Dieter Gerhardt arrived in SA yesterday for the first time as a free man since his arrest in January 1985 on charges of high treason.

Gerhardt arrived at Jan Smuts at 9am on a Swissair flight from Basle, Switzerland, where he has lived since his release from Pretoria Central Prison two months ago.

On his arrival form Gerhardt stated his purpose of entry was business and that the duration of his stay would be eight days. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said Gerhardt spent yesterday afternoon with "an old political prisoner friend" but declined to name the former prisoner or his or her party affiliation.

The Home Affairs Department confirmed Gerhardt's arrival about seven hours after he had stepped off the plane, and after it had sifted through "thousands" of arrival forms.

Department spokesman Chris Pretorius said Gerhardt was an SA citizen and therefore entitled to the same rights of entry as any other citizen.

Niehaus said Gerhardt made the journey at his own volition and not at the request of the ANC.

He said there was no meeting planned with the ANC, but should he request one the ANC would "welcome it".

"Mr Nelson Mandela has a full schedule, but I am sure he would somehow find time for it (a meeting)," Niehaus said.

He denied speculation that Gerhardt was being groomed for a defence portfolio, and said there had been "no considerations" on the matter.

It is believed Gerhardt is staying in Johannesburg with his brother, Parktown orthopaedic surgeon Michael Gerhardt.

An attempt by a reporter to contact him there yester- day afternoon by telephone was answered by a child who said Gerhardt was "not here at the moment, but he will be back later".
Advice for tourists

Zimbabwe expects many more visitors from SA:

THE Zimbabwe Tourist Office has advised all potential travellers to Zimbabwe during the Festive Season to book their hotel and touring services in advance.

A statement from the director of the Zimbabwe Tourist Office, Mr Edward Chundu-Chiningo, said the country was expecting a large number of South African tourists at resorts and national parks over the festive time.

Travellers are also advised to secure their visas ahead of time to avoid delays at the border posts and airports. Those who do not make it in time could still get their visas at the border posts or airports.

"Zimbabwe still stands out as the cheapest tourist destination for South African tourists," he said.
Brain drain not a major problem as world shuts gate on white fowl run

BY JENNIFER GRIFFIN
EIKEN 22/11/92

With black rule on the horizon in SA, will the country’s five million whites flee en masse?

Answer: Many are interested, but few have the option.

"People are falling over themselves trying to get information about leaving the country," said Liz Spring, whose company publishes Emigration Planner for South Africans. She herself has a British passport and is prepared to leave at any time, if necessary.

But Afrikaners, who account for three million of the whites, don’t have a second passport, and most are committed to staying in the new SA.

It’s a different story for the nearly two million English-speaking whites. Faced with a precarious political climate and a shaky economy, many young professionals have taken extended working holidays in England, where they maintain dual citizenship. But most have been unable to make the break and formally establish residences outside SA.

In a recent poll by Cape Town company Research Surveys, 90 percent of the Afrikaners interviewed had never given thought to the idea. However, only 14 percent of those interviewed had actual plans to leave SA in the next six months to a year.

Such a decision is not taken lightly given the cost, and many cannot afford to leave.

To move a family of four to England would cost R221 600 not including R5 500 for a car. The maximum cash allowed to be taken is R200 000, according to Patrick Golden, administration manager for an international removal firm.

“They’re going to be poor people when they move abroad,” said Spring, who doesn’t want to leave the country, though she has plans for her family to move back to England. “Life will not be as good.” The houses with swimming pools that white South Africans have become accustomed to would be too expensive for most, if they moved abroad.

Even if a family has the financial means to move overseas, worldwide recession means that traditional havens such as Australia, Canada, Britain, and the US are no longer available to potential emigrants.

Strict immigrant quotas will keep many skilled professionals in SA for the next few years.

The Australian Embassy will issue, only 1 100 migrant visas to South Africans this year due to its own recession. But each week 75 South Africans families continue to request applications, said the embassy spokesman.

The Canadian Embassy has received 25 percent more requests for immigrant visas this year, but will only admit 900 South Africans, according to Hendrik de Pater, who works in Immigration Department of the Canadian Embassy.

Ads appealing to potential emigrants, nonetheless, continue to appear weekly in Johannesburg’s Sunday papers. Emigration handbooks sell for over US$150 and promise to show the subscriber “what you need to buy your way in”, “when it pays to quietly skip the country”, “how some people smuggle money out”, and “marry expenses of conveniences and other dodges”.

Some predict that more whites will try to leave SA in the next few years because increased violence in the past has often led to panic and what South Africans call “chicken runs”.

After the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960 and uprisings in 1977 and 1978 whites fled the country, but the great “brain drain” occurred in 1986 and 1987, when 10,008 whites left the country after the ANC began bombing shopping malls and discotheques.

Despite the difficulties in finding a place to live, a steady number of people continue to leave each year. Yet SA is not experiencing a brain drain, proper because almost an equal number of professional immigrants continue to replace those lost, particularly immigrants from Eastern Europe and Asia.

In most years SA actually gains more educated immigrants than it loses. In 1991 803 professionals, a quarter of them engineers, emigrated to foreign countries. The same year 1,834 professionals immigrated to SA – most were engineers, followed by doctors and teachers.

But statistics may be deceiving and many of the qualified immigrants can’t find jobs due to the recession.

The war between Inkatha and the ANC in Natal and the fighting in townships on the Reef may have people worried, but most South Africans, including professionals, will have to stay and make the best of it.
Meeting the urban challenge

The President's Council has produced a report on how best to cope with the massive influx of poor, rural people into the cities. It is an enormous challenge but the report of The Argus Political Staff reports:

Projections indicated entrenched rural poverty. By 1990 8.89 million rural blacks were living below the Minimum Living Level.

In 1985 47 percent of blacks were living in rural areas but this figure may drop to 31 percent by the year 2010. The rural black population would increase from 11.4 million to 15.2 million over the same period. In that period the number of urban blacks would grow from 13 million to 33 million.

According to the report "inappropriate past policies" had led to the ineffective use of land.

In the major metropolitan areas commuter distances were not only very long but those who could at least afford the costs of transport often had the furthest to travel.

Dealing with the management of squatting the report found that there had been positive changes in the official attitude to squatter and informal settlement areas. Rather than using methods to demolish shacks and send people back to the places they came from, there was a desire to deal with the root causes of the problem. The vast majority of people who came to the cities were desperately poor and without work opportunities. They seldom had any qualifications for whatever jobs that were available.

The committee said it was apprehensive about the position of this large section of the population.

The committee submitted that the authorities should give close attention to the problems of poverty and unemployment in the informal settlements. It would be undertaken to improve the economic position and enhance the dignity of these people.

Squatting and related matters were by far the most important and pressing problems facing an urbanisation strategy. The phenomenon was largely but not solely the result of the abolition of influx control which not only created a major backlog in the urbanisation process for the black community but also had as a corollary the freezing of many years of black township development in urban areas.

If the arbitrary illegal occupation of land by newly arrived squatters was to be avoided, land that had already been set aside and prepared for the setting newcomers should be available and squatters should be informed accordingly. Such areas should at least have basic services. An urbanisation strategy should try to create as many job opportunities as possible.

Informal settlements should be near centres where growth could reasonably be
Crew fear eviction from ship in city harbour

By JESSICA BEZUIDENHOUT

NINE Filipino crew members who have been living on board a Panamanian rescue vessel in Table Bay harbour fear they will be evicted when its new owners take possession of it today.

The crewmen, who have not been paid for the past two months, say they are destitute and have not been able to send money home to the Philippines for their families, who face eviction from their homes.

The M/C Thunder was sold by judicial auction for $900 000 (about R2.7 million) last month after the previous owners were unable to pay for extensive repairs.

The crewmen held a demonstration on board the ship yesterday in protest against their imminent eviction.

Lawyers acting for them said it would be several months before the claims against the former owners, in the United Arab Emirates, had been processed and the crew could be paid.

Members of the Cape Town branch of the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), who had briefed lawyers to seek an urgent court interdict for payment of the crew's wages, occupied the boat yesterday.

The crew had been assisted by the International Transport Workers Federation and the Seamen's Mission. A TGWU spokesman said yesterday that the union's main concern was to get the crewmen home in time for Christmas.

The crew's lawyer, Mr Matt Ash, said the M/C Thunder had been in Table Bay Harbour since July last year.

The crewmen have claimed $20 000 ($60 000) to cover their visas, flights home and unpaid wages.

Ms Cindy Mindry, a friend of the wife of one of the crew members, said she would give the crewmen temporary accommodation.

"I can't let them roam the streets," she said.

Mr Ash said the families of the crewmen were "starving".

STRANDED . . . Ms Cindy Mindry will host the crewmen who may be evicted from the ship today. Picture: TERRY SHEAN
PENSIONERS who used to work for Barclays Bank in Zimbabwe are facing hardship in South Africa as the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar drastically reduces their pensions "to penury".

This was said this week by a retired Barclays Bank senior manager in what was then Rhodesia, who now lives in Cape Town.

Mr A T Foord, who says he is not personally affected as he has investments which provide an adequate income, showed the Cape Metro correspondence between himself and the bank's head office in Britain telling of the plight of other pensioners, and the bank's response.

Mr Foord said that prior to Rhodesia becoming Zimbabwe, bank staff became increasingly concerned at the risk to their pensions but received repeated assurances from head office in Britain that the bank "would never let us down".

In 1991, Rhodesian staff of the bank, who had been on the London Pension Fund, were "summarily and without being asked", transferred to a newly created Rhodesian Pension Fund, he said.

Although the pensions have increased by reasonable percentages — 10 percent a year and 15 percent last year — the devaluation of Zimbabwe's currency has meant that the incomes of pensioners living in South Africa have been drastically reduced.

Mr Foord said they felt "betrayed" by the bank after years of service. Examples of pensions were:

- His own, which is R1 145 a month or about R14 000 a year. A friend who retired from First National Bank in South Africa at a comparable level, receives R58 000 a year, Mr Foord said.
- A former manager of the Fort Victoria branch of Barclays Bank receives R1 616 a month.
- The widow of a retired chief assayer in Salisbury receives R300 a month.

"Given the above examples, which involve senior staff members, what must be the position of retired tellers or even sub-accountants?" Mr Foord asked.

Mr M P Maudsley, pensions manager for Barclays head office in Britain, visited South Africa earlier this year to look into the problem.

In a letter to Mr Foord dated March 25, he said he had met pensioners living in SA in February and had submitted a report to his superiors.

"The bank is extremely concerned," Mr Maudsley wrote.

Mr Maudsley wrote again on June 1, saying the matter was "still receiving further research and consideration".

On June 18 Mr Foord wrote back saying he had been in touch with other pensioners "who remain very sceptical that the bank will take any action".

"May I remind you that it is now a year since our pensions were reduced to penury," Mr Foord wrote.

On August 4 Mr Maudsley replied, saying "the bank has carefully considered the problem" and felt "all pensioners of the Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe Pension Fund should be treated equally, regardless of race or country of residence".

"Accordingly, scope for improvements is limited to attempting to make good the accumulated shortfalls against inflation in the pensions increases which have been awarded in the past."

Mr Foord said pensioners did not know what action to take next.
Bystanders hurt as gunmen fire on taxis

AN EIGHT-year-old boy and two other people were wounded in a shooting incident in Randburg yesterday, and police arrested seven people and seized two pistols and an AK-47 rifle after a car chase through Bryanston.

Police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said the boy, Teunis Swart, was wounded in the leg.

He was delivering newspapers when the occupants of a passing car fired shots at a taxi. Two more people were found wounded nearby.

The victims told police the occupants of a Nissan Skylane had fired shots at taxis in the area.

The car was later seen at a Bryanston shopping centre and shots were exchanged between the occupants and police.

During the ensuing chase, the car came to a halt and four of the occupants handed themselves over. Three gunmen who had fled were later arrested.

Opperman said the incident was linked to a taxi war in the Randburg-Alexandra area.

Teunis is recovering at the Garden City Clinic.

Refugees to return home

DURBAN — Refugees who fled the Emalahleni area near Port Shepstone because of political violence will return today as three years of bitter conflict between rival factions comes to an end.

A spokesman for the Port Shepstone local dispute resolution committee said refugees would gather at Gamalakhe Stadium, about 15km from Margate, on the Natal South Coast.

Their return stems from an initiative of the Commonwealth observer mission. The mission arranged for the refugees to meet tribal leaders two weeks ago to decide on ways to reintegrate them into the community.

It is estimated that about 150 people will return to Chief Ndalane's area. Chief Samuel Mavundla will address his followers at the stadium, while Ndalane and his committee will meet the refugees at the chief's house.

Observers from the Commonwealth, EC, OAU and the UN will also be present.
Chinese will be deported
SAA plans to stop visa cheaters

Sweeping new measures aimed at those illegally attempting to seek asylum in foreign countries has netted another 11 passengers trying to board SAA aircraft with false or tampered documents in the past week.

And the airline revealed this week that it had recently acquired hi-tech equipment which would enable staff more easily to detect forged passports and visas.

Copies

Other measures introduced will include the collection of copies of passports by cabin staff and plans to send SAA personnel to the US for specialised training.

These moves follow a report in the Sunday Times last week that the airline had paid nearly R400 000 in US fines because it had unwittingly carried at least 42 illegal immigrants to New York in October.

The passengers falsify visas to get on flights, or throw away passports on arrival, and then present themselves as refugees.

The SAA spokesman Anelda Duvendag said: "We are committed to eradicating the problem of people seeking asylum at our expense and feel that the measures we have introduced will be effective."

Among those taken is the introduction of special ultra-violet light machines at check-in counters and boarding gates which will check passports and visas for authenticity.

"And if SAA staff do detect a passport of which they doubt the authenticity, the documents are handed back to immigration officials, who will then either send the culprits back or hand them over to the police if they are residents."

The airline says it has also identified in which countries, besides the US and the UK, passengers prefer seeking asylum.

"To protect ourselves we will, on a selective basis, make photocopies of those passengers' passports which will be handed to the chef cabin controller on the aircraft to prove on arrival that the passports appeared to be in order at the point of departure," said Mrs Duvendag.

Also, SAA has introduced a special training course for staff and will send personnel to the US for training with immigration inspectors at New York's JFK Kennedy airport to gain experience in what to look out for on travel documents.

Last Thursday three foreign passengers were turned back at the boarding gate of a New York-bound flight when eagle-eyed SAA staff spotted forged visas.
Govt plans crackdown on illegal immigrants

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE deportation of illegal immigrants from SA would be stepped up in the new year, the Home Affairs Department said yesterday.

It was the department's policy and legal obligation to remove all prohibited persons from SA, a Home Affairs spokesman said.

Responding to reports that there were more than 8 000 Chinese aliens in SA, the spokesman said it was impossible for the department to confirm or deny the figure.

"Because many of the Chinese that are in SA either entered the country clandestinely or remained in the country after their residence permits had expired, no meaningful estimate of their numbers can be given," he said.

He confirmed that two illegal Chinese immigrants had been deported during 1992.

Media reports said that more than 8 000 people desperate to escape communist China arrived in SA after paying a syndicate up to R26 000 each for "passports to prosperity".

The spokesman said Home Affairs had no knowledge of the syndicate or of its operations.

Several Chinese had already been arrested and unconfirmed reports claimed 12 people spent the weekend in custody in Johannesburg, Edenvale and Pretoria pending deportation.

"The Chinese already in custody will be removed from SA as soon as possible," the spokesman said.

"The department does not intend stopping aliens who are in possession of visas from entering SA, provided that all the requirements are met and visas are proper and legal."

The removal of all prohibited persons from SA would be intensified in the new year, he said.
Referendum ads in Britain 'calling all South Africans'

LONDON — A full-page advertisement urging South Africans in Britain to vote "yes" in the referendum appeared in London's Daily Telegraph yesterday.

Headlined "Calling all South Africans" and sponsored by the Private Sector Referendum Fund, the advert urged voters to "vote 'yes' on March 11/12 and make sure you have a place you can be proud to come home to."

Up to 70 000 South Africans are in Britain. The SA embassy in London, which is running a separate, neutral publicity campaign, last week fielded 5 000 telephone calls from information-hungry white voters. Embassy staff handled 250 "referendum calls" within the first two hours of work yesterday morning.

Embassy official Richard Carter said all South African or SA-linked companies in Britain and people who voluntarily registered at the embassy and SA clubs had been sent letters.

He and ambassador Kent Durr had "mounted quite a campaign — we've been on umpteen radio and television programmes."

Some callers who wanted advice on which way to vote were referred to speeches by CP leader Andries Treurnicht and President FW de Klerk, other political parties or newspaper articles.

Other callers were "more robust and told us in no uncertain terms what they were going to vote," Carter said.

He declined to say which of this category had formed the majority, "as we have to remain strictly neutral."

Scores of South Africans would be based in from the Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester areas for early voting.

White voters (verified by the number coding in their identity documents) had to produce an ID book and a valid SA passport at the embassy in London or the Consulate-General in Glasgow to vote.

They would be required to fill in special applications to vote and sign affidavits saying they were temporarily in the UK.

"We are certainly expecting a few thousand people — and the odd demonstrator," Carter said.

Azapo calls for boycott of referendum

DURBAN — The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) called on whites yesterday to boycott next Tuesday's referendum, saying neither President FW de Klerk nor CP leader Andries Treurnicht could offer South Africans a brighter future.

The call on whites to boycott was made by Azapo's deputy president Ntsaupa Mokoape at a news conference in Durban after a central committee meeting at the weekend.

"If white people in this country truly desire peace, prosperity, democracy and a productive future, they should boycott the coming racist referendum," said Mokoape.

He explained that SA's problems needed a lasting solution and not a "quick-fix" plan such as the referendum. Security for all would be guaranteed by the establishment of a truly democratic country through a constituent assembly.

Whites in SA were again being hoodwinked into choosing between two parties who both stood for apartheid, he said.

He accused De Klerk of tricking the CP into the referendum by calling for it so soon, claiming the CP would win easily if a referendum were held in 18 months' time.

— Sapa
DP opens new front in appeal to voters

DP PARLIAMENTARIANS last night opened a new front in the referendum campaign by focusing voters' attention on the fundamental nature of the question and urging them to put the P W Botha era behind them once and for all.

Speakers at a variety of venues across the Reef last night said the vital need for a "yes" majority was to ensure that negotiations continued for a new constitution, giving all people equal rights and dignity.

Houghton MP Tony Leon said whites had, since the Union of 1910, been the judge and jury on the political choices facing SA.

Former President P W Botha had now joined the "no" campaign, bringing a graphic reminder that voting "no" meant a return to emergency rule, to his regime which was not too fussy about detaining 50 000 South Africans without trial and of extinguishing fundamental freedoms.

"A 'yes' victory next Tuesday means we can commence the construction of a constitution where individual choice and personal responsibility will be the bricks and mortar of the new SA," Leon said.

Johannesburg North MP Peter Scoll said by backing the "no" vote Botha had put himself on the same side "as that demagogue Eugene TerreBlanche -- the man who has difficulty staying on his horse".

The referendum and the question both relate to reform and negotiation. Both were brought about because the NP was being undermined by losses in by-elections and President F W de Klerk had to seek a new mandate to continue with CODESA.

He said the best team to negotiate on behalf of whites was the DP/NP team pitted against the CP/HNP/AWEB. Voters had to decide whose side they wanted to be on.

A positive result would not provide immediate improvements, but would signal to other people in SA and the outside world that whites had finally shed apartheid.

Brezdenbouw MP Geoff Engel said the apartheid years had been tough, and that as a nation South Africans had become poorer by an average of 15% over the last 10 years.

Only a "yes" majority could uplift the country from the gloomy downward spiral.

Berea MP Dennis Worrall said the NP government's record was not an issue in the referendum. "The 'yes' is not for the NP, but for the reform negotiation process. Secondly, the hope is that with a strong 'yes' vote, we can move on to a new government which includes a greater range of talent from the total population."
Foreigners flood govt offices

CAPE TOWN — Foreigners are flooding government offices to apply for SA citizenship so they can vote in next week's referendum.

"It has come as a surprise to us," Home Affairs Department official Renette Bosman said yesterday. The Cape Town office was filled with applicants filling in forms, having fingerprints taken and pledging allegiance to SA.

More than 70 people a day had been applying for citizenship, compared with 35 to 40 a month, Bosman said. The rush began last week after the government reminded foreigners who had lived in SA for five years or more they could apply for dual citizenship.

The law is not new, but government had not actively advertised it in the past.

Publicising this is aimed at increasing voter turnout for the March 17 referendum, which asks voters whether they support President F W de Klerk's dismantling of apartheid.

Opinion polls have indicated that many people are undecided on how to vote.

About 400 000 foreigners are eligible to take out SA citizenship under the five-year residency law — Sapa

AP

Report by S Verster, AP c/o Sapa 141 Commissioner St, Job.
Some might risk losing citizenship

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

Some immigrants might risk losing their original citizenships if they decide to become naturalised South Africans in order to vote in the referendum, it emerged yesterday.

Rules applying in several countries do not allow for dual citizenship, and could — if the home countries got to know about it — result in the removal of citizenship rights for those who have become South Africans.

The German National Statutes Law prohibits dual citizenship and Germans living in South Africa would forfeit their German citizenship if they decided to take out SA citizenship. This was confirmed by a German Embassy spokesman.

The Dutch Nationality Law also prohibited dual citizenship. An embassy spokesman told The Star that any Dutch citizen who voluntarily required a foreign nationality, automatically lost his Dutch citizenship.

The Italian Parliament last month passed a law allowing dual citizenship but it would only become effective in August. A spokesman said those who had taken out SA citizenship would temporarily lose their Italian citizenship, but could have it reinstated later.

Spokesman for the British, French and Portuguese embassies said their countries allowed dual citizenship.

(Report by E Waugh, W Inner St. Jhb)
South Africans in US cover great distances to cast vote

WASHINGTON — A South African working on an oil drilling platform off Alaska had his family courier his identity document to Los Angeles, then helicoptered ashore and flew there himself to cast his referendum vote this week.

A group of SA students in South Carolina drove for 10 hours through the night to vote at the Washington embassy, then drove straight back so as not to miss classes.

Despite such enthusiasm, however, less than 16% of the estimated 25,000 South Africans in the US eligible to vote are expected to have done so when the special voting period — which the Cabinet extended by one day on Wednesday — expires tonight.

According to embassy spokesman Frk Schoombee, about 1,000 votes were cast nationwide on Wednesday.

Many would-be voters, including some who travelled considerable distances to the embassy and SA’s consulates in Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston and New York, have been turned away because they did not have their identity documents with them.

Ten were rejected for this reason at the Washington embassy on Wednesday, including a man who said he had lost his passport and identity document while fishing in Chesapeake Bay.

This led to a number of angry scenes, which embassy officials expect to be repeated when hopeful voters turn up on Tuesday, believing they can still cast a ballot.

“We are trying our best with limited resources to ensure that everyone who wants to vote will have an opportunity to do so,” ambassador Harry Schwarz, who was clearly unhappy with the situation, said yesterday.

The embassy has been able to take out only one advertisement, in the nationally distributed US Today, to alert potential voters, though a number of publications, including the Los Angeles Times, the Boston Globe and the Dallas Morning News, have published stories to alert South Africans to their options.

The embassy and consulates are sending officials to receive ballots in San Diego, San Francisco, Atlanta, Boston and Florida, but only after receiving sufficient requests to justify the travel expense.

Those wishing to vote in more remote parts of the country have been less lucky. A family holidaying in Las Vegas, the Nevada gambling capital, was one of several that had to be told “no dice.”

"Simon Barber"
Overseas arrivals in SA boosted by marketing

SA's growing acceptability as a tourist destination and Satour's marketing initiatives had boosted the overseas arrivals figure for November last year by 28.4% when compared with the same month in the previous year, Satour said yesterday. Overseas arrivals last November totalled 59 650, as against the 46 624 who arrived in November 1999.

Satour said in a statement one of the main results of political reforms in SA was that foreign airlines had intensified their marketing of SA as a destination, and that much of this marketing was done in co-operation with Satour and SAA.

This enabled Satour to broaden its marketing thrust and gain greater penetration in existing and new markets, the board said.

The most significant increase in foreign arrivals came from Asia, where various joint marketing campaigns between Satour, SAA and China Airlines, and between Satour, SAA and Cathay Pacific, respectively, resulted in an average 87.6% increase.

"Taiwan, with an increase of 122.4%, is a particularly vibrant market, although Japan, with an increase of 46.3%, is also growing," Satour said.

The joint advertising campaign which Satour launched with SAA in the UK in June last year — aimed at niche markets to promote tourism in slow local periods — resulted in an increase of 23.3% over November 1999, said Satour.
Our crowded earth

POPULATION GROWTH — OUR TIME BOMB
The Solution to South Africa's Population Problem by Johannes Jordaan, Mandla Tshabalala and George Mfono (Van Schaik, 152pp. R54). THE POPULATION EXPLOSION by Paul and Anne Ehrlich (Arrow, 261pp., R65.60)

We have become, in Descartes' phrase, "the lords and possessors of nature." For our lordship and possession to last, we must pay nature what we owe her.

The Ehrlichs show that mankind, for want of understanding this, is destroying itself by over-exploiting earth's resources as a result of population growth. Jordaan, who accepts the conclusions of the Ehrlichs, tells us what we in SA can and should be doing about this.

Let's start nearest to home with Jordaan's first table showing that as population has risen, five crucial percentage indicators of prosperity have changed: employment, economic growth and growth in per capita income have fallen, government spending and taxation have risen.

The Ehrlichs devote two chapters to techniques for ridding the ecological message home. These include letters to prominent people. A Catholic professor of botany asks the Pope to stop his bishops from making totally unfounded claims that the earth can support 40bn people.

Unfortunately, people are not designed to pay attention to the factors that are linked with population growth, or to that growth itself, since "population growth, climate change, faltering food security, the loss of stratospheric ozone, increased acidity of rain, the extermination of populations and species of plants and animals, and various other signs of collective pointing towards global collapse, are all trends too gradual for human beings to perceive easily and are not obviously connected to one another."

"Worse yet, most of them are difficult or impossible to perceive directly, even when attention is called to them."

The Ehrlichs' earlier book, The Population Bomb (1968), appeared "before depletion of the ozone layer had been discovered, before acid precipitation had been recognized as a major problem, before the current rate of tropical forest destruction..."

Other nasty surprises may be in store. Every new degradation of the environment, every additional species extinguished with loss of biological diversity implies a threat to the survival of mankind, whose growing numbers, in turn, intensify this threat.

The Ehrlichs give a low mark to those economists who argue that a substitute can always be found for any exhausted resource. But they do not reject economists as such — indeed, they point to one of them, Thomas Malthus, as the man who first identified the key role of population growth.

What is more, a few economists have united with biologists to form the International Society of Ecological Economists. And it is already recognized by many economists that graduate education in the discipline focuses too little on important issues of policy and too much on learning to manipulate esoteric mathematical theory based on preposterous assumptions. Those being trained in ecological economics should first be given the baseline understanding that society's priority must be to keep nature's house in order. They would learn that the key to doing this is to reduce the number of people to a quantity that can be properly sheltered without destroying the house."

John Locke's theory of value gave pride of place to labour at the expense of nature. For his successors, labour alone could overcome nature's meagerness, to talk about nature's bounty made no economic sense. Later, economists who discarded the labour theory of value did not give nature back her place in economic thought. Now at last she bids fair to resume it.

Rafael Jordan
Fewer calls to consuls since big 'yes'
SA eases visa rules

VISA rules for Zambians traveling to SA have been relaxed in terms of an agreement signed between the two countries' foreign affairs ministers, it was announced in Zambia yesterday. However, SA Home Affairs officials would subject incoming Zambians to "careful scrutiny" of financial status and behavior.
JOHANNESBURG. — Escalating violent crime has increased the risk of large-scale emigration of skilled whites from the country, the South African Institute of Race Relations warns in its annual survey.

In the six months between April 1 and September 30, 1991, there were 146 bank robberies in which more than R12 million was stolen. In one three-month period in Durban 268 vehicles were hijacked, 220 of them at gunpoint, the survey notes.

According to the survey, the Commissioner of South African Police General Johan van der Merwe, denied claims that the police were unable to curb crime. The rate of increase in crime in 1991 was lower than the previous year, the police said.

The commissioner said in his 1990 report that there had been an 8.5% increase in serious crime, the highest rise in 10 years.

There had been a 25% increase in the number of murders during 1990, which the police attributed mainly to “unrest and fighting among black groups”, and the number of housebreakings had risen by 26% to over 225,000.

Analysis of the report indicates that housebreaking into residential or business premises occurred at the rate of 25 an hour in 1990, the institute said.

**Violence puts skills at risk**

**Stressed cops get crisis-call line**

Staff Reporter

The police have announced the opening of a telephone line which will give psychological aid to policemen suffering from job-related stress.

The service will come on line next Tuesday and guarantees anonymity, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said that although policemen had access to psychologists, many were “reluctant” to approach them as they felt this would prejudice their service records.

He said that although this was not the case, the service would enable policemen to talk without the “perceived fears” of repercussions from the force.

Whereas 3% of murder victims in 1990 were white, white residential premises were broken into twice as often as black premises.

The survey reports claims by privately-run security companies that bad conditions for people accused of violent crime are too lenient.

In December 1991, residents of Sandton and Randburg were reported to have raised R200,000 to equip a police station in a caravan and buy police cars and equipment.

Turning to the murder of a farming family in December 1991, and other attacks on farmers, the survey quotes the president of the Free State Agricultural Union as saying that while farmers were expected to work and produce, policemen and security forces were central around black cities and towns to prevent clashes between Zulus and Xhosas, and ANC and IFP supporters.

He said political leaders and others who enjoyed continuous police protection seemed to be unaware of the lawlessness in the country.

The survey also points out from the police report that there was a 4% decrease in assaults in 1990, an 8% decrease in cruelly towards children, and 20,000 South Africans, 95% of them black, were raped in 1990.

An official inquiry at the University of Cape Town found that violence against women was rising — with 45% of first-year women students saying they had been sexually harassed.

The survey notes that while black male students were no more culpable than whites, they justified their abuse of women as a customary right.

A deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Dr Mamphela Ramphele, said it was untrue that any culture condoned sexual harassment — Sapa.
PARLIAMENT — The ad valorem allowance for goods coming to South Africa by returning travellers was to be increased to R10,000, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Japie van Wyk, said last night. Speaking in the Budget debate, he said details of the increase from its present R2,000 would be gazetted soon. The move meant travellers would be able to bring in more from abroad without having so much trouble as at present — Sapa
SOUTH AFRICANS who emigrated to America are coming out of the closet. After decades of lying low, pretending to be Zimbabwean or Botswana, they are joining every other ethnic group in inventing an appropriate hyphenation — in this case, South African-Americans — and proclaiming a new-found pride in their heritage.

They are meeting, forming associations and publishing newsletters. An enterprising group of Australians has even grasped the opportunity to launch a monthly newspaper aimed at the tens of thousands of South Africans who have until now been living quietly in North America.

Previously only the activist and exile communities have been prominent in organisations such as the Fund for a Free South Africa and the American Committee on Africa. They mobilised around sanctions and disinvestment and support for those disadvantaged by apartheid.

The vast bulk of South Africans lay low, hoping not to become the targets of anti-apartheid anger. This has now turned into admiration for white South Africans, as the popular American belief is that this country’s problems have all been sorted out by President FW de Klerk.

So the bulk of South Africans who emigrated quietly over the last three decades can now safely eat biltong in public, advertise the sale of biltong and lobby as a political group alongside Irish-Americans, Jewish-Americans, African-Americans and others.

They can even attend the same cocktail parties as members of the South African embassies and consulates without being branded collaborators.

This mirrors a decline in the influence of activist groups, who are only now setting out to define a new role for themselves in the wake of recent changes in South Africa. At the same time, a number of business and political opportunists are jumping on the bandwagon. Some of the groups recently emerged are genuinely attempting to rebuild links with South Africa, others are simply smelling a business opportunity.

One of the more genuine groups is Osasc, originally standing for the Organisation of South African-Americans and Canadians. The name, however, has been clouded by heated debate over whether members see themselves as South Africans living in America, or Americans from South Africa, or one of a number of other variations on this theme.

Now Osasc styles itself as a non-partisan organisation of South Africans, South African-Americans and -Canadians committed to building bridges between North America and a post-apartheid South Africa. "The changes underway in South Africa have opened up new possibilities for those of us in North America who would like to contribute in some way to a post-apartheid democratic South Africa," the Osasc brochure says.

"The challenge is to find ways to sustain a post-sanctions interest and involvement in South Africa in North America. We aim to establish a network of people with a long-term interest in South Africa and its future success." So far Osasc, which operates from the apartment of expatriate academic Larry Shore, has signed up more than 600 people. Its recent referendum brought many of these people to light, as word went out that this time around it was politically correct to vote — and some of those who had eschewed any connection with South Africa queued up to cast their ballots. ID books in one hand and US immigration green cards poking out of their back pockets.

Osasc's 10 sub-committees are considering a range of activities, including a post-sanctions business conference, assisting health and education projects in South Africa, sending basketball teams to help in a Soweto sports project. Their newsletter tells people about Natal University reunions in New York, invitations to Athol Fugard performances and a video library which kicked off with coverage of South Africa's World Cup cricket games.

Another group that appears to be entirely business oriented is the USA/SA Trade and Friendship Association (Usata) run by an international commercial lawyer, Reginald Holmes. It is intended "to take away any emphasis on hostility and put it on friendship."

Quite separately, two publications have started up in the past few weeks. Juluka is a modest "newsletter for Southern Africans in America."

More elaborate is South Africa Now, a 20-page monthly tabloid newspaper launched by two businessmen, claiming to be getting into 25,000 homes and edited by South African journalist Elaine Durbach.

It offers an ecentric mix of South African news and commentary, sports results, competitions for free flights to Johannesburg and stories about people such as "Ash" Caplan who sells biltong, discount plane fares and South African wine from his office in Greenwich, Connecticut, to a client base of 40,000 expatriates.

"Almost every ethnic group in the USA has a newspaper of its own. We were one of the few groups without one," the paper said in its introductory editorial, without pointing out that these ethnic South African publishers actually come from Australia.
South Africans ‘the best migrants’

The Argus Foreign Service

MELBOURNE. — South Africans are the best educated and most highly skilled migrants Australia has seen, says a weekly news magazine here.

The Bulletin reported yesterday that of last year’s intake of 2,064 South Africans, about 40 percent were professional people and 42 percent were clerks or had a trade.

The magazine said there were now 65,000 South Africans in Australia, with 38 percent living in New South Wales, 24 percent in Victoria and 17 percent in Western Australia.

They were prominent in retailing, insurance, computing, accounting and medicine.

The magazine said South Africans’ skills were about to be “let loose on the world”.

“As business operators they are hard to beat. They are professional and they are tough.”

● Australia’s race relations were a positive example for South Africa and not the racist example many people believed them to be, senior African National Congress representative Mr. Eddie Funde said in Sydney today.

He was speaking on the eve of his return to Johannesburg after an eight-year, self-imposed exile.

Mr. Funde, 48, will join an ANC department specialising in international issues.

He said Australia’s Royal Commission into Black Deaths in Custody could easily serve in Pretoria as the basis for an inquiry into deaths on trains.
Police described Mrs Stone as depressed and obviously experiencing a crisis at the time of her arrest.

83 m in SA by 2020

WASHINGTON. — South Africa's population will grow to nearly 83 million by 2020, says the latest issue of World Population Profile. In 1950, the report says, South Africa was home to 13,575,000; in 1991 the total was 40,801,000; by 2000 it will be 51,375,000, and in 2010 more than 68 million — Sapa.

Cardboard coffins

City must find space for 1.2-m by 2000

JOHN VIJJOEN
Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN will have to find living and working space for another 1.2 million people within the next 20 years.

This is according to cartographical analyst Dr J H van der Merwe who was speaking at a symposium on urbanisation at Stellenbosch University.

The population of Cape Town and its satellite towns had grown from less than two million in 1980 to about three million and was expected to reach four million in 2000.

The most important implication of this growth was that living and working space for another 1.2 million people had to be found in less than 20 years — two-thirds before 2000.

Also speaking at the symposium, sociologist Professor SP Cilliers estimated that the urban population of South Africa would double from more than 15-million in 1980 to more than 30-million by 2000.

More than 60 percent of living space would have to be found on the Cape Flats, Dr Van der Merwe said.

The West Coast north of Milnerton and also the Atlantis area would see heavy development to provide another 25 percent of the required space.

However, the restrictions on settlement around the Koeberg nuclear power station limited growth potential.

There was support for the establishment of towns in Kilpheuwel/Fisantekraal and Klapmuts.

Another approach to the problem was to increase urban density. Transport, communications, sport and military facilities could be moved out of the city limits.

Large areas were under-utilised. In 1997 the Cape Town City Council had 11 000 vacant premises under its jurisdiction, Dr Van der Merwe said.
The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

23. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing:

(a) Whether any policy decisions have been taken to transfer homes, free of charge, to tenants, if so, (a) when and (b) by whom.

(b) Whether any members of the Indian community are to benefit in terms of this policy if not, why not, if so, in what manner.

D91E

Transfer of homes to tenants

208 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Dora Ngyama Hospital, was the (a) total number of beds, and (b) number of beds not utilized, in 1991?

B465E

Dora Ngyama Hospital: number of beds/authorized beds

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The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

The 1991 Population Census information, as at 7 March 1991, is furnished. This information has not yet been adjusted for possible undercount. The information refers to the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage as data on the metropole is not available.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) Yes

2. Chairman Minister's Council

R8 727.08 p.m. plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes.

R8 377.08 p.m. plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes.

R8 377.08 p.m. plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes.

R8 727.08 p.m. plus actual expenditure on municipal services and rates and taxes.
53 of every 1,000 black infants die.

CAPE TOWN — The national average infant mortality rate for blacks in 1990 was 52.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 7.3 per 1,000 live births for whites, Minister of National Health Dr Rina Venter said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

In a written reply to a question by Mike Ellis (DP Durban North), she said official South African urban and rural infant mortality rates were not available.

Infant mortality for last year will be available only at the end of 1992 or in early 1993.

Dr Venter said the 1990 infant mortality rate for coloureds was 28 per 1,000 live births and 13.5 per 1,000 live births for Indians.

A further breakdown of black infant mortality rates shows that the TBVC states had the highest rate — 59.8 per 1,000 live births.

The equivalent figure for the self-governing territories was 54.8 and for the remainder of South Africa the figure was 50 — Sapa.
The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 3
Chief Professional Nurse 5
Senior Professional Nurse 3
Medical Practitioner 24
Staff Nurse 8
Nursing Assistant 17
(b) Specialist 10
Medical Practitioner 22
Medical Officer 22
Pharmacist 1

Livngstone Hospital: staff complement

207 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Livingston Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1
Chief Professional Nurse 1
Senior Professional Nurse 18
Nursing Assistant 69
(b) Medical Superintendent 1
Medical Officer 3
Specialist 4
Principal Pharmacist 1
Pharmacist 1
Pharmacist (Intern) 1

Elizabeth Donkin Hospital: staff complement

206 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Elizabeth Donkin Provincial Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1
Chief Professional Nurse 1
Senior Professional Nurse 14
Nursing Assistant 26
(b) Medical Superintendent 1
Medical Officer 6
Part-time Medical Officer 1
Medical Officer (Medical) 31
Senior Specialist 6
Specialist 19
Part-time Specialist 12
(c) Principal Pharmacist 1
Pharmacist 4
Pharmacist (Intern) 4

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) Before any applications for legal abortions were made to the Department in 1991, if so, how many (a) such applications were made and (b) legal abortions were performed as a result,

(b) how many of these legal abortions were authorized in respect of (a) statutory rape, (b) rape and (c) incest.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) No, applications are made to the medical practitioner in charge of a provincial hospital or a few private hospitals designated for this purpose
(b) 981 legal abortions were reported for the year 1991 as at 31 January 1992,

(2) abortions may be procured by a medical practitioner in terms of sections 3(1)(a)–(e) of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975 (Act 2 of 1975) and the statistical returns only specify the categories accordingly

During 1991 a total of 46 abortions have been procured in terms of section 3(1)(d)–(e) in consequence of unlawful carnal intercourse

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) No,
(b) no,
(c) no

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) What sum of money was allocated to immunization programmes in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) what immunization programmes were undertaken,

(a) 1 318 representations from individuals and organizations were received from which all but one were against any amendments and
(b) no amendments are envisaged

Mercury in tooth fillings

215 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether she has received any requests from individuals and/or organizations to ban the use of mercury in tooth fillings, if so, from whom,

(2) whether her Department is investigating the possibility of banning the use of mercury in tooth fillings, if so why,

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) No,
(b) no,
(c) no

Immunization programmes: amount allocated

216 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) What sum of money was allocated to immunization programmes in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) what immunization programmes were undertaken,

(a) 1 318 representations from individuals and organizations were received from which all but one were against any amendments and
(b) no amendments are envisaged

(2) whether these programmes could be implemented fully out of the sum so allocated, if not,

(3) whether additional funds were allocated for this purpose, if so, from what source.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

(a) No,
(b) expanded programme on immunization consists of vaccination and vaccination

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
Reopening of criminal case against Winnie Mandela

*6 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether, with reference to recent statements in the media by two persons whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, he intends to invoke the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, to reopen the criminal case against Mrs Winnie Mandela, if, not why, if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether, with reference to the trial of Mrs Winnie Mandela, attempts have been made to take statements from certain persons whose names have also been furnished to the Minister's Department, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether he will furnish the names of the persons referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this question, if not, why not, if so, what are their names? B570E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) In view of the pending appeal, the matter is sub judice. The requested information can therefore not be furnished. In addition the South African Police is investigating certain allegations and the release of information may affect the outcome of the investigation.

(3) A list of the names of the persons who may be involved or may become involved has not been finally established and the furnishing of such a comprehensive list may in any event infringe upon the sub judice rule.

Number of applications for SA citizenship

*7 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many persons (a) applied for and (b) obtained South African citizenship during the period 20 February to 17 March 1992? B572E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) Altogether 24 487 naturalizations were applied for. B574E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

proved. It has however not been possible to verify to date whether all applications lodged within the relevant period were finalised timeously. It is quite likely that applications submitted during the two or three days prior to 17 March 1992 were not finalised timeously. Presently only accurate statistics of approvals are readily available. If the hon member however, insists on statistics of the number of applications submitted during the period in question, a survey will have to be made at all the offices of the Department I can merely add that no applications that complied with requirements were turned down.

Constitutional future of Doornkop

*8 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

(1) Whether the Government intends to take any steps in respect of the constitutional future of Doornkop, in the district of Roodepoort, if not why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when? B573E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, the Cabinet has already granted permission for the purchase of Doornkop agricultural holdings No 239 IQ. A decision on the constitutional future and use of the land will be determined in due course.

Black schools: amount needed to replace textbooks

*10 Mr J CHOLE asked the Minister of Education and Training

(1) What total amount is needed to replace textbooks that were not returned in Black schools at the end of 1991 and 1990 respectively.

(2) whether there are any Black schools where in 1991 fewer than 25% of the textbooks that had to be returned were in fact returned, if so, (a) which schools and (b) what steps are envisaged in this regard? B575E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) The information is not available. The Department supplied textbooks and prescribed books to the value of R60 140 094.00 and R66 731 270.00 for the school years 1991 and 1992 respectively. The books were supplied to provide for increases in the number of pupils and the replacement of worn-out and lost books.

(2) No, (a) and (b) fall away
PHALABORWA — With Mozambican refugees continuing to stream across South Africa's eastern border, several agencies are joining forces to relieve their plight by providing clothing, food, medical services and other essentials, while also trying to deal with the social problems created by the influx.

More than 500 people arrived at the Humulani refugee settlement, near the Kruger National Park, at the weekend. Many had walked about 120 km, driven by fear and hunger.

When The Star visited the settlement this week, destitute groups of men, women and children were being registered and categorised for assistance.

Gazankulu director of health services Dr Frans Maluleke said his government had asked the Medical University of South Africa to assist with the management of health services.

The university's institute for community services had built a clinic, and a mobile school had been established with money from the Dutch government, he said.

The SA Catholic Bishops Conference, the SA Breweries Community Trust and church organisations were among others giving support.

Most refugees were allowed to build homes at the settlement. Others were taken in by local communities, through special care groups.

Those who found employment were taken off the refugee list and given temporary work permits.

The story of Atalia Mbombi, a mother of three, had a happy ending. She said her husband had found temporary work in Johannesburg, and she planned to leave the settlement soon.

Another refugee told of long days and nights trekking across the Kruger Park, where some had succumbed to hunger and thirst while others had been mauled or killed by predators and bitten by snakes.

Many reckoned the risks were worthwhile to escape the war in Mozambique and the prospect of prolonged hunger and unemployment.
Repatriation of aliens rockets

By Mceek Kotolo
Pretoria Bureau

The number of illegal immigrants repatriated last year by the Department of Home Affairs increased by more than 7,000 compared with 1990.

While 53,418 illegals were repatriated in 1990, 61,345 were deported last year.

According to figures provided by the Department of Home Affairs, the highest number of repatriated immigrants came from Mozambique, followed by Zimbabwe.

Last year alone, a total of 47,074 Mozambicans were repatriated to their country compared with 42,330 the previous year.

Altogether 7,174 Zimbabweans were repatriated last year whereas 5,963 were sent home in 1990.

The remaining 7,097 comprised repatriates to Botswana, Swaziland and other states.

The provided figures did not include illegals entering self-governing states of Gazankulu and KwaNgwane since their administrations issued the aliens with provisional permits that restricted their residence to the two territories until such time as they could return to Mozambique.

A total of 19,028 provisional permits were issued by the Gazankulu government since December 1985 and the government of Gazankulu issued 42,272 such permits from April 1986.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said some of the illegal immigrants in areas under Home Affairs had breached the conditions of their temporary residence permits. Others were visitors who took up employment or started their own businesses without permission.

He said "Depending on the circumstances, persons who are in the Republic illegally are prosecuted or removed, or their sojourn is legalised."

Charles Theron of the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said the illegal immigrants were mainly found during visits by immigration officers to places of employment. "Employers of illegal aliens are also identified in this manner and are also prosecuted," he said.

Mr. Theron, however, said it was not his department's policy "to initiate the so-called raids with a view to tracing illegal aliens."

He added that some of them were apprehended by the police.
Chinese investors for Verwoerdburg

Verwoerdburg has opened its doors to investors from Hong Kong, combining high-tech development with a residential resettlement plan jointly devised by Hong Kong developer Legarleon and the Verwoerdburg City Council.

Town Clerk Piet Geers has confirmed the development of a residential area adjacent to Verwoerdburg's newly-developed Highveld Technopark which has been set aside to accommodate about 500 immigrant families from Hong Kong.

"Construction will begin early in June and the first families are expected to arrive in September. Several industrial development phases have been or are being completed," Geers said.

"So far, 124 families have been approved. Initially, they will all probably live in the area that has been specifically developed with them in mind. It is envisaged that they will establish industries at the Highveld Technopark. However, the immigrants are free to settle and set up business where they please," Geers said.

"Recruiting of the families is being done in accordance with South African immigration regulations and in terms of the Department of Manpower's stipulations of professional qualifications," Geers emphasised that neither the residential and industrial areas were for the exclusive use of the immigrants.

Legarleon SA MD Philip Kotzenberg said applicants were required to have proven professional skills and had to be involved in a successful business of their own in Hong Kong.

"Legarleon SA required each family to bring with them sufficient funds to start a business and buy a home, an amount between R750,000 and R1m.

"The idea is that they will create job opportunities in SA. They will not be permitted to bring their own workforce with them and will be required to train local people," Kotzenberg said.

"Asked about conflicting cultural interests, Geers said the Verwoerdburg community was receptive to multi-cultural inputs and the immigrants were expected to be integrated within a short period.

Chef town planner Douw Nel said the resettlement project was part of a greater Verwoerdburg development which would eventually amount to more than R1bn.

The development includes Highveld Technopark, mainly geared towards research and development, Gateway Industrial park for light manufacturing (Annexure B), the Hennops Industrial park and a development for the wholesale industry.

Bop encourages stock farming after drought

Severe drought in Botswana has prompted it to encourage the farming of stock instead of crops. Delivering his R271m budget in Mmabatho yesterday, Agriculture Minister Phoena Moeketsi warned that livestock farmers would have to show greater responsibility in their use of grazing.

He announced a new agricultural policy directed towards stock farmers, with a R34.2m allocation to livestock programmes and R1m to combat overgrazing.
Plan to flush out refugees

especially women, have become "love slaves" who have been sold and kept by men who run prostitution rings.

Many of the refugees have obtained forged identity documents and are difficult to detect, while a few came through as expatriates in the United Nations repatriation programme for returning South Africans.

- A spokesman for the homelands said yesterday he believed that areas such as Gazankulu and KaNgwane were seriously affected by the influx.
more money from the country's budget on education than what we are doing at the moment. The hon member will concede that it is hardly possible. Nevertheless we spend approximately 4 times more per capita on the education of a White child than on the education of a Black child. [Interjections]

*Mr D S PIENAAR And who pays the tax?

*The MINISTER Does that hon member wish to maintain that only White people pay tax? He should wake up to reality. We are no longer living in the twenties. We are living in the last decade of this century. [Interjections]

It was a gratifying experience for me that the hon member for Potgietersrus quoted from the terribly liberal Education Renewal Strategy document.

It shows me that the hon member read the document. I suddenly have hope for him. There are also other wonderful proposals in the document that are totally in conflict with the thinking of that party, and I hope that the hon member will also take cognizance of them. I hope that he will get up and make an innovative speech one of these days! [Time expired]

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Own Affairs

Determination of admission requirements for pupils

*1 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether it is the function of existing management councils to determine requirements for the admission of pupils before state-aided schools are put into operation, if not, (a) what requirements for admission will apply as from 1 August 1992 and (b) who is responsible for determining these requirements, if so,

(2) whether existing management councils have been informed that this is their function, if so, when,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF EDUCA TION AND CUL TURE

(1) No,

(a) admission requirements as contained in the "Regulations relating to the Conditions of Admission of Pupils to Public Schools (excluding Industrial and Reform Schools) and State-aided Schools," unless other admission requirements, which are not in contradiction with the regulations referred to, are determined by the governing body after that date,

(b) after 1 August 1992, the governing body of the school, in consultation with the parents and within the prescribed juridical framework.

As from 1 August 1992 until a new governing body has been elected, the existing management council will be regarded as the governing body,

(2) falls away,

(3) no

For written reply

General Affairs

Visa applications

231 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many applications for (a) new, and (b) the renewal of, visas were received from foreign media representatives in 1991,

(2) how many such applications (a) had been (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) were pending as at 31 December 1991,

(3) what was the average time taken before such applications were decided upon?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) (a) 670 of which 44 applications were withdrawn

(b) 203

respect of new applications and 8 working days in the case of renewal applications to finalize the respective applications.

Note

Above-mentioned statistics are in respect of applications of media representatives received in the RSA only. Since 11 February 1991 such applications are also considered by South African Missions, but do not keep statistics thereof separately.

The Department has no longer a need for statistics on this basis and therefore ceased to record such statistics with effect from 1 January 1992

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
SA must open its doors to 'illegals'

ILLEGAL immigrants must be given refugee status and should not be repatriated, callers to the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show said last night.

Peter Jones said the immigrants were forced by circumstances in their countries to flee to South Africa.

He also questioned the status given to European immigrants, who he said, had privileges and business opportunities.

Shabanga said African immigrants should not be repatriated. He said most had valuable skills and had been in the country for many years.

John of East London said outsiders should not be allowed to "invade the country" but should seek the help of the United Nations.

Joseph of Middelburg said black immigrants had a right to be in the country and must be allowed to contribute in the economy.

Dee of Welkom complained about unemployment and lack of housing in South Africa.

David of Johannesburg said there were no black foreigners in South Africa.

He blamed the Government for destabilising neighbouring countries, from where the bulk of the so-called aliens came.

He said they should be properly registered as refugees.

Sibusiso of Hammarsdale said African immigrants were "our brothers who took us in when when we were fleeing our country."
Cashing up as you say totsiens

STANDARD TIMES 23/5/92

PEOPLE who emigrate are always in a quandary as to what to do with their insurance policies in South Africa, especially if they have a large surrender or paid-up value.

Many people mistakenly believe that their only option is to surrender the policy before their departure.

But there is another option worth considering, says Bryan Hirsch, managing director of Pride International, a newly established financial and advisory service company, a division of Pride Consultants.

The company offers prospective emigrants advice on the financial opportunities—and pitfalls—which await them in their country of destination.

Some South African insurance companies with links with overseas companies offer prospective emigrants the option to transfer the surrender value of the local policy into a new policy overseas.

Deducted from the allowance

However, the surrender value is deducted from the individual’s emigration allowance.

Many people also prefer to use the cash from their surrendered policies to help them settle in their new country—or towards a car or towards downpayment on a home.

Hirsch, however, says prospective emigrants should consider another option—and that is to recycle the policy.

“Rather than give up the policy, it is possible to sell the policy to a third party for a higher amount than the current surrender value,” he says.

There is an active market in South Africa for “second-hand policies”, especially ones issued before July 1985 as they have certain characteristics that appeal to certain types of investors looking for tax-free capital growth over a short period of time.

But having relinquished existing policies, it’s absolutely essential that new policies—possibly organised before departure—are put into place in the new country, Hirsch adds.

Another dilemma facing emigrants is what to do with blocked rands—money which cannot be taken out of the country in terms of the strict Exchange Control regulations.

This is a common problem as blocked rands can only be invested in certain categories of investments in South Africa.

Often these funds—sometimes running into millions of rand—are simply left in bank accounts at very low interest rates.

Not only is the value of these investments being eroded by high local inflation, but also by the apparently inexorable depreciation of the rand against most other major currencies and even some not so major ones.

With some careful fund management, blocked rand portfolios can be invested more profitably.

Hirsch cites a recent strategy involving switching blocked rands from Eskom stocks to the RSA equivalents.

Another alternative involves investing in equity futures, a move which only recently has been allowed by the Reserve Bank.

But this type of investment, one must add, is highly sophisticated and needs to be in the hands of someone locally who is experienced with this kind of investment and will give it daily attention—nothing less will do.

For someone living in London, trying to make profitable investments in the equity futures market on the JSE would be a highly risky venture.

Tax implications of decisions

Apart from handling the financial management of assets, Pride International also has expertise on the tax implications of the emigrant’s financial decisions.

Hirsch says, “Many South Africans are not fully aware of the different tax structures in other countries.

“For example, in South Africa capital gains are taxed at source, while United States and Australian residents are taxed on their worldwide income.”

In addition to its service to departing emigrants, the newly established company also plans to service returning South Africans and new immigrants.

“Through our international partnerships we are able to reverse the process and provide investment advice in preparation for their arrival,” he says.
War refugees now victims of racism

By STAN MHLONGO

POLICE raids to flush out illegal immigrants and the swelling influx of refugees has a stink of apartheid attached to it, claims northern Transvaal lawyer Lawrence Mushwana.

"Almost every day the so-called black immigrants are forced to evade police raids which are conducted under the law of Prohibition of Immigrants," said Mushwana.

"Those who are found guilty of flouting this law are sent back home to Mozambique, Tanzania or wherever.

"The issue of repatriation is not a fresh one," said Mushwana. "It dates back over 20 years ago. Portuguese immigrants who fled after the reign of Samora Machel came into operation in their country in the 70s were received with open arms here and granted refugee status on arrival.

"Now the opposite is true for black Mozambicans who are sent packing on arrival here or settled in refugee camps near the northern Transvaal," said Mushwana.

The issue of repatriation has become of such major concern that the South African Council of Churches general-secretary Frank Chikane held an urgent meeting with State President FW de Klerk recently where he appealed for black Mozambicans running away from their war-ravaged country to be granted refugee status.

According to the SACC, the South African Catholic Bishop's Conference and SACC advocated that refugees be granted the desired status.

Commenting on the issue Chikane said: "Although we understand that illegal immigrants are a problem in general and internationally, we hope that government policy is not going to be used to victimise legitimate refugees - especially Mozambicans."

Taking an analytical view of the matter, there is no doubt that many blacks immigrants are in for a hard time following deputy Justice Minister Dane Schutte's unveiling of a task committee.

Much of the concern follows an announcement that the newly launched task committee which is headed by Deputy Justice Minister Dane Schutte were set to visit Komatipoort and Giyani this week and to embark on Operation Safety, which is aimed at repatriating black immigrants.

According to statistics 53,315 illegals were repatriated in 1999, 61,345 deported last year.

Figures provided by the Department of Home Affairs indicate that the highest number of repatriated immigrants came from Mozambique and Zimbabwe.
‘Illegals’ fear repatriation

DURBAN — Hundreds of Mozambican refugees are living in fear of arrest and deportation from northern Natal after fleeing across the border to escape the ravages of drought and war.

So says Operation Hunger’s Natal director Philippa Yarker, who said destitute men, women and children were arriving in the Maputaland district.

She said the refugees — many of them members of the Tembe/Tonga tribe seeking shelter with relatives in Natal — were being arrested by the SADF and sent back via Swaziland.

“Something needs to be done to care for these people. A lot of them have been living here for years and have no homes to go back to.”

A spokesman for the SADF in Pretoria, Colonel John Holt, said he was unable to comment on whether there had been an increase in the number of refugees as a result of the drought in southern Mozambique.

“All I can say is that any illegal immigrants picked up by our border patrols are handed over to the civil authorities and the Department of Home Affairs for repatriation.”

Dr Murray Short, deputy director of the KwaZulu Health Services said the situation was “potentially very serious” because of the drought.

He was unable to say whether there had been an increase in Mozambican patients at hospitals and clinics in the Maputaland district.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Durban could not be reached for comment.
ANC, govt agree to more meetings

Senior members of government and the ANC who met on Monday night agreed that more bilateral meetings should take place in an effort to bridge differences that had emerged at Codesa, sources said yesterday.

The meeting, attended by government's senior negotiators and a host of senior ANC members, was held in an attempt to clear the air after more than a week of vociferous public debate.

The decision to hold more bilateral meetings as perceived as one method of ensuring the progress of negotiations, which currently hang in the balance following the impasse at Codesa II.

If more bilateral meetings between the ANC and government are held, the focus of negotiations will inevitably move away from Codesa to these meetings between the two leading members of the two main blocks at Codesa.

The focus of the discussions at the Monday night meeting was the outstanding disagreements which emerged during discussions in Codesa's working group 5 which was dealing with the form of the interim government and the constituting-making bodies.

However, no solution was proposed to any of the major outstanding disagreements between government and the ANC. Neither did the parties broach the thorny issue of the percentage required for a new constitution to be passed.

The issue of the Codesa forum which will decide these issues was also not agreed, although it is known government is in favour of merging Codesa working groups two and three which have the task of discussing transitional government.

There is some hope that agreement on the outstanding issues will be reached before the current session of Parliament ends in June, and both government and the ANC have publicly stated their intention to pursued goal. However, the chance is considered small.

The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and the damaged relations between the two sides, exacerbated by the series of accusations and counter-accusations, were partially healed, a source said.
NEWS IN BRIEF

Visa requisites waived

The Kenyan government had waived visa requirements for SA passport holders on business or tourist trips not exceeding 14 days, the Foreign Affairs Department announced yesterday.

Kenya might soon agree to increase the visa-free period to a reciprocal 30 days.

Deputy Foreign Minister Renier Schoeman visited Kenya for talks with government officials and to open the office of SA's representative there. He also opened the Contact Kenya trade fair.
YOU stuck it out after Sharpeville '61. You watched in horror as the townships exploded in '76. You decided not to follow suit when many of your friends and relatives packed for Perth in '85. And your faith and patriotism were vindicated by the momentous events of February 1990 which heralded a brave new era for South Africa.

But all the dreams have now gone up in smoke. More people are dying each day than during any township uprising of the 1980s or the armed struggle. Men bristling with deadly weapons march through the streets of our major cities while the police simply look on. Down in Ulundi, the bespectacled chief routinely threatens to lead his impis to war if he doesn't get his way. And the pretty picture of Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk shaking hands and moulding a happy future for us has vanished as the two "men of vision" daily sling mud at each other.

Ah, for the Old South Africa.

Nonetheless, the looks of things, most of the chickens took the gap in the last run in the mid-1980s and those left behind seem to be the real butterendes bent on sitting out any crisis. In the white suburbs, there is a large core of people hanging on to foreign passports, but for now they're sitting tight.

Embassies and removal companies note that although they continue to receive inquiries about emigration, these have actually tapered off in the past few years. The inquiries apparently peaked in the run-up to the March referendum as newspapers and National Party politicians threatened Armageddon should the no vote carry the day.

"I expected a major flood of inquiries in the past week, but surprisingly there have been very few. People are sticking it out," says Stuttafords Van Lines general manager James Mondeean.

For those who are seriously considering leaving—forget it. You can save yourself between R12,000 and R15,000 in removal costs by just gritting your teeth through yet another political crisis.

The most popular foreign destinations have tightened the screws on immigrants in recent years. The "land of the free", for instance, has stringent regulations for immigration. One has to wade through a maze of bureaucracy to get into the United States. You will have to be "nominated" by a family member or a prospective employer to obtain a work permit, and then you have to wait five years before citizenship is bestowed upon you.

If you happen to have "extraordinary abilities" in the arts or in your line of work, things will obviously be a little easier.

But then, you don't really want to live in America. Violent crime is rife and car hijackings are becoming fashionable there too. Why flee to a nation fraught with almost as much racial strife as ours? And you wouldn't really want to replace Pik Botha with Dan Quayle, would you?

Nor would you want to go and bury yourself "down under" Australia may heccon to those experienced in sheep farming or teaching—the skills most in demand there—but you still have to pass through a bundle of red tape. Family ties and an employer recommendation are important considerations for would-be "Striners". If you lack these, you must at least pass a "points test" which takes account of your English proficiency, your skills worth and your age.

"If you speak English, are well educated and are under 39, you stand a good chance of being accepted," says an embassy spokesman.

Once you're through the bureaucracy and are settling down, you'll have to contend with newspaper reports of compatriots of a darker hue dying in detention and official claims of suicide sounds familiar? You'll hear the same old stories about the "blacks" being lazy and having a great affinity for hard liquor, and you'll swear you were back in the good old RSA.

Neither is Europe particularly appealing.

The collapse of eastern European communism, tribal strife in the former Soviet republics and Yugoslavia and the poverty further south have resulted in a huge exodus of political and economic refugees—many of them to South Africa.

Those hoping to use their British passports as a ticket to tranquillity had also better think twice. The United Kingdom, like every other country on the globe, is experiencing its worst recession since World War II, so unless you have exceptional gifts or unusual skills your chances of finding a job are slim.

You will also be confronted by the rigours of Thatcherism, or Mayoralism, which amount to much the same thing. Youthful beggars asking for your new pence will bother you on the tube. And worst of all, you will meet homesick South Africans who gather every month under the banner of the Scatterings Club and talk about how they wish they'd never left die Republik.

So when negotiations next deadlock and you risk to move off elsewhere, just stop and think. South Africa may be bad, but where else in the world is the chink called "correctional services" and not cops? "Internal stability units"? Where else do political parties issue "flexible ultimatums"? Things may look bleak, but they are almost always bleaker on the far side of the hill.

WHERE DO WE FLY TO NOW...?

**236**

Mondli Makhanya

Recent political events may have you scrambling for a ticket to tranquility. But think twice—things are almost always bleaker on the far side of the hill, argues MONDLI MAKHANYA.
Mauritians get green light

SOUTH Africa has waived visa requirements for Mauritians in the hope that this will encourage trade links. Mauritians businessmen or tourists can now visit South Africa for up to 30 days without a visa. — Staff Reporter
Implications

South Africa is not a country with a high tax rate, yet the government is considering increasing taxes. The proposed economic policy, which includes higher taxes on the wealthy, is expected to generate additional revenue for public services and infrastructure projects. However, critics argue that such measures could deter investment and stifle economic growth.

More pages are likely to be added to the document, providing further details on the implications of the proposed tax changes. The government's goal is to ensure fiscal stability and improve the quality of life for its citizens. The document emphasizes the need for a balanced approach in tax policy to support both economic growth and social welfare.

Finance

Staff

Tax changes to woo investors

Saturday, 7 July 1992

Only
A little goes a long way in Aussie

Your Money

A pack for Perth was the slogan in the mid-1960s, when several thousand Transvaalers and people from other parts of South Africa decided to seek greener pastures in Western Australia.

I was one of those who packed my bags in the wake of P.W. Botha's dramatic Rhodesian speech, but after 3½ years in Australia, I returned to Johannesburg with my young family in March 1989.

Currently get the better of me a couple of weeks ago, so I popped back to Perth for a brief visit to see how my Australian mates were doing.

The biggest shock was the cost of living. It was getting to see how expensive many things are compared to what we have to pay in South Africa.

It was like stepping into a time machine and going back a few years or years back to where we were moved, food prices were only marginally higher and most other living costs were pretty good too.

Some tired lads even dropped to price in the time I had been away, an experience that is not likely to continue in inflation via Johannesburg.

Nine-hour flight

My former Perth estate agent told me that I could buy back my old house for about $120,000 less than I had sold it for in 1989 at the top of the housing boom.

A return flight between Perth and Sydney costs about $150 back in 1981, but I was amazed to find the same journey selling for less than $300.

Before I start enquiring with agents, read these Australian figures and draw your own conclusions.

Australian dollar - 17 percent (and heading for 19 percent by the end of the year)
Available mortgage rate - 19 percent (plus prime rate)
- 19 percent to 12.5 percent.
Australian currency - by no means healthy, the nation has a foreign debt at least seven times the size of its Gross National Product and budget deficits and unemployment of more than 10 percent.

But if one has a job, things really are not too bad, because inflation is not eating a hole in what they earn.

In Johannesburg, I pay about R15 000/year of hard-earned, after-tax income to secure a 1599 Cut Golf, a three-bedroom house in Bruma, and some very ordinary furniture and other necessities.

As an insurance company in Perth quoted me as a yearly premium of AR500 just over 211/2 times my annual salary.

In Johannesburg, insurance is necessary as it is in our particular society, is one of the costliest aspects of life in SA, and one of the biggest reasons why people cannot save.

It's a classic Catch 22. Make sure you are adequately covered and you go broke paying the premiums do without insurance and you go broke when you get crippled.

No place is perfect, and Perth is a long way from perfection, especially when it comes to variety of jobs, company cars and fat salaries. Company cars are unreservedly reserved for top performers or for travel-related jobs. So, many commuters use the top-class public transport on offer.

Workers stay in their jobs a lot longer than in the case of Johannesburg, mainly because there are few second jobs to be had.

What about salaries? The numbers appear low, but

WHAT averted those who sought greener pastures Down Under when life in South Africa turned sour? Angus McMillan, who was part of the exodus, tells of a land of low pay and low inflation.

After 3½ years, the family has about $384,000 with which to finance its lifestyle, which includes a mortgage of AR900 at 19 percent.

Land rates are about AR200 a year and water rates about AR50. The family spends about AR150 a week on groceries, rent a sedan car, and finance the other costs of day-to-day living.

My aunt revealed that he expects a pay increase of about 2 percent this year — it sounds paltry, but it beats inflation.

Some former South African farmers are earning a lot more than the above scenario, and some are earning less.

Several are "making do" with one bedroom in a three-bedroom house without a pool or a proper garden, but they do not have to pay for a security service or finance a costly home alarm.

The average house price in Perth is AR900 000 (about £500 000), but to find a property one has to look closer to the AR1500 000 mark.

In relation to incomes, homes are pretty expensive, with banks offering reserve rates as low as 7 percent for the first six months of a loan, home loans are fairly affordable.

A friend of mine has a deal through his insurance company whereby he pays 15 percent above the 90-day bank bill rate for his mortgage — meaning that his June payment was just 13 percent. He doesn't sound like my kind of mortgage.

Generally speaking, those who packed for Perth a few years back are well settled in an environment where they live within their means. They are not saving or "buying" their place, but their salaries are manageable and they can put a bit aside for a rainy day.

Many Johannesburgers, on the other hand, earn a lot more money, but they live beyond their means — because of inflation and various other factors.

Thankfully, international air fares from Jan Smuts appear to be dropping, but then cross the catch, what do we do with our modest savings at the other end?

No great currency

Living in Perth, you can book a week's holiday in Europe or Zimbabwe with return airfare for AR1500 or one can have a week in Disneyland for a similar basis for AR200.

The Aussie dollar is not a great currency, but at R1.25 to the US dollar, it is going the traveller a bit of spending power in foreign lands.

So, what is the conclusion? Who is better off — the pack-of-Perthers or those who stayed behind?

Who are those who are now guaranteeing their "staying"? Nobody can tell you that their living standards were a hell of a lot lower and safer, and living in a car, so timeshare in Natal, etc.

But it is clear that the attainable benefits, the peace of mind and lower stress levels, are invaluable.

All in all, I would say that the pack-of-Perthers are less materialistic than they were when they lived in SA — they have learnt to make do with less; they got a bit more for their taxes than we do so far, and their money stays in their pockets longer.

South Africa is a wonderful place to live, but very little inflation and reserve rates have removed much of its appeal in recent years. It's time that things improved for the average man.
JOHANNESBURG — Political uncertainty is again increasing house sales and emigration inquiries, but there is still a queue of immigrants to match departing South Africans.

Estate agents and removal firms said more people were thinking of leaving because of uncertainty following the Bophutong massacre, the breakdown of talks and the threat of prolonged mass action.

Elliott International chairman Mr Tom Ansley and Pickfords Transvaal manager Mr Andy Baker estimated inquiries about moves abroad had increased 15% in the past month. However, Mr Ansley said although political uncertainty had prompted the rise in inquiries, there had not been a corresponding drop in people moving to South Africa.

Central Statistical Service figures for March showed 351 people immigrated whereas 330 people emigrated.

"It will take three to four months for an accurate picture of how political factors are influencing international removals," Mr Ansley said.

Stuttafords Van Lines director Mr Louis le Roux said the popularity of destinations had changed, with interest shifting from Australia and Canada.

"The UK is top of the list at 25%, then the US at 20%.

Aida Holdings chairwoman Ms Aida Geffen said a large number of homes had come on to the market.

These ranged from middle to upper income markets.

"At the upper end, we are having problems selling the homes. Despite their wish to leave South Africa, sellers are not dropping their prices."
31 and 32 Battalion men all SA citizens

Members of the SADF's 31 and 32 Battalions and the SAP's Koevoet had all obtained SA citizenship since Namibian independence and could therefore not be sent back to their countries of origin, spokesman for the security forces said yesterday.

Namibian authorities said Koevoet members on SA passports would not be allowed to enter the country and would be criminally charged for serving in another country’s army.

Members of these units became naturalised SA citizens after going through the required process of obtaining work permits and permanent residence status, a Home Affairs spokesman confirmed.

President F W de Klerk this week announced that 31 and 32 Battalions would be disbanded and absorbed into the rest of the SADF. Koevoet faced a similar fate.

Members of the former Koevoet have been integrated into the SAP’s Crime Investigation Service Support Unit and the unit was already being disbanded, the SAP confirmed.

Members intending to join the SAP permanently would be considered on merit, the SAP said in a statement. Those who were already permanent members would receive suitable training and would be posted countrywide.

The rationalisation of 31 and 32 Battalions would take several months to complete. Members would be able to decide whether they wished to remain in the SAP.

The ANC criticised the mere disbandment of these units and demanded that members not be in any way redeployed in the SA security forces.

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Results of general meetings and
Brain drain fears as top surgeon quits

MORE of SA's best doctors would be lost to the country unless immediate action was taken to relieve the public health care crisis, Medical Association of SA (Masa) full-time practice committee chairman Prof Ralph Kirsch said yesterday.

He was reacting to the announcement that the head of UCT's cardiac thoracic surgery department at Groote Schuur Hospital, Prof John Odell, had resigned and planned to emigrate.

Kirsch said a number of his colleagues had told him they also planned to leave SA, adding Odell's decision was symptomatic of the country's health services in general and academic medicine in particular.

Public sector doctors were faced with a growing number of patients while staff, equipment and funds were diminishing.

Doctors were serving patients at the expense of teaching and research. This would lead to a lowering of standards which would take years to restore.

"When, in addition, we are unable to provide the best available drugs or surgical procedures because of their cost, private practice or overseas posts become increasingly attractive," he said.

Kirsch said despite the lack of funds, SA still had 14 ministries of health. Masa viewed this as unworkable and said it used much of the available funds.

He added SA-trained specialists were constantly being offered attractive positions at top institutions overseas.
Heart prof tells why he is leaving

OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN — UCT head of cardio-thoracic surgery, Professor John Odell, who is to emigrate, has warned that more academics are likely to follow suit because of stringent cost-cutting measures.

Professor Odell is to take up a job at the prestigious Mayo Clinic in the United States following his resignation here.

He said in a statement it had been suggested that he would be regarded as a "Fred Piper".

"This is distressing, and in an effort to make the public more aware of what is happening and in order to create greater understanding of the plight of academic doctors, who often work intolerably hard and often under intense frustration, I make this statement."

When he was appointed as head of the department he had hoped to build on the foundations laid by his predecessors and make the department even more prestigious. "But sadly, my aspirations seem to have been repeatedly dashed," he said.

"A wrong attitude is evident. Instead of seeing an answer to every problem, there is a problem for every answer."

"The financial restrictions forced upon the medical administration have resulted in an over-zealous and overbearing attitude in the application of cost-containment measures. The attitude is that 'rationalisation, cost-containment and new-approach' justifies the means and, if someone falls by the wayside, it's 'part of the new South Africa'."

Professor Odell said it had become impossible to make further cost savings without compromising patient care and heads of departments were being over-burdened by cost-containment.

"One's role has changed from one of saving lives to one of saving costs."

He hoped that his leaving and the comments he made would provide the stimulus for changes urgently needed.

"There is a wealth of medical expertise in the country — comparable to the best in the world, their voices should be heard, and their expertise treasured."

It had to be realised that the future health of the country was dependent upon medical schools and the teaching hospitals.

"One cannot disregard the highly technical sectors of medicine, because it is in these areas that many individuals obtain their academic and clinical satisfaction," he added.

"Without cardio-thoracic surgery, for instance, the standards of cardiology, respiratory medicine and in a ripple manner, internal medicine, oncology, radiology and other specialties will decline."

The Star Thursday July 23 1992
SA luring more Scandinavian visitors

The flow of Scandinavian tourists into SA is growing fast, says a top Sataur official.

Sataur’s London manager Russell Barlow-Jones recently took on the additional role of marketing SA in the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

He retains responsibility for operations in Britain and the Republic of Ireland.

“...there is a marked upturn in the number of visitors from countries which have traditionally seldom visited SA,” Barlow-Jones said.

“The Scandinavian market is still relatively new for SA, yet it is growing at a prodigious rate, with Sweden, for example, seeing a rise of almost 70% for the first part of this year.”

“...As misconceptions are broken down — and flight prices continue to tumble — the number of visitors from Scandinavia will continue to increase,” he said. — Sapa.
NEWS IN BRIEF

Turkish visa deal made

PRETORIA — SA and Turkey will formalise a visa agreement that gives a 30-day visa exemption to all bona fide tourists and businessmen from both countries, the SA Foreign Affairs Department announced yesterday.

A statement issued in Pretoria said Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Reiner Schoeman, who is visiting Turkey in the first official contact between the two countries, reached the agreement during a meeting with his Turkish counterpart, Hikmet Cetin, in Ankara yesterday.
SA taxi drivers battle Swazis

THEO RAWANA

SA taxi drivers were engaged in their second cross-border feud in three months when fighting broke out between SA and Swazi operators in Manzini at the weekend.

Minibus operations into Zimbabwe are still on hold after SA operators clashed with the Zimbabweans and SA vehicles were stoned in Bulawayo two months ago.

Sapa reports several people were injured at a Manzini terminus when taxi drivers fought over the transportation of mineworkers. Swazi police had to fire warning shots.

The Swazis are reported to oppose SA minibuses taking their business. Government efforts to resolve the dispute have failed.

SA taxi boss Peter Rabali, who is chairman of the National African Federated Transport Organisation, confirmed reports of the fighting, but said he did not have details. Reports said combattants hurled stones at each other and then fought with fists. At least 100 people were involved.

After the fighting, police and the mob attacked mineworkers escorting the SA minibuses out of Manzini.

Leon attacks govt over gambling Bill

BILLY PADDICK

The controversial Gambling Amendment Bill designed to shut a loophole in the Act which allows hundreds of "illegal" gambling dens to mushroom throughout SA is expected to be approved next week by the standing committee.

In the interim, Premier F W de Klerk and his government have come in for severe criticism by the most vocal opposition on the parliamentary standing committee on justice — MP Tony Leon (DP-Boughton).

Leon has opposed the Bill most fervently because it "flies in the face of free market principles", and he complained yesterday that government had excluded him from attending the vital session through its lack of sensitivity and humanity.

He said the committee was meeting on Monday and Tuesday, two of the three most important Jewish religious holidays, Rosh Hashanah, which meant no self-respecting Jew could attend to testify.

He accused De Klerk of flouting both democracy and "the free market principles he has so recently come to espouse".

"De Klerk operates with clear contradiction and deliberate sleight of hand, committing his government to free market principles and then ordering that legislation be passed effectively in favour of the Sun International cartel," he said.

He pointed out that De Klerk, in his speech to the NP Transvaal congress last week, was in favour of gambling continuing in the TBVC states, while he was busy negotiating the reincorporation of these into SA.

Former chairman of the committee and now Law and Order Deputy Minister Gert Myburgh said the Bill was not amending the principle of the Act which was to prohibit hard gambling, and he expected Parliament to pass it in October.

He said all the parties in the other two houses had indicated their support for the change in definition of hard gambling to bring it in line with the international definition.

"The principle of the Act remains and the NP is opposed to hard gambling. But because there were no prosecutions being brought because of the loophole in the Act we have had to shut it down," he said.

Trader facing illicit gem deal charges

DIAMOND dealer Maurice Katz was arrested by gold and diamond branch detectives in Johannesburg on Friday after allegedly concluding an illegal diamond deal worth R500 000.

Katz, 44, and co-accused Louis Autilard, 38, of Bedfordview, appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday on a charge of illicit diamond dealing.

The two men were released by Magistrate H Weisman with a warning to appear on October 28.

OFFICIALS check on Chinese hawkers

ADRIAN HADLAM

HOME Affairs Department inspectors were sent to Johannesburg's CBD yesterday to check on Chinese informal traders' work and residence permits, department spokesman Chris Pretorius said.

The move followed complaints from the African Council of Hawkers and Independent Business last week that Chinese hawkers had access to duty-free goods and were undercutting local traders without the required permits.

Reports at the weekend also suggested some Chinese hawkers were being mobbed by promises of work and residence in SA by agents in their home countries.

Civic and church leaders said tension between local and Chinese hawkers had increased dramatically in recent weeks.

A Johannesburg City Council licensing official said the number of informal traders in the city was swelling by almost 1 000 a month with about half of the new licence issued to Chinese traders.

Hawkers did not have to present work and residence permits to obtain licences.

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Illegal hawkers fade away

FOREIGN Chinese who flooded Johannesburg pavements, allegedly competing unfairly with local hawkers, had faded from the scene after a government crackdown, black hawkers' organisation the African Council for Hawkers and Informal Business (Achib) said yesterday.

Achib president Lawrence Mavundla, whose organisation had threatened to "run the Chinese out of town" if the authorities did not, said the Asans' numbers had dwindled from 460 to 23 after Home Affairs carried out a check on the immigrants' documents.

Home Affairs spokesman Chris Pretorius confirmed yesterday that the Asans "just disappeared" when news of the inspection for work and residence permits reached the Johannesburg CBD.

He could not say by how much the number had fallen, but said they had come down substantially. "They knew what they were doing was wrong. They must get permits before selling," he said.

Pretorius said the inspections were still going on, not only to check on hawkers, but also on companies to ensure there were no illegal workers on their staff.

Weekend reports said that the Chinese, desperate to escape communist China, had been conned by agents to whom they had paid fortunes for "passports" to SA where they were told jobs and accommodation were available.

Mavundla made it clear that his council was not opposed to foreigners investing in SA, bringing wealth and creating jobs.

"But we are engaged in job creation here and are not going to import more unemployment and poverty. These people could not get jobs in their countries and they come here and take what little we have in the way of employment," Mavundla said.

"They disappeared because they knew they were here illegally."
Immigration scam: Official fired

WILLEM STEENKAMP 23b
Weekend Argus Reporter

HUNDREDS of Chinese immigrants, some with criminal records, have slipped into South Africa illegally and at least six Home Affairs officials may have been involved in the scam, exposed after an investigation by Weekend Argus.

One official already has been fired and several have been suspended.

Bribes of up to R20 000 a time have been paid by so-called undesirable immigrants from both the Republic of China and mainland China to private agencies here whose Home Affairs contacts approved their applications for permanent residence.

Indications are that in many instances officials took bribes.

A comprehensive investigation was ordered by the Department of Home Affairs after Weekend Argus supplied important information about the agencies, false applications and dishonest officials.

Mr Piet Colyn, director-general of the Department of Home Affairs, said the probe by a special team of departmental investigators had shown clearly that some agencies used false documents, including proof of employment, false medical certificates and false bank statements to enable people to immigrate.

Mr Colyn said the department would not hesitate to act against any official found to have acted dishonestly or irresponsibly. Urgent attention was being given to closing possible loopholes in immigration procedures.

The department had forwarded information on the activities of the agencies to the Attorney-General in Pretoria.

Weekend Argus has learnt reliably that the son of an ex-Cabinet Minister might be involved in running one of the agencies.

In the past three years, the number of Chinese immigrants to South Africa has more than quadrupled -- jumping from a mere 460 in 1989 to 1 959 last year. The department is trying to establish what percentage of these entered the country illegally or fraudulently.

An investigation by Weekend Argus into the activities of Chinese crime-syndicates in Cape Town has shown that they rule the city's underworld with an iron fist.

Police spokesman Major Attie Laubscher confirmed that the syndicates, also known as the "Chinese Mafia", have been involved in criminal activities.

Although there had been an increase in activities it was difficult to say whether this was a direct result of the increase in numbers of illegal immigrants.

The efforts of the Department of Home Affairs to root out irregularities have been lauded by leaders of the local Chinese community.
Illegal immigrants bribe way into SA

CAPE TOWN — Scores of Chinese immigrants, some with criminal records, have slipped into South Africa illegally, and at least six officials from the Department of Home Affairs may have been involved in the scam which was exposed after an investigation by the Saturday Star's sister newspaper, Weekend Argus.

One official has already been fired and several have been suspended.

Bribes of up to R20 000 at a time have been paid by so-called undesirable immigrants from both the Republic of China and mainland China to private SA agencies whose contacts inside the Department of Home Affairs approved their applications for permanent residence.

A SCAM involving bribes of thousands of rand, Chinese immigrants and allegedly corrupt officials of the Department of Home Affairs has been exposed.

WILLEM STEENKAMP reports.

Indications are that in many instances these officials received bribes from the agencies to stamp false documents.

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Fiet Colyn, director-general of the Department of Home Affairs, said the investigations, run by a special team of departmental investigators, clearly showed that some agencies had used false documents — including proof of employment, false medical certificates and false bank statements — to enable people to immigrate to South Africa.

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The department is trying to establish what percentage of these immigrants entered the country illegally or fraudulently.

An investigation by Weekend Argus into the activities of Chinese crime syndicates in Cape Town has shown that the syndicates rule the city's underworld with a band of iron.

A police spokesman, Major Atte Laubscher, confirmed that the syndicates, also known as the Chinese Mafia, had been involved in criminal activities ranging from fraud to murder.

Rodney Man, chairman of the Chinese Association of South Africa, said the community was deeply concerned about some new Chinese immigrants who did not fully accept the norms of society.
Population Migration

1993
HSRC report airs fears of exodus by disgruntled white

There were strong indications that a “frightening number” of white school-leavers, particularly Afrikaans-speakers, were considering emigrating, HSRC social dynamics GM Lawrence Schlemmer said last week.

In an interview after the release of his report on people being opposed to an interim government, Schlemmer said the major reason for this opposition was the association of economic problems, crime and uncertainty with the establishment of an interim government.

“Out of the most frightening figures, what we find is that the Afrikaner is not going to emigrate,” Schlemmer said.

Other surveys, which were being analysed and finalised, clearly indicated that about 250,000 whites were considering leaving the country.

“Even though it does not mean these people are taking active steps to leave, the figures have never been this high before,” Schlemmer said.

Stephen Coplan reports that Manpower Commission executive Andrew Bardme said the brain drain of university graduates was continuing because of political uncertainty, rising crime and the economic downturn.

These same factors discouraged foreign professionals from immigrating to SA.

Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures indicated a 9% increase in the number of professionals emigrating from January to September last year, compared with the same period in 1991. Bardme said a 10% rise could be expected in the figures for the next few months.

Although overall emigration figures — including economically inactive, semi-skilled people and children — dropped slightly during the early part of last year, September’s figures — the latest available — showed a renewed upward trend.

Home Affairs spokesman Charles Theron said official statistics might not reflect the whole picture, as some South Africans left unofficially.

“The only source for statistics on emigration is the official form which is completed at points of departure. It is possible a certain percentage of emigrants do not indicate they are leaving the country permanently,” Theron said.

Immigration figures for the immediate future were not available as applications were being processed at decentralized points such as overseas missions and embassies, he said.

During 1991, 1894 professionals, including engineers, doctors, accountants and teachers, immigrated to SA, but this figure decreased by almost 30% last year.

CSS statistics show SA’s migration figures from January to September last year continued to show a net gain of professionals, but represent a net decrease of 447 people in this category from 1991.

The number of immigrants from Hong Kong tripled last year. However, immigration from Western European countries decreased, while figures for Eastern European countries such as Bulgaria and the former Yugoslavia rose markedly.

The net figures showed a sharp drop last year, with a gain of 2,082 compared to 6,478 the previous year.
More whites have itchy feet — survey

The number of white South Africans considering emigration rose by 9 percent between January and August last year, according to a Human Sciences Research Council survey.

The survey, conducted by Dr Nico Rhode, also reveals that the university graduate brain drain is continuing against a background of "ongoing violence and an unprecedented spiral of crime."

Rhodie's findings, recently published in an HSRC volume on "South Africa in the Nineties", shows that twice as many English-speaking whites are contemplating emigration as Afrikaans-speakers.

Responding to the question "How seriously are you considering emigrating in the next three years?", the 25 to 34 age group shows the stickest feet, with a quarter of all respondents considering leaving their land of birth. The 25 to 34 age bracket follows with 24 percent, while only 7 percent in the 65 and over category were contemplating emigration.

The survey shows that 27 percent of English-speaking respondents are toying with leaving, as opposed to 13 percent of Afrikaans-speakers.

Rhodie attributes this to "cultural and historical factors which make Afrikaners believe they have deeper roots in South Africa than English-speakers."

The findings reveal that 21 percent of the respondents who had some form of tertiary education were considering a future abroad, compared with 19 percent who had passed matric and 13 percent who had not reached matric level.

However, Rhode believes the flow of capable young talent out of the country has not yet reached alarming proportions. "Many wild statements are made about the actual number of people contemplating emigration. Many of the figures I see in newspapers are too pessimistic."
Chinese living in limbo in SA

By Kerry-Ann Holloway and Nomalungelo Ntshata

J J Yi gave up everything to come to South Africa from China three months ago. Now she is an illegal immigrant with no future here and none at home.

The delicately pretty 24-year-old computer specialist arrived full of hope and false promises, to test the water for her family in Shanghai.

Yi borrowed more than $8,000 (about R24 000) from family and friends to pay the sham "labour export" company that promised her a new life and a good job in South Africa. Now she is one of hundreds of desperate Shanghai illegals sharing sparsely furnished flats in Joubert Park, Johannesburg.

The little money they have is running out. They speak virtually no English, have no jobs and no chance of finding work—not legally, anyway.

Lai-Lin Lui is in the same predicament. He said several labour export firms charged about $1,600 (R4 800) for a "labouring fee" to the Chinese government to work in South Africa. Another $7,000 (R21 000) "bought" a contract promising a two-year work permit, accommodation and temporary residence.

The truth is they get a one-month visitor's permit.

An anomaly in the law allows visiting aliens to buy a hawker's licence for R20 but most of them can't speak enough English to do business.

Lui said they were prepared to do any type of work. "We are not interested in drugs or prostitution. We just want to work. We want to stay in South Africa. We like it here."

A third Shanghai hopeful produced a tatty job contract from "Brothers Trade International", which is not listed in the telephone directory.

Back home in China some of the illegals were doctors, lawyers and engineers, but here they are all hawkers.

Rodney Man, chairman of the Chinese Association of South Africa, said: "Crooks in Shanghai are trading cynically in these human beings, and it has to be stopped."

A Johannesburg Chinese paper has published a letter saying the Public Security Bureau in the People's Republic of China is investigating the racket.
Comings and goings

The net result of SA immigration and emigration was a gain of 8,113 people for the period January to October 1992, compared with a gain of 7,427 for the same period in 1991. Central Statistical Services figures show...
Immigrants beat emigrants

PRETORIA — More people immigrated to South Africa between January and October last year than emigrated, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria.

However, although there was a gap of more than 4 000, the number of immigrations was more than 50 percent down on the same period in 1991.

The number of South Africans who travelled abroad last October rose by almost 20 percent in comparison with the same month in 1991. — Sapa
So you REALLY do want to live in SA...

Getting into South Africa may be relatively easy now — but getting permanent residence here is enough to tax the keenest would-be immigrant. GAVIN EVANS reports

So, you want to live in South Africa, do you? You're an immigrant, of sound mind and body and fixed employment and you're hoping to seal it all by obtaining permanent residence. Should be a cinch, hey?

Not so fast. You'll have to answer a few questions first — political questions, that is.

When you reach the front of the queue at the Department of Home Affairs you'll be handed 20 odd pages of forms, the first of which is entitled "Republic of South Africa Application for a Permanent Residence Permit." Question 4 (h) reads: "Have you or any of the persons concerned ever belonged to the Communist Party or sympathised with or supported any communistically oriented (sic) or doctrinal?"

Nothing wrong with that, you think (after all, the Americans asked the same question — albeit rather better phrased — for 24 years after they unbanned their Communist Party). So you give them the No they want and move on to the "Preliminary Immigration Questionnaire/Curriculum Vitae" form, where section F ("Social and Political Attitudes"), question 2, asks: "What are your views on the policies of the present South African government?"

And when you've negotiated your way round that one, try question F 3 "What are your views on the following political systems: capitalism, communism, democracy, socialism?" (a range of options is offered from "strongly support" to "strongly reject").

When you've decided which answer will be viewed most favourably you'll have to decide how to answer question G 1 "Would you be prepared to undergo a security clearance before being employed in South Africa?"

Next comes "Supplementary Immigration Questionnaire — Republic of South Africa." Among other political questions it asks: "Have you ever been in contact with, or been approached by security/police or intelligence personnel during a school year, university/college education or military service?" (sic) and application for a passport.

If the answer is Yes (and you've worked out how it's possible to get approached "during an environment"), you better be sure it's the right yes. Presumably a "positive" approach (ie recruitment) could make your life easier, while a "negative" approach (ie detention) could have different consequences.

When you've made your way through all these, and decided on things like "Denomination of your church" (this is not an optional question), you'd better return to your initial assumption that you're of sound mind and body.

Your doctor will have to sign a form saying that, among other things, you are "not mentally disordered" or physically defective in any way. And that little asterisk refers your physician to this definition: "Mentally disordered includes the following: All psychoses, neuroses, personality disorders, behaviour disturbances of childhood, all forms of mental retardation, epilepsy and all other forms of degeneration of the central nervous system" (and if you're not neurotic by this stage then you must be their kind of guy).

Asking why all these political questions are still being asked three years after the unbanning of the banned, and which answers are the politically correct ones, the Department of Home Affairs said that since February 2 1990, "none of the aspects touched on in our inquiry have any relevance, nor are the replies to such questions taken into account in regard to the processing of applications for permanent residence."

Why, then, are they still being asked? "The forms are in the process of being suitably amended in respect of various aspects. It is, however, a lengthy process and for the time being offices locally and abroad are still using the existing forms."
Action on aliens

CAPE TOWN — There had been an increase in the number of agents and corrupt practices dealing with applications for permanent residence in South Africa, Minister of Home Affairs Louis Pienaar announced yesterday.

Introducing the second-reading debate on the Aliens Control Amendment Bill, Pienaar said provision had to be made for regulating agents' activities.

Paul Bergman (NP Southern Free State) said the Bill created the opportunity for better control of aliens — Sapa (236)
Jobless artist returns to US

Promoter promised him a licensing deal but never came back:

By Elliot Makhaya

MODISE Molefe left South Africa in 1988 to study for a masters degree in theology.

While in the United States he became a musician and record producer, doing comparatively well.

When talk of a "new" South Africa reached his ears, he was excited. Like most artists who were abroad, he packed his bags last August and headed back home to Boputong in the Vaal Complex.

Hardly four months later, Molefe has again packed his bags — to go back to the United States.

Why?

Music career

"I came back home to settle but could not strike a job with all my degrees and a music career behind me. It is frustrating and makes you hopping mad. I am going to settle in the United States and make it my home away from home, unless something dramatic happens," said Molefe at the Jan Smuts Airport in Johannesburg before his departure for New York.

Molefe has Masters degrees in Ethics and Community Development. His wife Tin has a sociology degree. "The minute I land in the United States I know I have a job. I am going to have shows at the Apollo Theatre as an opening act to Michael Elas," he said.

Although not so well-known in South Africa, Elas is a renowned jazz guitarist in the United States.

Molefe said he was not bitter but he had been disappointed by a record company's executives here who made empty promises to him.

Licensing deal

"One leading artist promised me a licensing deal. He never came back to me."

Molefe said he initially left South Africa on a theology mission but got into music by accident. "We were on a pilgrimage to the United States. Our leader had a mission to renovate a retreat centre in Mississippi and to raise funds. I told him I could not donate cash but that I would record an album with royalties going to the mission," he said.

Molefe said he recorded the album using highly skilled professional musicians in the United States. Coyote, Stunela's lead singer, worked on the LP's melodies.

"This was a grand entry into the music scene. Now I came back to make a contribution to my own people."
Picking the best places to retire to

AN INCREASING number of South Africans intend retiring overseas to improve their quality of life.

The Prescon Group has produced a 197-page report on suitable destinations for retirees, including Britain, Australia, New Zealand, America, Canada, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and South American countries.

Malta is recommended as extremely suitable for South Africans, who are more than welcome. English is widely spoken, the climate and living costs are similar to SA, health care is free or cheap, financial requirements can easily be met, taxes are low, it is politically stable and the people are friendly.

Quality

The report describes Australia as having a lifestyle similar to SA, New Zealand as being safe and friendly, America having something for everyone, Canada as being great — if you get right of entry. Costa Rica is affordable and sunny and Uruguay has an excellent quality of life.

The report suggests that Britain is probably the first choice of most retired couples. "If you are allowed to", British immigration laws are among the toughest in the world. Even British passport holders are not guaranteed permanent residence.

Physical security is substantially better than in SA, although the weather is "shocking". Health care is generally free and the tax rate and the cost of living is lower.

The report suggests a monthly income a retired couple would need, provided accommodation and a car have been bought for cash.

These range sharply from country to country. In Italy, an income of R3 400 would be needed each month, while in Australia it would be R5 500. A move to Britain would require R4 700 and R4 200 in America.

Income in France and Ireland would be R3 000, while the cheapest is the Philippines at R1 500.

Factors such as personal and financial safety and the likelihood that health care costs will continue to increase in SA are matters which are foremost in the minds of retirees looking to emigrate.

What must be considered are factors such as the price and suitability of accommodation, climate, opportunities for part-time work, proximity of friends and relatives, tax rates and, most important, acceptance.

Prescon says that most countries allow parents as permanent residents if their children are legally established. Prescon also advises on health care costs, which will become more important as people get older.

Expensive

Exchange control requirements are fully reported. A selling-in allowance of R2 000 000 per couple for the purchase of a home and an annual R17 000 a year for each person in most cases, says the report, although perhaps not Britain, where houses are more expensive.

Additional income of R200 000 left in SA can be repatriated at the commercial rand rate, with more at the financial rand rate with Reserve Bank permission.

The report also offers information on insurance and retirement annuity policies, which investments to consider for optimum growth and even advice on furniture removal, but it warns that all this could take many months or even years to resolve.

DEEPER IN DEBT

MORE than 1 200 000 summonses were issued during 1992, half of which will end in court, says
R70 million investment delayed by red tape

BUREAUCRACY — ranging from the non-issuing of visas to tardiness with deregulation — is holding up joint projects worth about R70 million planned by a local organisation and Chinese businessmen.

A R21 million housing development is being delayed though problems with visas for potential buyers and a multiple-entry visa for the Chinese principal, said Cape Town restaurateur Mr Peter Chan, who is a director of NCM SA.

One possible reason for the difficulties over visas for potential home buyers and immigrants was a scandal last year involving Chinese who were offered jobs in South Africa and on arrival dumped in a Johannesburg block of flats with no jobs, no money and a 31-day visa.

"The situation with the people we are dealing with is very different," Mr Chan says. "They are businessmen and have funds and a serious desire to live and establish businesses and industries in South Africa."

The unnamed mainland Chinese principal is prepared to put up 10 million US dollars in cash as a sign of good faith, which would allow at least 100 people to immigrate under the government's minimum regulations for immigrants families to have at least R250 000.

Giants

The families would be coming out to live in a 868-home project planned for Durbanville. R21 million has already gone into the project and show homes are being built in China and Hong Kong.

The visa problem is also holding up a luxury development of about 150 houses in Hout Bay.

A Department of Home Affairs official in Pretoria said this week the department did not comment on cases where visas were refused and said people wanting to come here from China or Hong Kong would normally apply for visas from South African representatives in those countries.

Mr Chan says the slow pace of deregulation by the government and the stranglehold on the economy by the corporate giants was also having an effect on businessmen wanting to set up here.

"Horrible duties are imposed on goods that can be imported far more cheaply than what they are being manufactured for in South Africa."

"The building industry, particularly can benefit from a true open free-trade policy as many items used in construction, of the same quality, can be imported here for a lot less," Mr Chan says.

"Many of the people who would be interested in setting up here would be starting labour-intensive factories similar to operations they run in China but because of the bureaucracy there is not much open to them apart from importing materials and assembling the products, like motor cycles or sewing machines, here."

"We have battled to get visas for visitors. Cape Town says we must apply to Pretoria and Pretoria says we must apply in Beijing — who in turn tells us to apply in Pretoria," Mr Chan added.
Zimbabwe 'border jumpers' increasing

HARARE — Up to 400 illegal Zimbabwean immigrants in SA are repatriated on some days at Beitbridge as economic hardship increases in their home country.

"I see no reason to live here when there are jobs a few kilometres away," an illegal immigrant told a Harare Herald reporter yesterday after police had disclosed an average 200 "border jumpers" were being deported daily by the SAP.

Police in Beitbridge said there had been an alarming increase, and predicted the highest number of "economic refugees" would cross this year.

The Herald blamed the exodus on the drought and President Robert Mugabe's economic structural adjustment programme, which brought inflation to more than 44% on official figures.

The Herald said secondary schools in the Beitbridge area had recorded steep falls in enrolment because most students had crossed the border to work on SA farms as general labourers.
Illegal aliens' numbers increasing rapidly

STEPHANE BOTHMA

PEOPLE are flooding into SA illegally from neighbouring countries and authorities estimate about 6 000 Mozambicans, Zimbabweans, Batswana and Swazis are being repatriated monthly.

Economists speculate that more than 500 000 illegal aliens are in SA and are contributing to the very high unemployment situation.

The Home Affairs Department was unable to give statistics of the number of illegal aliens sent back last year, but a spokesman said more than 60 000 were repatriated in 1991.

SAP and Home Affairs sources said the influx of aliens had increased in the past year, and estimated that about 6 000 were being arrested and sent home each month, mainly to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

An average of 200 people were being returned to Mozambique every day. Sometimes the figure was as high as 400 a day, police said.

SAP liaison officer W/O Andy Pienaar said the main problem with illegal aliens was not their involvement in crime, but the fact that they took work away from SA citizens.

Because they were eager to find employment, the "economic refugees" were often taken advantage of by employers who paid very low wages, he said.

He said they were employed mainly in the building and restaurant industries.

"By employing an illegal alien, employers do not have the burden of paying unemployment benefits, medical aid and pension funds," Pienaar said.

He said the SAP's alien control unit,

Aliens working closely with immigration officials, operate in the main on information supplied by the public in order to arrest, detain and repatriate aliens.

"They are extremely easily identifiable because they speak a different language."

If police press charges, the penalties for offenders include a fine of R4 000 or 12 months imprisonment for illegal aliens and R20 000 or five years imprisonment for those aiding and abetting them.

An agreement was reached recently between SA and Zimbabwe which streamlines the return of aliens. It allows South African authorities at Messina to hand border jumpers directly to Zimbabwean authorities at Betbridge.

However, escorting aliens to border posts and handing them to officials does not always solve the problem.

"As soon as they have been dropped off across the border in their countries, they return to SA. It is a continuing problem," the police said.

Refugee camps set up on the SA side of the Mozambique border house many thousands of refugees.
Boesak labels luxury houses for immigrants a 'group area'

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Staff Reporter

AFRICAN National Congress Western Cape chairman Dr Allan Boesak has slammed proposals for exclusive “Chinatowns” in Durbanville and Hout Bay, while local authorities claim to know nothing of the plans.

Sea Point restaurateur Mr Peter Chan is co-ordinating the project through his company, Chinese Business Centre, in collaboration with Chinese businessmen.

The plan entails 888 houses being built on 100 hectares in Durbanville at prices ranging between R260,000 and R450,000, and a further 144 “more luxurious” houses on 70 hectares in Hout Bay.

The intention was to set up self-contained Chinese communities with their own shops, schools, clinics and recreational areas.

The development was to be financed by an international group based in China, Mr Chan said.

He said he wanted to “keep our investment low profile and when everything is ready we will talk to The Argus”.

He said many potential immigrants were “still hesitating to come — they might wish to wait for the outcome of the election”.

The development plan was still in its infancy, but immigrants from mainland China and Hong Kong were expected to invest.

Defending exclusive Chinese enclaves, Mr Chan said “Some of the immigrants are unable to speak English and it is therefore better to keep them together.”

This arrangement was only necessary for one generation, the next would be totally integrated, he said.

However, Durbanville town engineer Mr Maurice Pollet said the municipality was baffled by reports on the development. Nobody knew anything about it, he said.

After discussing it with his staff, Mr Pollet said the only land available for a project of this size fell outside the Durbanville municipal boundary.

“We certainly have not considered a Chinatown at all, it’s all a bit strange to us,” he said.

A spokesman for the Western Cape Regional Services Council, the Hout Bay local authority, said nobody knew anything about the project besides what had been read in newspapers.

Dr Boesak termed Mr Chan’s scheme “strangely opportune”, particularly if the land in question belonged to the State and was therefore a public asset.

The ANC had called for a moratorium on the sale of State land last year “because our priority in terms of land must be the redressing of imbalances created by apartheid”, Dr Boesak said.

“Another particularly worrying aspect of the proposal is that it appears to revert the very evil we have fought for so long and hard to abolish in South Africa — group areas,” Dr Boesak said.

“While we are obviously happy to welcome immigrants who wish to settle in Cape Town, we fail to understand why they should be granted exclusive status at a time when our urgent need is for unity and not division of Cape Town’s many cultural groupings.”

SA National Civic Organisation Western Cape vice-chairman John Neels said “We do not want a repetition of anything to remind the people of the Group Areas Act, even if it is not backed by law.”

“In Hout Bay there is enormous competition for land by those who were disempowered by apartheid.”

“Responsibility should be to the people of Cape Town, to those who have been deprived of land. We cannot allow pickets of land to be set aside for ethnic purposes,” he said.

“We have a desperate housing need in this country and we can’t condone land being set aside exclusively for Chinese occupation.”
WP Chinese residents slam Chinatown idea

ROGER FRIEDMAN  Staff Reporter

THE Western Province Chinese Association has thrown its weight behind ANC Western Cape chairman Dr Allan Boesak's condemnation of two proposed Chinese group areas in Cape Town.

Sea Point restaurateur Mr Peter Chan is co-ordinating the proposed developments in Hout Bay and Durbanville in collaboration with a consortium of mainland Chinese businessmen.

Mr Chan proposes to build more than 1 000 houses in self-contained Chinese communities with their own shops, schools, clinics and recreational areas.

Dr Boesak slammed the proposal as an attempt to perpetuate the Group Areas Act.

Mr Patrick Chong, chairman of the Western Province Chinese Association, echoed Mr Boesak's statements saying "Throughout the years of apartheid we have fought, and won, against the establishment of a Chinese group area in the Western Cape."

The association represented about 400 adult Chinese from a total of 600 resident in Cape Town, Mr Chong said.

"Any proposed plan to establish an exclusive Chinese area will not be encouraged or have the support of the members of the association," he said.

Throughout South Africa Chinese were displaced in terms of the Group Areas Act, an embarrassment Mr Chong said he did not wish anyone else to have to suffer.

"Mr Chan is relatively new to South Africa and does not necessarily understand our history in the country," Mr Chong said.

Mr Chong has invited Mr Chan to discuss the matter.
Rhodesian-born lose return right

By Robin Drew
Star Africa Service

HARARE — The thousands of ex-Rhodeans who flocked to South Africa when black rule came to Zimbabwe have no automatic right to return, even if they were born in Zimbabwe.

This is the effect of a landmark judgment by the Supreme Court which ruled in favour of an appeal by the Ministry of Home Affairs against a High Court decision that immigration officers had to allow those who were born in Zimbabwe to return and work even if they had lost their citizenship.

Three judges — Mr Justice Manyarara, Mr Justice Korsah and Mr Justice Ebrahim — ruled that non-citizens who lost their domicile could not claim any right to live and work in Zimbabwe.

Non-citizens were aliens in this case and had no right in common or international law to enter the state except with express permission.

During the High Court hearings, immigration officers said many former Rhodesians who had gone to South Africa wanted to return.

Zimbabwe abolished dual citizenship in 1985.

The Supreme Court was giving judgment in a test case involving Terence O'Hara, who was born in Rhodesia in 1958 but who lost his Zimbabwean citizenship when he opted to keep British nationality.

He emigrated to South Africa in 1987 but when he returned in 1991, he was told he needed a temporary employment permit.

The three judges found that Parliament had given the Minister of Home Affairs wide discretion to determine the conditions on which former residents of Zimbabwe who had lost their domicile might return.

An immigration officer had power to refuse admission to an alien, to allow him to enter for a limited period or to impose other conditions.

It ruled that O'Hara was not a "returning resident" as he had lost his domicile in Zimbabwe.

It ruled that an alien was a "person who is not a Zimbabwean citizen".
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) No, but the South African Schoolbus Contractors Association was informed.

(2) The Minister's Council approved on 16 April 1991 that the full contribution by parents for the transport of pupils, organized by the Department of Education and Culture (House of Assembly), would be phased out over a period of three years, and that parents would have a choice of either paying a larger amount or making alternative transport arrangements for the pupils.

(3) Costs of pupil transport per contract school bus in respect of existing state contracts only.

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The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes. An extradition treaty was entered into between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Transkei on 19 June 1987 as promulgated by Proclamation No 99 of 19 June 1987 (Government Gazette No 1077).

(2) (a) 16 May 1991.

(3) The request, as well as a possible amendment to the Extradition Act, 1962, are still under consideration.

(4) A statement is not necessary.

Mr. L.T. LANDERS, Mr. Chairman, arising from the hon. Minister’s reply, I want to point out that he has not given us the names of the two persons concerned. Will he please provide the House with these two names?

The MINISTER, Mr. Chairman, for the very reason that the hon member has refrained from providing these names, I think that it is equally inopportune for me to provide these names, since these people have, as yet, not been charged as such and convicted. I think it is inopportune that, since we are dealing with the dispensation of justice in a foreign country, we should provide these names at this point.

Mr. L.T. LANDERS, Mr. Chairman, further arising from the hon. the Minister’s reply, I do not find it strange, for the very reason that the hon member would perhaps try to discover something strange about the fact that two years have elapsed. I should perhaps ask him why he has suddenly become interested in this issue. Why the sudden concern about this issue? I can certainly ask him to express it clearly with such a reply. As a matter of fact, the hon member has obviously been made aware of the situation, he should perhaps also be made aware of the fact that these two gentlemen are not in the country, or do not find themselves in a position in which these orders can be considered. That is apart from the technical situation.
Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I suggest that the hon member's question implies that I am saying that they are not in the country, while he is saying that they are. If that is his position, then he is welcoming us to have the time, the place, etc.

Furthermore, I think that it should also be noted that I said that what is under consideration is perhaps an amendment to the Extradition Act. What would happen is that would be whether the papers were in order or not. There are various factors which could delay such a consideration.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, he says it could be that these gentlemen are not in the country. I must assume that the hon the Minister is referring to a situation in South Africa per se and not including the TBVC cases. I say this because it is common knowledge that one of the gentlemen referred to has been in the Republic of Bophuthatswana, for example. Yet no effort was made by the authorities of the RSA Government to apprehend the gentleman and to extradite him to the Republic of Transkei.

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I have been waiting for the hon member to put his foot into this trap. He is now saying that we have jurisdiction over the Republic of Bophuthatswana. That is obviously his position. He cannot counter this. That is the inevitable conclusion I must draw. He maintained that the Republic of Bophuthatswana was not an independent country. Yet he has come here to question me on the matter of extradition, as though Transkei were such an independent country. In other words, he is contradicting himself completely. I have been waiting for him to put his foot into this trap. I think that that now really finalises this debate.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! That is now the fifth and last question I shall allow. The hon member for Durban Suburbs may proceed.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, I want to ask the hon the Minister if he is aware of the fact that it was reported in The Citizen of this morning that one Lucky Malaza was arrested in Soweto and taken from there to Bophuthatswana to face charges of bank robbery, etc. Perhaps the hon the Minister can explain why the House is at this time being allowed to arrest Lucky Malaza in the Republic of South Africa.

As HON MEMBER Without delay

Mr L T LANDERS Without delay.

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I hasten to reply. I will not explain it. I will give the hon member a letter. He has obviously not been associated with the Joint Committee of Ministers for some time. Hence he does not understand the position. It is quite clear that we have an extradition agreement between Bophuthatswana and the RSA. There is an extradition agreement between the Republic and Bophuthatswana. Obviously those papers, or the request, were not in order. Furthermore, Lucky Malaza was in the Republic. In other words, it was possible to give effect to such a request or arrangement. We have no authority over people living in Bophuthatswana. Equally we have no authority over people living in Namibia, even though we had such authority there before. The hon member can readily understand that we should go to Namibia, arrest someone there and then extradite him to Britain, for example. If that is his position, it is ludicrous.

Certain person: deportation

Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

(1) Whether the certain person whose name has been furnished to the Minister for the purpose of his reply, was deported from the Republic on or about 30 July 1992, if so, (a) what is the person's name and (b) why was he (i) deported from and (ii) allowed to enter the Republic.

(2) Whether criminal charges in respect of alleged criminal activities were brought against this person during his stay in the Republic, if so, (a) what was his name and (b) whether he was convicted or acquitted.

(3) Whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I thought that I had been explicit. I said that the decision had been taken because he had failed to renew his temporary residence permit. That was not granted, and therefore he became a person who was not wanted in the Republic of South Africa.

Mr L T LANDERS Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it true, as has been alleged—and I am not saying that it is so—that Bruce Anderson signed an affidavit in which he said that he had supplied arms to the Inkatha Freedom Party?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I have no knowledge of such an affidavit, and I do think that it is irrelevant to the question which has been asked.

Food parcel distribution

Mr J C OOSTUZIEN asked the Minister of National Health.

Whether her Department recently made food parcels available to members of Parliament for distribution among the needy, if so, (a) to which members, (b) how many occasions, (c) in which cases were there no welfare organizations that could have undertaken this distribution, and (d) what was the total cost thereof to her Department?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE (for the Minister of National Health)

No

Own Affairs

Farm school teachers: transport subsidies

Mr C I NAASKO asked the Minister of Education and Culture.

(1) Whether transport subsidies payable to teachers at farm schools but residing elsewhere were abolished on or about 31 December 1992, if so,
SA Jews 'fear black rule'

JERUSALEM. — The majority of South Africa's 80,000 Jews fear black rule and want to leave, the leader of the country's Zionist Federation told the immigration committee of Israel's parliament.

Mr. Sidney Shapura said insecurity and impending black rule had pushed Jews to consider emigration, but South African Jews looked mainly to Australia and Canada, not Israel.

"They think of Israel as a military state involved in a perpetual war and dependent on donations to absorb the immigrants who come here," Mr. Shapura said.

Committee chairman Mr. Emmanuel Zisman urged the government to work to attract Jews from South Africa with for example easy mortgage facilities. Three hundred Jews emigrated to Israel from South Africa in 1982, twice as many as the previous year. — Sapa-APP
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign ‡, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs

Oriental immigrants

*1 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many Oriental immigrants (a) entered the Republic legally and (b) is it estimated entered the Republic illegally during the period 1 January 1991 up to and including 31 December 1992?

B203 INT

*The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe asked me how many Oriental immigrants entered the Republic legally and were estimated to have done so illegally during the period 1 January 1991 up to and including 31 December 1992. I can give him the following statistics. Of course these are only in respect of legal immigrants. During 1991, 236 came from Hong Kong, 507 from India, 66 from Pakistan and 1 595 from the Republic of China, that is, from Taiwan. As a matter of interest I could just mention that for the same period we received 5 767 immigrants from Europe.

*Mr C J W BADENHORST And one from the Middle East!

*The MINISTER Unfortunately there are no figures available up to the end of 1992, but only until September. A total of 589 came from Hong Kong, 222 from India, 71 from Pakistan and 917 from the Republic of China. The immigrants from Europe numbered 2 964.

The figures for immigrants from the Peoples Republic of China, the mainland, are not given separately, because those applications are processed in Hong Kong and therefore fall under those of Hong Kong.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

It stands to reason that it is not possible to determine how many persons entered the country illegally, because they arrive in ways over which one has no control. However, we are aware of certain allegations which are being made in the press. The figures which are mentioned in the press range between 2 500 and 8 000, but we have no definite figure for that. What does happen is that these persons enter the country with visas which are not issued to them. They then forfeit their rights in terms of those visas and simply remain here.

As a result of that steps were taken to tighten up the visa requirements for persons from the Far East, especially those who come through Hong Kong. Last year in December I was personally involved in a meeting in Hong Kong during which we discussed these steps. [Time expired]

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, the CP has warned South Africa on innumerable occasions about the dangerous collapse of order in our society. The Government is losing control over all facets of our society, also those with regard to the influx of aliens, whether by way of immigration of on to the country.

I want to quote to the hon the Minister what was broadcast last Saturday evening in a South African television news broadcast:

South Africa is increasingly becoming a target for Hong Kong-based and other Chinese crime syndicates, as they attempt to establish themselves worldwide in anticipation of their territory's takeover by mainland China in four years' time and, as is the case elsewhere, South African authorities are finding it difficult to cope with the surge of violent crime this has brought.

The report reads further:

They invariably obtain firearms. With large amounts of cash at their disposal they have also brought corruption.

That is what the report has to say in The Citizen the following appeared last Monday:

South Africa has become one of the most violent countries in the world, with a murder rate about 10 times higher than that of the United States. Sacked experts say there is a complete breakdown of law and order in the department and to try to regulate the situation without being arrested. They want to assist in obtaining the addresses of these people in order to stop the influx, because the influx continues. They also want to assist in apprehending criminals and to help in the deportation of illegal aliens who have not obtained work, even if it is possible that they will end up in prison in China, but then they also want to negotiate on the matter of residence for those who have found work.

The magnitude and in some cases the tragedy of the situation at least demands consideration of such a solution, especially in view of the poor treatment which some of these people are allowed to have received. I would say that they at least deserve an answer. The guideline for an immigrant still remains a person who will be an asset to our country and, in economic terms, especially someone who can create work, perhaps deserves consideration for residence.

The source of illegal immigration is apparently people who contravene their visa conditions and remain behind. Everything possible is being done in co-operation with the SA Police — I can assure hon members that in this regard we have the full co-operation of the SA Police. I say to these people and to deport them I just want to mention that last month 18 illegal immigrants from the Peoples Republic of China were deported to Hong Kong. Therefore we are attending to this matter.

*Mr L F STOFBERG Mr Speaker, a short while ago we pointed out to the hon the Minister that he had no idea how many people were streaming into this country from Black Africa. Now it seems that the hon the Minister does not know how many people, Chinese and so on, are streaming into South Africa from the Far East. He does not know and he cannot prevent it.
contribution which these Chinese make to South Africa

Debate concluded

SABC: Board of Directors

2 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether consideration has been given to the appointment of the new board of directors of the South African Broadcasting Corporation which has disposed of its office on 1 April 1993, if not, why not, if so, what steps have been or are being taken to ensure that this board is appointed on merit and is broadly representative of the South African population.

(2) whether the proceedings in respect of the selection of members of this board will be public, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B206E INT

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, the hon member is aware of the fact that I have had discussions with a number of parties on the procedure to appoint a new board for the South African Broadcasting Corporation. In terms of the law as it stands, the hon the Minister makes the appointment.

In the past this was done unilaterally, in isolation by the Government without reference to other parties. This has created the perception that the members of the board are all Government supporters. Of course not true because one can identify quite a number of persons on the present board who support the DP or the ANC.

At Coedsa the composition of the SABC board was raised as a matter which required attention in the process of levelling the playing fields in the period leading up to the elections. Nothing in the Act prevents the hon the State President from being given advice on the appointment of this board. A procedure will therefore be followed whereby an advisory structure, committee, or whatever one wishes to call it, is set up in such a way that interested parties have access to such a structure or committee. That is a more transparent procedure.

The appointment of such a structure and the persons who will serve on it are matters which are receiving attention and which will hopefully be settled very shortly. It is anticipated that the recommendations for the nomination will be given to the hon the State President in good time for the reappointment of the board by 1 April 1993.

In reply to the hon member’s question I may therefore say yes, consideration has been given to the appointment of the SABC Board by 1 April 1993.

The advisory board will be able to set its own procedures and criteria for appointment, but it would be well advised to consider the issues raised by the hon member, namely, that members be appointed on merit and that they be broadly representative of the South African population. However, there may be other criteria as well. Allow me to mention a few here. One is not dealing with a populous minority. They must have a financial interest in broadcasting. (Time expired)

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister’s reply has been very disappointing, because he has not given us any details. I am pleased that there is to be this panel. However, when the hon the Minister replies to this interpellation again it would be possible to give more details? When is it going to be appointed, when is it going to meet, how will it be structured and how will it conduct its affairs?

We in the DP have no doubt, and would urge the Government to accept, that the new board of the SABC must be appointed on merit and should reflect the broad sweep of the South African population. It is a matter of urgent public concern that the SABC board be reconstituted no later than 1 April 1993, and I am pleased to hear that the hon the Minister also believes in this. It is urgent because the SABC is in dire need of a thorough review of its management policies.

We have to ensure that the national broadcaster is fair and open to all South Africans. We simply cannot go through more of the problems that beset the SABC in the next 12 months, which will lead to an election in which all South Africans are to participate, with the SABC as it is currently constructed—reporting on and reflecting the national debate in its own particular style. South Africans believe that the national broadcaster is not impartial in its news-gathering and dissemination policy.

The Campaign for Open Media, reporting on
he can do is to stand helplessly before us. In the meantime, on 17 February, Die Burger wrote half a page about the growing Chinese popu-
lation in South Africa. They say they come as entrepreneur. They are prosperous.

Recently the most expensive stand which has ever been sold in Bloemfontein, was sold to a Chinese person. They do not marry Black or live in Black communities, because they come as employers, as bosses. They are prosperous already. Immediately. 
That is why we want to warn the Government here that afternoon that it must expect objection from ANC circles with regard to these immigrants from the East soon. They immediately end up in an elite situation here. They do not come as labourers, and they will soon be labelled as racists, but this time as Yellow racists, because with their arrival they immediately control and dominate the Black people in this country. The danger which this situation holds for South Africa as a whole, the fact that it has a disruptive effect, seems apparent from what is reported in the Cape Times today concerning that century-old, almost want ray shrivel, very clever community, namely the Chinese.

"Mr SPEAKER. Order! The hon member's time"

Mr L F STOFBERG The report reads.
The majority of South Africa's 80 000 Jews fear Black rule and want to leave the country.

"Mr SPEAKER. Order! The hon member's time expired a long time ago. The hon member must listen when the Chair speaks" Mr R V CARLISLE You are a racist! You are an anti-Semitic! [Interjections] 

"Mr SPEAKER. Order! The hon member for Wynberg must control himself. The hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe may proceed." Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, I want to remind the hon the Minister [Interjections] Mr Speaker, I only have a minute left.

"Mr SPEAKER. Order! The hon member for Wynberg must control himself! I shall give the hon member the usual amount of time." Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE The hon the Minister is referring to good police and officials. Does he know that the Police of South Africa are swamped trying to bring about the necessary order internally? The poor policemen and officials, who are already understaffed and over-worked, are barely able to bear this intolerable burden which this Government places on them and on South Africa.

If I look at the Government's record, I see that the late Mr Capone would have enjoyed a good life in South Africa today. The public does not want to hear The peoples of South Africa will still experience the kind of government they have placed in power there. If the hon the State President would just hold a bush conference once a day and look how things are going in South Africa today, he would see that he no longer has any control over the citizens who live here, or over those who enter or depart. [Time expired]

"Mr SPEAKER. Order! The hon member's time"

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, I shall be the first one to agree with the hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe that the Police have a tremendous and enormous task to perform in South Africa today. They do so with great skill. However, I can give him the assurance that they are prepared to face this enormous task. We are also prepared to listen to the requests of the Department of Home Affairs to identify these illegal immigrants and to detain them, so that we can take the necessary steps to deport them.

This takes place on a regular basis. Whether we are talking about Oriental immigrants or Mozambiquans who cross the border. Last year we relocated 61000 immigrants across the border, consequently we have effective machinery in place.

The hon member for Sossusvlei—I hope he is listening to me—should know in other words, know no bounds. Whether there is hunger in nei-
bouring countries, people will cross the border and one will not be able to stop it. Not even the lions of the Kruger National Park or the Mozambiquans who cross the Park on foot will prevent them from finding a livelihood in South Africa. They cannot find in Mozambique. We have already debated this matter and the situation will improve once there is peace in Mozambique and the people can return there.

I would also like to make the following point. The Chinese which the hon member is referring to also include the Chinese from the Republic of China, who make a valuable contribution in this country as entrepreneurs who bring technology into this country and create jobs. We must not underestimate the

A contribution which those Chinese make to South Africa. [Debate concluded] 236

SABC: Board of Directors

2 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs (1) Whether consideration has been given to the appointment of the new board of directors of the South African Broadcasting Corporation which is due to assume office on 1 April 1993, if not, why not, if so, what steps have been or are being taken to ensure that this board is appointed on merit and is broadly representative of the South African population?

(2) whether the proceedings in respect of the selection of the members of this board will be public, if so, why not, if not, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS Mr Speaker, the hon member is aware of the fact that the Board of Directors for the South African Broadcasting Corporation in terms of the law as it stands, the hon the State President makes the appointment.

In the past this was done unilaterally, in isolation, by the Government without reference to other parties. It has created the perception that the members of the Board are all Government supporters. This is of course not true, because one can identify quite a number of persons on the present board who support the DP or the ANC.

At Codesa the composition of the SABC board was raised as a matter which required attention in the process of levelling the playing fields in the country. It was raised up to the elections. Nothing in the Act prevents the hon the State President from being given advice on the appointment of this board. A procedure will then be followed whereby an advisory committee, committee, or whatever one wishes to call it, is set up in such a way that interested parties have access to such a structure or committee. That is a more transparent procedure.

The appointment of such a structure and the persons who will serve on it are matters which are receiving attention and which will hopefully be settled very shortly. It is anticipated that the recommendations for the nomination will be given to this hon the State President in good time for the reappointment of the board by 1 April 1993.

In reply to the hon member, Chinese—I may therefore say yes, consideration has been given to the question of the appointment of the SABC Board by 1 April.

The advisory board will be able to set its own procedures and criteria for appointment, but it would be well advised to consider the issues raised by the hon member, namely that members be appointed on merit and that they be broadly representative of the South African population. However, there may be other criteria as well. Allow me to mention a few. Here one is not dealing with a numerus clausus. They must not have a financial interest in broadcasting. [Time expired]

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister's reply has been very disappointing, because he has not given us any details. I am pleased that there is to be this panel. However, when the hon the Minister replies to this interpellation, he can confirm whether there are more details? When is it going to be appointed, when is it going to meet, how will it be structured and how will it conduct its affairs?

We in the DP have no doubt, and we urge the Government to accept, that the new board of the SABC must be appointed on merit and should reflect the broad sweep of the South African population. It is a matter of urgent public concern that the SABC board be reconstituted no later than 1 April 1993, and I am pleased to hear that the hon the Minister also believes in it. It is urgent because the SABC is in dire need of a thorough review of its management policies.

We have to ensure that the national broadcaster is fair and open to all South Africans. We simply cannot go through the turn of the next 12 months, which will lead to an election in which all South Africans are to participate, with the SABC as it currently constructed—reporting on and reflecting the national debate in its own particular style. South Africans believe that the national broadcaster is not impartial in its gathering and dissemination policy.
False residence permits:  
Two officials charged

Political Staff 25/12/93

TWO Home Affairs officials have been charged with corruption, after false permanent residence permits were issued to Chinese immigrants.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Louis Plea said investigations had been completed in January with two officials being charged with corruption.

Misconduct proceedings had been brought against two other officials.
Forget about Perth and pack for Paraguay

By Sharon Cottee

21 June 1978
Immigrants brought to SA illegally

A Chinese businessman living in Johannesburg was convicted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday of unlawfully bringing 10 illegal immigrants into the country.

In his guilty plea explanation, Xie Yan (28) told the court that he knew he had not made the necessary arrangements when he brought the Chinese citizens into South Africa for a commission of between R3 000 and R5 000 (R9 000 and R15 000) per person.

The immigrants were first taken from Shanghai to Lesotho, then brought into South Africa between November 15 and December 23, last year.

After Yan had been found guilty on the charges, investigating officer Sergeant Andre Erasmus told the court that the immigrants, who were given transit South African visas, ended up stranded and without work.

"They could do nothing but sell watches on the streets," he said.

Erasmus said the immigrants' air tickets and passports were removed from them after their arrival in South Africa.

He said Yan himself was due for deportation, as his temporary visa had expired last December.

Yan's lawyer, F A Chester, said in mitigation of sentence that Yan had used most of the money earned through the scheme to help the immigrants find work and accommodation. He could only afford a fine of just over R5 000, Chester said.

The immigrants are due to be sent back to China tomorrow, Erasmus said.

Magistrate F Roets reserved sentence for tomorrow."
Madeiran president backs regionalism

PRETORIA — Democracy always followed the path of regionalism, Madeira President Alberto Jardim said yesterday.

 Speaking at the signing of a "sister-province" agreement between the autonomous regional government of Madeira and the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Jardim said several European countries had made use of regionalism with great success in 1973.

 "Regionalism is the best way for different people in a country to reach their goals."

 Transvaal Administrator Dame Hough said the agreement was the third to have been signed between the TPA and a foreign regional government following those signed with Taiwan and Austria's Carinthia province.

 The agreement with Madeira allowed for the exchange of knowledge and programmes in the fields of healthcare, nature conservation, urban development and performing arts.

 It was thought to ease the provision of relief aid in the case of natural disasters and encouraged cultural, educational and scientific development of South African and Madeiran nationals living in each other's territories.

 Hough said the TPA was pleased with Jardim's comments on regionalism as that was "the direction we are moving towards."

 An estimated 200,000 Madeirans lived in SA, more than in Madeira itself. The Portuguese community represented the third largest language group in SA. "We regard the signing of this agreement as a formalising of the informal relationship which has existed for many years between Madeira and the Transvaal."

 Tourism would be among the areas most likely to benefit from the agreement.
VICTOR WAS ROBBED.
SO HE STAYED ON

Victor the Nigerian
would love to go home. But Jo'burg's
muggers took his
life's savings and he
can't even afford a
taxi trip to the air-
port, reports
ALEX DODD

Victor, a Nigerian
far from home, spends his days
behind a sewing
machine on a Johan-
nesburg pavement.
He mends clothes for peo-
ple who can't afford to buy
new ones, dreaming of a UTA
airticket that might one day
take him back to Central
Africa where the living was
casier.

As a schoolboy in his birthplace
in the Imo region of eastern Nigeria,
Victor (not his real name) learnt
about distant lands of opportunity
“I wanted to travel outside — to tell
stories about other countries,” he
says — in an accent tinged with
Jamaican/African mellowness. He
earned enough money designing
product labels for a Nigerian com-
pany to buy an airticket south to
Gabon in Central Africa, where he
lived for a year.

At first he didn't consider coming
to South Africa. “People don't have
an interest to visit South Africa
because of the violence and prob-
lems here,” he says. But then he heard that it
was the most developed country in
Africa “in terms of technology and
ew communications.”

There was a South African
embassy in Gabon, so he organised
a travel visa with the South African
embassy in Paris, through UTA
with whom he booked his ticket.
But Victor has been down on his
luck since he landed here eight
months ago.

He remembers walking from his
R30-a-night hotel in Hillbrow to the
Department of Home Affairs to
extend his visa. When he asked a
passerby for directions he was sur-
rounded by a group of men who
spoke to him in Zulu. Victor speaks
French, English, Ibo and other
Nigerian languages, but not Zulu
which emphasised his foreignness.
The men attacked him and disper-
sed with a lot more than his
watch. They took his life savings
of $1,300 and his return ticket to
Gabon.

He wanted to report the theft to
UTA, but discovered that the air-
line’s offices were located at Jan
Smuts — “very far from here.” A
taxi driver told him the trip would
cost R70, money he did not have.

Victor has not met many other
Nigerians since he's been here.
“There is no direct flight from Nige-
ria to South Africa,” he says. He
has met a number of Malawians, Zim-
babweans and Mozambicans, but
his friends are mainly white, he
says. “Many guys were very kind.
They helped me in many processes.
They helped me to find a place to
stay in Berea.”

Victor the Nigerian sits at his
old sewing machine in a
Johannesburg cafe, plying his
trade to locals whose lan-
guage he cannot speak.
Photo: GUY ADAMS

Victor doesn't really have an
interest in nightclubs and bars. He
prefers to spend his free time at the
library and goes to the cinema on
rare occasions. He grew up watch-
ing movies in Nigeria, although he
says South Africa doesn't get some of
the African films that are on cir-
cuit there.

“This place has a nicer environ-
ment and climate than other African
countries,” he says, “but the life is
very harder here.”

After being mugged, Victor got
hold of an old Singer sewing
machine and sells daily in front of the
Coca-Cola sign at a corner cafe
dong basic tailor work.

“Work doesn't go well,” he says.
The people who use his service
don't have money either — many
of them don't collect the items they
entrust to him because they can't
pay the fee.”
BEYOND THE LAW: MORE THAN A MILLION INVISIBLES

By FERIAL HAFFAJEE

There are more than one million illegal immigrants living in South Africa, estimate the South African Police. Some 16 000 illegals were arrested last year.

"The arrests are a drop in the ocean," said Captain Eugene Opperman.

He confirmed an influx of immigrants to South Africa and said that during the past year, John Vorster Square in Johannesburg had handled the largest number of cases. "They see South Africa as an absolute haven," Opperman said.

The provisions governing the arrest and prosecution of "aliens" are contained in a Draconian 25-page piece of legislation called the Aliens Control Act. It was passed in 1991 because existing legislation was not stringent enough to cope with the flood of immigrants into South Africa from the rest of Africa, eastern Europe, Taiwan, Mainland China, India, Pakistan and other countries.

Illegal immigrants face fines of R4 000 or a year's imprisonment, as well as risking being repatriated. Their possessions may be sold to defray the cost of repatriation.

The Act empowers the minister of home affairs to declare any public servant (including all police officers), and any employee of a local authority or regional service council, an immigration officer.

Immigration officers can raid any business or private premises they believe is harbouring illegal immigrants. Just this week, a number of houses and businesses were raided in Johannesburg.

The Act allows immigration officers to "interrogate any person found in or on such premises". They may also scrutinise anything they wish to on the premises and force anybody they find there to provide "proof of his right to be there".

Because of the large number of immigrants living in inner-city hotels and flats, the Act can also force managers or owners of designated establishments to keep a register of all occupants, including their nationality.

Any South Africa citizen who employs, provides accommodation to or in any way "harbours" an illegal immigrant faces a R20 000 fine or five years' imprisonment, or both.

And the Act is so water tight that not even the courts may touch it.

It states: "No court of law shall have any jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse, interdict, or otherwise interfere with any Act, order or warrant of the minister (home affairs), an immigration officer, or master of a ship issued under this Act."
THE British government is worried that more than one million white South Africans could flood into Britain if current plans for a new constitutional dispensation go wrong.

And there could be hundreds of thousands more with the credentials to live and work in the United Kingdom if the new South Africa becomes a member of the Commonwealth.

The effect on the country of the sudden influx of so many new citizens would be immense. Already the unemployment queue has reached the 3 million mark and with many highly skilled South Africans going on to the employment market, the competition for jobs would be even fiercer.

There is also concern at the effect on the welfare, education and housing budgets, already severely strained by cutbacks in government spending.

British officials in South Africa have established that there are about 350,000 people in the Republic with full British passports and thus the immediate right to live and work in the UK. Conservative estimates that each passport holder has two dependants brings that total to around 700,000.

But if an ANC or coalition government applied to rejoin the Commonwealth, as most observers believe it will, a further generation of white South Africans could be given the same rights.

Different immigration rules apply to Commonwealth subjects. Generally, they are granted British citizenship on the strength of a paternal grandfather being British.

At present, only those South Africans with a British parent qualify.

According to diplomats in South Africa, every time there is a crisis of confidence in the Republic, there is a surge of expatriates renewing their British passports. Few believe there will not be many such crises until political and economic stability return.

However, there is no suggestion that government circles believe a flood of refugees is imminent. But a close watch is being kept on developments as the De Klerk Government edges toward a deal with its main rivals and the establishment of a government of national unity.

The outcome of the first one-person, one-vote general election, which could be staged within a year, is regarded as the crucial indicator of what may lie ahead.
Five years for man who duped aliens

By Philip Zoio

A Chinese man was sentenced on Friday to an effective five years in jail for the "callous and repulsive crime" of bringing 18 of his countrymen into South Africa and leaving them stranded.

Xie Yan (27) earlier last week pleaded guilty to and was convicted on 10 charges of unlawfully bringing illegal aliens into the country.

Passing sentence in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, magistrate P Roets said "The manner in which you committed these crimes exhibits your blatant disregard for the fate of the people whom you assisted in entering the country.

"You took their passports and air tickets and left them desperate."

He said it was obvious that the crimes had been carefully planned and executed.

Yan had brought the immigrants from Shanghai to Lesotho and then into South Africa.

Special unit

Investigating officer Sergeant Andre Erasmus had told the court that the entry of illegal aliens into the country was so "rife and prevalent" that a special police unit had had to be established to deal with the matter.

Roets said Yan said he was paid between R3,000 and R5,000 (between $199 and $328) by each illegal immigrant.

He said he knew he had not made the necessary arrangements to allow the immigrants to stay and work in the country.

Roets suspended half of Yan's sentence for five years.
Trio held over oilfields jobs scam

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

and John Miller

Police have arrested three men in connection with a job scam involving more than R1 million which has left 41 South African businessmen destitute and stranded in the Persian Gulf state of Bahrain.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said the men had replied to advertisements in newspapers placed by a Kempton Park company, Offshore International Corporation (Japan), offering jobs on Kuwaiti oilfields for $8,000 (R30,000) a year.

The recruits were interviewed at the company's offices in Esterpark, Kempton Park. Some of those who were accepted told police about personal belongings and took out loans to pay a "deposit" of $12,000 (R50,000) each, Opperman said.

The deposit was to ensure each applicant stayed in Kuwait for the full year of his contract.

The first of 41 successful applicants left South Africa on February 27 for Bangkok. There they were met by a British subject, one Jerry O'Conner, who told them to fork out another $5,000 (R16,000) each before he could transfer them to Kuwait and their jobs.

According to Cohn Skelton, of Alberton, the men were told they would get an air ticket to Bahrain once this second outlay had been paid.

They were told they would be met in Bahrain by a "sponsor" and, after three months on the oilfields, would be repaid all the money they had paid in.

On Tuesday last week, the men left Bangkok for Bahrain.

Their sponsor never showed up. Speaking from Bahrain yesterday, Skelton said he'd spent 14 hours at the airport, the men realised they had been conned.

According to Opperman, only 12 managed to scrape together enough money to rush back to South Africa. They arrived on Sunday.

Opperman said three men were arrested on Sunday night. Their homes and offices were searched and several documents seized.

He urged anyone with information to contact Major Willie Pieterse or Sergeant Christo Snyman of the Commercial Crime Unit at (011) 497-7917 during office hours.
SA migrants to Aussie do it on their own

MELBOURNE — South Africans are the lowest but one among migrants who seek social benefits when they arrive in Australia. Only those from Hong Kong establish themselves faster in the workforce.

Migration from South Africa has almost halved in the last three years to 628 last year —
Star Foreign Service
Britain's tears inflow from SA if reforms turn sour

NEW SOUTH AFRICA
Questions

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Education department subsidy formula

112. Mr R.M. Burrows asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No. 29 on 19 February 1991, he has as yet determined a subsidy formula for the financing of South African executive education departments; if not, why not, if so, (a) what is this formula and (b) when was it determined?

(2) Whether provision has been made for the A factor to be greater or less than one in the case of any education department, if so, (a) what provision, and (b) why, in each case.

(3) Whether he has determined a timetable for the progress of the A factor for all education departments, and ultimately to reach one, if not, why not, if so, what is this timetable?

The Minister of National Education

(1) No. Although the subsidy formula has already been drafted, no general policy has yet been tabled under section 2 (1) (a) of the National Policy for Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No. 76 of 1984)

(a) Lapses

(b) Lapses

(2) The subsidy formula is scientifically based and makes provision for current expenditure and the maintenance of the quality of facilities for a given number of pupils. If there is an increase in the number of pupils it also provides for new facilities.

With the formulation of the subsidy formula it became obvious in 1985/86 that the subsidization of education departments differed significantly from that which the subsidy formula provided for. In order to ensure a smooth link between the budget for 1985/86 and the subsidy formula provision, an education department, the A factor was introduced and was defined as follows:

A = Budget for 1985/86 - Subsidy formula provision for 1985/86

Over the past few years there was an endeavour to bring the A factors closer to A = 1. This could not be done overnight because of the enormous growth in the number of pupils, especially in Black education. Although enormous growth has led to a significant increase in the flow of funds to Black education, the A factor for Black education, however, has not improved. On the other hand, the A factor for the other education departments which have higher A factors could not be scaled down too drastically, as this would result in the destabilization of these departments.

Application of funding formula

113. Mr R.M. Burrows asked the Minister of National Education

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No. 24 on 19 March 1991, the funding formula for ordinary State schools is now applied in an equal manner to all executive education departments, if not, why not, if so.

(2) Whether the A factor is equal in all cases, if not.

(3) Whether it is intended to equalize the A factor in the near future.

(4) Whether, in the past five years, there were any changes in the formula as applied to ordinary State schools, if so, what changes.

(5) Whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The Minister of National Education

(1) Yes, it is applied in an equal manner but the result is not equal funding, as with the formulation of the subsidy formula, it became obvious in 1985/86 that the subsidization of education departments differed significantly from that which the subsidy formula provides for. In order to ensure a smooth link between the budget for 1985/86 and the subsidy formula provision to an education department, the A factor was introduced and was defined as follows:

A = Budget for 1985/86 - Subsidy formula provision for 1985/86

Over the past few years there was an endeavour to bring the A factors closer to A = 1. This could not be done overnight because of the enormous growth in the number of pupils, especially in Black education. Although this enormous growth has led to a significant increase in the flow of funds to Black education, the A factor for Black education, however, has not improved. On the other hand, the A factor for the other education departments which have higher A factors could not be scaled down too drastically, as this would result in the destabilization of these departments.

Radiographers: emigration

126. Mr B.B. Goodall asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many radiographers emigrated from South Africa during the period 1 November 1991 up to and including 31 December 1992 and (b) to which countries did they emigrate?

The Minister of Home Affairs

(a) 7

(b) Not available
Police ignored tip-off on Kuwait 'job scam'

THE so-called Kuwait job scam which last week left 43 South Africans stranded and penniless in the Middle East was reported to the SAP more than a month ago. However, the man who reported the fraudulent scheme said yesterday the Krugersdorp commercial crime unit had not reacted to his complaint at the time.

He said he was interviewed by the Witrwaterstrand police liaison officer Kempton Park-based Offshore Interna. W/O Andy Pierce yesterday confirmed the issue had been reported to the police.
‘American is behind racket of Gulf jobs’

A suave American national, Gerry O’Connor, master-minded a jobs-in-the-Gulf racket which raked in more than R1 million and left 42 South Africans stranded and penniless in Bahrain.

This allegation has been made by one of the stranded men, Robert Jones, who spoke to Star Line from the Baisan Hotel in Bahrain yesterday.

The South Africans were instructed to fly to Kuwait via Bangkok and Bahrain, but never reached their destination because a courier failed to meet them in Bahrain.

The promoters of the money-making scam, Offshore Hosoya Corporation (Japan), used a fake Bangkok address and the name of a large Tokyo fireworks manufacturer to entice the South Africans to hand over cash for jobs in Kuwait.

Jones, of Vryheid in Natal, said he had signed up with the operation at its Kempton Park offices in December. "I raised a second bond on my home and sold many valuables to grab what appeared to be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to gather a R320 000 nest egg within a year.

Jones, the father of two young children, said he handed over R12 000 to the Kempton Park agents and another R15 000 in Bangkok.

"It was clear from my dealings with several of the men working in the scheme that O’Connor was considered the ‘Mr Big.’"

"I was told after handing the money over in Bangkok that we would be catching a flight to Bahrain where we would be met by another agent who would take us to our jobs in Kuwait. After a 15-hour wait in Bahrain we realised we had been conned and I saw my money going down the drain."

Jones said 16 of the men had already left for South Africa.

Fintest has offered to fly the remaining 26 stranded men home on Sunday.
NEWS IN BRIEF

Stranded SA men back

ABOUT 30 of the 42 South Africans who were stranded in Basra rain after being promised lucrative oil-rig contracts arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

Last Wednesday three men appeared in court in connection with the Kuwaiti job-offer scam. They were released on R5 000 bail and the case was postponed until June 16, pending further investigation.
Russians also fooled in job scam
AT least 13,681 immigrants entered SA between June 1990 and June 1991, 6,660 of whom were economically active, while 4,801 people emigrated.

The National Manpower Commission said there was a net gain in the period of 9,001 people, of whom 4,495 were employed.
13 681
settled in
SA in '91

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — At least 13 681 immigrants settled in South Africa in the year from June 1990 to June 1991, 6 809 of whom were economically active, while 4 880 people emigrated.

The National Manpower Commission (NMC) said yesterday that South Africa had a net gain of 9 001 people in the year under review, of whom 4 405 were employed.

Between 1979 and 1989 the country's net gain from immigration accounted for about 8.3% of the increase in high-level manpower, and 9.3% of the increase in middle-level manpower.

The NMC said "selective immigration" was important in redressing shortages of high-level manpower in certain vocational categories.

The Central Statistics Services (CSS) said there was a net gain of 1 031 immigrants in professional, semi-professional and technical occupations in 1991 compared with 589 in 1990.

In 1991 47 074 illegal immigrants were repatriated to Mozambique and 7 174 to Zimbabwe.

The NMC, in consultation with the Department of Manpower, identified certain occupations in which critical shortages of skills might develop in the longer term.

These include Diesel mechanics, electricians and lithographers, computer systems analysts and software systems engineers, chemical and electronic engineers, electronic and instrumentation technicians; chemical and instrumentation technologists, accountants, chemists, mathematicians, metallurgists, town and regional planners, and veterinary practitioners.
MORE than 1 200 innocent people have been arrested in the last two months in the Witwatersrand area under aoonsday domestic system designed to identify illegal aliens.

The draconian Aliens Control Act gives police the power to arrest anyone they suspect of being an illegal immigrant.

Any South African walking along the street without an identity document could end up in jail, said many do. The Department of Home Affairs recorded that 4 747 people were apprehended on suspicion of being "aliens" in the Witwatersrand region in the January and February period alone. Of those arrested, 3 537 were deported. The rest - more than 1 200 people - had every right to be in this country.

"This practice does not differ from the one that was in operation during the pass laws era," said a senior researcher for Lawyers for Human Rights, Sello Masala, "What is deplorable is the introduction of a racial element by those charged with implementing this Act."

Masala is part of the Law Reform Project which aims to identify existing discriminatory laws which stand in contradiction to a proposed Bill of Rights. "It is beyond dispute that the people who fall victim to the application of this Act are mostly blacks and a few Chinese or 'gongs," he said. "It is almost inconceivable that a white person could be stopped and asked to produce his/her ID just to establish whether he/she is in the country legally."

The Act, passed in 1991, empowers the minister of home affairs to declare any public servant and any employee of a local authority or regional service council an immigration officer.

These immigration officers have the right to raid any business or private premises and detain anyone they suspect of being an illegal immigrant. If the suspect cannot produce identification documents right then and there he/she is taken to the nearest Home Affairs office and questioned. The Act allows immigration officers to "interrogate any person found in or on such premises".

Regional Director of Home Affairs, George Orr, said immigration officers utilised special techniques in order to ascertain whether or not suspects are in fact "aliens". They ask "trick questions," he said. The officer may, upon entering the office, ask the suspect in a Mozambique language to close the door. If he does, it strengthens the belief that he is an immigrant, he said.

Orr was unwilling to divulge other "trick questions," but said another way of spotting immigrants was by the location of inoculation marks. "North Africans have inoculation marks on their forearms," he said. "Whereas South Africans are inoculated on the upper arm and shoulder region."

He said if suspects had identity documents they would be taken to their homes to collect them and that would be the end of the story. If they don't have identification, they were jailed with other "aliens" waiting to be deported while an investigation was carried out and only released once their citizenship was established.

Orr seemed confident that it never took more than a day or two - if that - for an investigation to be carried out. It was easy to find out whether a person was South African with the help of computerised records, he said.

However, a Black Sash advice officer cited a case when a young boy was picked up from school by police. The boy was born in South Africa, but his identity documents were with his parents, who were in Swaziland at the time.

The boy was held incommunicado in a special holding area for deportees for three to four weeks until it was finally proved that he was a South African citizen. "The policy adopted is guilty until proven innocent," said the advice officer.

The Aliens Control Act states that "No court of law shall have any jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse, interdict, or otherwise interfere with any act, order or warrant" of an immigration officer.

"Sometimes the Department (of Home Affairs) is threatened with legal action for false arrests," said Orr. "But I am unaware of any such action succeeding during my term of office."

**Illegal aliens are set to become an election issue. The first point in Cosatu's draft election manifesto offers citizenship to anyone who has lived and/or worked in South Africa since 1989, provided they have spent most of that time in South Africa and have not been involved in serious crime.**
'Strugglistas' ply the Solidarity Trail

The anti-apartheid activists who spent many years picketing South African embassies and boycotting South African wines, have at last become eager visitors to the site of their struggle.

By MARK GEVISSEY

F or many foreigners — and particularly American — South Africa becomes something of a testing ground for theories of social change that are impossible to apply back home.

"It's the place where my work and my life come alive," says Rob (not his real name), who was active in the American anti-apartheid movement, "because it is volatile and in transition, and because the contradictions are so extreme. There's no better case of struggle. It's a constant high."

And they get more than the adrenaline rush of rapid and meaningful change unavailable to them in the US as radicals, they also get a sense of belonging. South Africa is, after all, one of the world's last outposts of popular socialism.

Luzia, an American woman who has lived in South Africa for three years, finds "there are so many people here who call each other 'comrade' and mean it, who share my beliefs and values and are trying to put them into practice." I have an understanding of democracy that makes sense to me for the very first time in my life — and I grew up in the supposed Land of the Free!"

For black Americans, this sense of belonging is even more intense — Africa is, after all, a motherland of sorts.

Harold Simu of the Martin Luther King Freedom Center comments: "I call this place home, and not just because it's Africa. When I'm here I find that I understand and empathise immediately, because the struggle of black folks in your land is almost identical to our struggle against racism in the States."

But Lauren, a journalist who worked for the Dutch anti-apartheid movement, stays here because of — rather than despite — the high level of conflict. "Being here, I realise how organized and even a little boring my own country is. I am also amazed at how open doors are here. It's so much easier to form relationships — so different from Holland, where we are very cool!"

'What extant are the struggles that shape South Africa, treating it as Third World caucuses made easy by First World comforts? Is South Africa one big think tank for them, where they can work through the guilt of their own colonisation, or is it the game-pig for their theories of social change?"

Caroline, an American woman married to a retired exile, complains that "there is certainly a kind of revolutionary tourist who comes across by his own will and the struggle. I feel it is a missionary position."

Rick comments: "There is often a missionary zeal in foreigners who work here, and we need to be conscious of these ambiguities, of the fact that often before we come here to this continent with both high ideals and base intentions."

And certainly, adds Chaney, "South Africa is the latest stop on the Solidarity Trail. But solidarity has its price."

The strugglistas often do have skills in short supply in South Africa, and they are only too keen to use these skills you'll find them in unions, in the African National Congress, in grassroots development projects. And, unlike white locals, many try to learn African languages.

But while South Africans are often irritated by the opportunism of foreigners, the struggle-tistas have their own gripe too — "South Africans can be real jerks," says Caroline. "I find that white South Africans, particularly, are threatened by us, perhaps because we have the skills that they were in the past able to contribute to the struggle."

"I am also constantly amazed by the South African obsession with itself — as if we were the only people in the world and the fact that we foreigners are here proves it." Caroline is particularly incensed by a white South African woman who advised her to go for lessons on how to speak like a South African, so that I'd fit in better.

Frank Wilderson, a black American writer married to a South African, is constantly amazed at "the ethnocentrism of white South Africans once they find out I'm not one of their 'niggers."

"I once went to visit a friend in Emmerentia, where her aunt was a domestic servant. We sat on stools in the driveway and drank tap water while the radiator stood in the doorway drinking orange juice. When she heard my accent she went over me, sucking the water out of my mouth, showing me with orange juice, apologizing profusely and championing my friend for not telling her."

Kasia, a German, doesn't: "I'm the struggle more any more. Now I see it as something important, difficult, real."

"It's only when you are in South Africa that you experience the data that the toys-whop up. It gets in your nose. For that reason alone I urge all of South Africa's international supporters to spend some time here — then perhaps they'll understand how complex it really is."
‘Aliens Act must be scrapped’

The ANC yesterday called for immediate revision of the Aliens Control Act.

In a statement it expressed concern over thousands of arrests made in the name of the Act. Home Affairs Department figures showed that 4747 people had been rounded up as illegal immigrants in the PWV region during the past two months.

The ANC wanted the law revised to offer safeguards to people who had worked in South Africa for years but did not yet have ID — Sapa
Real tourist paradise

SINGAPORE has fast becoming a popular tourist destination—especially for South Africans.

More than five million tourists visited the city state in 1991, bringing an estimated earnings of about $2 billion.

Although tourism only grew 1.7% in that year, it showed a 18% leap in 1990 when it contributed 6.2% to GDP and 12.5% to Singapore's net foreign exchange earnings.

Today, about one in nine Singaporeans are employed in a job generated by the tourism industry.

Singapore's Pacific Rim neighbors are the main contributors to the visitors' boom, but solid progress has been made in attracting tourists from established markets such as the US and UK.

So besides being renowned for its cleanliness and being virtually crime-free, what are Singapore's main attractions?

One is value for money. A recent London-based survey ranked Singapore as the second least expensive city among 10 major Asian and Pacific destinations.

In addition, the Japanese National Tourist Organization ranked it as the fourth least expensive city among 22 cities around the world. According to South African Airways, Singapore is "a surprising kaleidoscope of sights and attractions, a mosaic of cultures and heritages, a contradiction of gleaming high-rises and old-fashioned shop houses."

Roots

The city's history is a blend of riches and romance, spice trading and piracy, colonialism and growth.

Of the many names that Singapore has had, Singapore (meaning "Lion City") comes closest to the modern name for this republic.

The name comes from Sang Nila Utama, Prince of Palembang, who reported seeing an animal "very swift and beautiful, its body bright red, its head jet black."

Obviously, the prince was no zoologist, and what he probably saw was a tiger, but the name remains to this day. Singaporeans have cultural roots which stretch beyond the island republic's borders to India, Malaysia, China and Portugal. The Chinese make up 76% of its population, the Malays 15.1%, Indians 8.5%, and other ethnic groups 2.4%.

SAA says "One of the best ways to see Singapore is to get away from it. It is only from the deck of a cruise boat that you can really appreciate the dramatic skyline, the energy of the port and the serene contrast between the busy market stalls and the quiet little islands and the vibrant city streets."

Singapore has been described as a shopper's haven because of its location and duty-free status. From tiny market stalls to huge, air-conditioned emporiums, visitors can pick up some of the most competitive buys in the world.
SA tourists fall into cheap labour trap

A CHEAP labor ticket — using illegal white workers from South Africa — has been uncovered in Britain.

The scheme, in which penniless tourists are bribed to work illegally on farms for pitiful wages, was revealed after a 33-

year-old Leyton resident of South Africa, called to the South African Consulate in London for help.

"My first trip to England was to be an adventure of a lifetime. But when I ran out of money and tried to get back to the country I got caught in a sit-

uation which left me with no money and without my passport," Mr. Beard said in a statement.

He was told in London he could earn £2 per day by picking strawberries on farms in Norfolk. After arriving at a labour re-

cruitment office the next day, which is run by a South African woman, he was told the job was one if he paid a £20 (R55) deposit for accommodation on the farm.

"I did not have enough money so I finally surrendered my passport, thinking that after I had earned enough money I would get it back. Little did I know it was going to be the beginning of a nightmare," he said.

He was given a caravan to sleep in which he shared with three other tourists working on the farm.

There were about 33 illegal workers on the farm. One of them was an old man and the others were young, he said.

The following morning, he was taken by bus to the farm where he was given a bucket filled with violinists and the instructions of what he was required to do.

Arrested

"I was freezing cold and the work was back-breaking. I worked with tourists from all over the world and very soon many of us realized we were being ripped off.

"After a few hours we knew we would never be able to pick enough strawberries to earn the £20 they said we would be paid on a daily basis.

The foreman, an Afrikaans-speaking South Afri-

can from Pretoria, was quite ruthless, he was not interested in our complaints. Very soon we got fed up. One of my mates, a pretty woman, began giving up.

"The foreman did not give a damn and made it quite clear that we had to work or leave and lose our deposits. In my case, it was my passport," he said.

"By the next day, Mr. Beard said he had decided to give up calling the police and return to London. But when he went to get his passport at the immigration office, the "gangman" refused, saying he had to pay the £20 accommodation deposit.

Passport

"I told them I had no money, but they still refused to return my passport. When I arrived in London I went straight to the South Africa Embassy.

"I was in a state, but they were wonderful. They organized a temporary passport for me to get home," he said.

After the South African authorities, British immigration officials swooped on a worksite in west Norfolk and arrested 18 South Africans for work-

ing illegally in Britain.

The tourists, aged 23-33, were held at Kings Lynn police station before agreeing to leave the country voluntarily.

The South African — seven men and three women — look up at home with an
The scheme, in which penniless tourists are hired to work illegally on farms for pitiful wages, was revealed after 23-year-old Leon Beard of Sunnyde, Pretoria, approached the South African Consulate in London for help.

"My first trip to England was to be an adventure of a lifetime. But when I ran out of money after backpacking around the countryside, I got caught in a situation which left me with no money and without my passport," Mr. Beard said this week after arriving in Pretoria.

He was told in London he could earn cash by picking daffodils on a farm in Norfolk. After arriving at a labour recruitment office in the town, which is run by a South African woman, he was told the job was his if he paid a £30 (R50) deposit for accommodation on the farm.

"I did not have enough money so I foolishly surrendered my passport, thinking that if I had earned enough money I would get it back. Little did I know it was going to be the beginning of a nightmare," he said.

He was given a car to sleep in which he shared with three other tourists working on the farm.

"There were about 20 old caravans for workers. The one I stayed in was a mess, but I decided I could live with the situation." The following morning, he was taken by bus to pick the daffodils, where he was given a bucket filled with elastic bands to tie the bundles of daffodils with.

"Arrested"

"It was freezing cold, and the work was back-breaking. I worked with tourists from all over the world, but very soon many of us realised we were being ripped off."

"After a few hours we knew we would never be able to pick enough daffodils to earn the £30 they said we would be paid on a daily basis."

"The foreman, an Afrikaans-speaking South African from Natal, was quite ruthless, he was not interested in our complaints. Very soon quite a group of people, one a pregnant woman, began giving up."

"The foreman did not give a damn and made quite clear what we had to work or leave and lose our deposits. In my case it was my passport," he said.

On the second day, Mr. Beard said, he had decided to give up daffodil picking and returning to London.

But when he went to fetch his passport at the recruitment office, he was told that the "gangmaster" refused, saying he had to pay the £30 accommodation deposit.

"Passport"

"I told them I had no money, but they still refused to return my passport. When I arrived in London I went straight to the South African Embassy."

"I was in a state, but they were wonderful. They organised a temporary passport for me to get home," he said.

Alerted by the South African authorities, British immigration officials swooped on a workcamp in west Norfolk and arrested 19 South Africans for working illegally in Britain.

The tourists, aged 20-25, were held at Kings Lynn police station before agreeing to leave the country voluntarily.

The South Africans – seven men and three women – took up jobs with an employment agency.

"The workers were flown to London, where they were housed in a hotel. They were given £50 (R100) to fly back to their countries, and were housed in a hotel."

"They were paid £100 (R200) for their work, but they had to pay £30 (R50) for their hotel accommodation."

A police spokesman said there had been complaints that the workers were being exploited.

British passports had been taken from them and they were forced to work 50 hours a week for £100 (R200) a month.

The workers were housed in a hotel and had to pay £100 (R200) for the hotel accommodation. They were paid £30 (R50) for their work, but had to pay £30 (R50) for their hotel accommodation.

Complaint

Mr. Beard said he had been told they would be treated well, but he had not been informed about the work in Britain.

"They said they had been told to stay away from the police, and they would be paid £100 (R200) a week. However, they were paid only £30 (R50) a week."

A police spokesman said the workers were not being exploited.

They were paid £100 (R200) for their work, but had to pay £30 (R50) for their hotel accommodation. They were housed in a hotel and had to pay £100 (R200) for the hotel accommodation. They were paid £30 (R50) for their work, but had to pay £30 (R50) for their hotel accommodation.
suprubs in overseas cities

WE’VE SPANNED ENOUGH SAD

South America, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the African continent are both home to some of the world’s fastest-growing urban areas. In these places, the pace of life is often rapid and intense, and the challenges of development and infrastructure can be daunting.

The rapid expansion of these cities has led to a significant increase in the number of people living in urban areas. However, this growth has also brought with it a number of social, environmental, and economic challenges. In order to ensure that these cities continue to thrive, it is important to address these challenges and find sustainable solutions.

In the context of urban planning and development, it is essential to consider the needs of both the current and future inhabitants of these areas. This includes the provision of adequate housing, transportation, and access to basic services such as water and sanitation.

Furthermore, it is crucial to ensure that these cities are designed in a way that is both environmentally sustainable and socially equitable. This requires a holistic approach that takes into account the unique cultural and ecological contexts in which these cities are located.

In conclusion, the growth of these cities presents both opportunities and challenges. By working together to address these challenges and find innovative solutions, we can ensure that these urban areas continue to thrive and provide a better quality of life for their inhabitants.
Warning on Egypt

VISITORS to Egypt should avoid crowded areas and heed advice given by Egyptian security forces and tourism police, a Foreign Affairs Department statement said yesterday.

SA was not represented in Egypt, so the department was not in a position to extend consular assistance to SA nationals there.

Foreigners have been the target of recent attacks in Egypt. REPORTS Business Day Reporter SA

Own Correspondent
Chaos as border post is rushed by irate visitors

By DE WET POTGIETER

WHEN the Beit Bridge customs post closed for the night last Sunday, more than 2,000 irate cross-border travellers were waiting to enter South Africa. Angered by the thought that they would have to spend 10 hours in the open on the bridge across the Limpopo, the stranded travellers stormed the barriers.

"It took some time talking from the troops to calm them down, but eventually we managed to placate them without anyone getting hurt," said Colonel "Borries" Borraam, officer commanding the South-Africa military area.

This week the travellers included shoppers who walk or take a taxi 12km from the border post to the Northern Transvaal town of Moshono and hawkers, who cross from Zimbabwe into South Africa almost on a daily basis to sell their wares.

Delays

They were among the daily average of 8,000 people passing through the customs post and subjected to delays of anything between six and 10 hours.

Built in 1936, the customs facilities at Beit Bridge "are the gateway to South Africa from the north", are hopelessly inadequate for the traffic.

In 1989, customs and immigration officers processed 454,131 people at Beit Bridge. Two years ago, the figure stood at 539,615.

This week, the Department of Public Works announced a R15-million project to upgrade, enlarge and revamp the facilities at the bridge.

But the mayor of Moshono, Mr Jack Kianini, said this week there was no point in "pumping millions into improving the border post, yet doing nothing about the narrow death-trap road between Pietersburg and Beit Bridge.

"The only safe way to travel between Pietersburg and the border is by helicopter," said Mr Kianini.

Training

The road 'carries' an average of up to 150 heavily laden trucks daily, in addition to some 600 cars.

At month-end, pedestrians form queues up to 1.5km long at Beit Bridge.

"There has been an enormous increase in traffic through Beit Bridge in recent years. As a result of the chaos that prevails at times, troops assigned to this area have been given specialised training to assist customs officials," said Col Borraam.

But, he warned, "the situation, already critical, is going to worsen.

Col Borraam welcomed the upgrading project but said while construction was in progress "we'll be going through troubled times."
Returnees hit out at 'bias'

By AYESHA ISMAIL

POLITICAL returnees who have been housed at Mora Henderson House in Woodstock this week claimed they and several others have been "enacted" from the reception centre and treated unfairly because they are not members of the ANC.

Their complained come in the wake of the collapse of the UN-funded National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR) amid allegations that millions of rands of funds earmarked for returnees have disappeared.

The NCCR confirmed yesterday they had "handed over several cases of fraud" to the SAP and an internal inquiry into the handling of the funds had been launched.

This week both present and former residents of the centre told the Sunday Times that promises made to them while they were in exile, had not been kept.

"While in Zambia, we were handed pamphlets which stated that we would be given houses, jobs, loans to start businesses and further education once we returned to South Africa."

"Many returnees have been here for more than a year, and are still without jobs and houses," resident Mr David Bandu said. He said that children had been placed at schools.

"We also did not receive any food at the centre as the food parcels donated by the Red Cross were handed out selectively, mainly to ANC people first," he claimed.

In reply to allegations made against the ANC, Western Cape secretary Mr Wilh Hofmeyr said the ANC had originally paid every settlement sum to its returning members. This however stopped when the UNHCR took over the repatriation programme.

"The administration of this programme was even-handed and all returnees received the same assistance."

In the meantime, the ANC as it is obliged to do, has continued assisting its own members.

"We have also assisted members of other organisations," he said.

PAC secretary for relief and aid Mrs Patricia de Jille said the NCCR was unable to account for more than R2m.
Sick and starving: Africans set to flood SA in three years
INTERPRETATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER


dated to South Africa in 1997

Since 1999, information according to popular

18 ML RABAAS read the Minutes of House

Questions

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

TUESDAY, 6 APRIL 1999

HEGANGA
PRETORIA — Fewer people are entering South Africa to become permanent residents, the Central Statistical Service said in its latest report here yesterday. The net result of immigration and emigration shows a gain of 3,307 for 1993, down from the 8,123 recorded in 1991.
THE net gain from immigration and emigration fell to 4,307 in 1992, down from the 6,123 in 1991. The Central Statistical Service said in its statistical report released in Pretoria yesterday, "Immigration gains..."
Mink and manure homes up for grabs

JOHANNESBURG — There was a wealth of upmarket Johannesburg northern suburbs homes for sale as concerned owners planned to emigrate, move to Cape Town or downgrade their properties, estate agents said yesterday.

"The uncertain political and economic environment is seeing a continuation of the trend among wealthy home-owners to either relocate to Cape Town or emigrate, to Australia, the UK, the US and Canada," Lew Geffen of Lew Geffen Estates said.

Seeff Residential Properties MD Bernard O’Hain agreed, saying most wealthy people with big homes were "generally looking to disinvest rather than invest."

"At this level prospective buyers were very cautious, often adopting a wait-and-see approach. Homes costing more than R1m were not selling well and prices were plummeting," Geffen said. "Gone are the days of Transvaal homes selling for more than R1.5m. Now, after about 18 months of hanging on, sellers are accepting much lower prices."

These properties were trading at a discount of up to 30% on last year.
R19m on official trips

MEMBERS of the public service made 415 official visits overseas in 1992 at a cost to government of R19 233 044. President F W de Klerk told Parliament yesterday.
Star 15/4/93

Fewer new settlers

Fewer people were entering South Africa to become permanent residents, the Central Statistical Service said this week. The net result of immigration and emigration showed a gain of 4,397 for 1992, down from 8,123 in 1991 (2-36).
US warns: don't travel

WASHINGTON — The State Department warned US citizens yesterday to put off non-essential travel to South Africa following unrest in the wake of Chris Hani's assassination. Until April 19, US citizens should avoid travel to all black townships and homelands and postpone "non-essential travel ... during the mourning period" for Hani, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said.
— Sapa-APP.
LEGAL immigration to South Africa dropped last year to its lowest level in five years, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Danie Schutte, said yesterday. The sharp drop follows the cancellation — at the end of 1991 — of the government’s controversial scheme to provide financial aid to immigrants.

The scheme was instituted by the National Party soon after it came to power in 1948 to encourage white people to settle in South Africa.

Mr Schutte was replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Tommy Abrahams (LP, Wentworth).

Packing for Perth — once again

By: John Miller

The country's two biggest furniture removal companies have been inundated with calls this week from people considering emigrating. Between them, Elliot International and Stuttafords hold almost 30 percent of the removals market share.

Elliot managing director Tom Ansley said there had been a dramatic increase in the amount of inquiries this week, with the most popular destinations being England, North America and Australia. He said the last mass exodus took place in 1987 — but the reasons between then and now were different.

"There is now real anxiety. In 1987 people were not frightened. They were frightened now because of the violence. It is certainly not because of the current state of the economy because economies throughout the world are not good."

Ansley denied that removal companies were taking advantage of the situation and increasing their prices. He said prices were actually lower at the moment because of competition. "Sadly, more people are probably going to be stung because there are many fly-by-night operators who are not qualified to undertake removals overseas."

Le Roux firmly believes that most callers were not impulsive. "The pattern we have found is that relocation has already been given serious thought before the phone call is made."

He said the most popular destinations included those mentioned above as well as Singapore and New Zealand.

international operations at Stuttafords, also reported an increase in inquiries and said "Many people are concerned about safety."
Government Notice No. 2308 of 13 December 1968, with effect from the date of publication of this notice

D. L. KEYS,
Minister of Finance and of Trade and Industry.

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No. R. 625
16 April 1993
TRAVEL AGENTS AND TRAVEL AGENCIES ACT, 1983 (ACT No. 58 OF 1983)


G. MARAIS,
Minister for Administration and Tourism

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 3 (2) is deleted
2. By the substitution for regulation 8 (1) of the following:
   "An application for registration as a travel agent shall be accompanied by an amount of R27,50 per subcategory intended in regulation 3 (3)."
3. By the substitution for regulation 8 (2) of the following:
   "An application for a licence shall be accompanied by an amount of R550 in respect of each category intended in regulation 3 (3), irrespective of the number of subcategories, on condition that the categories operate under the same trading name and are located on the same premises"
4. Regulation 14 is deleted.
5. This notice is deemed to have come into operation on 1 January 1993

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DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. R. 615
16 April 1993
ALIENS CONTROL ACT, 1991
(Act No. 96 OF 1991)
FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE ALIENS CONTROL REGULATIONS

The Minister of Home Affairs has, in terms of section 56 of the Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No. 96 of 1991), made the regulations in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

Definition

Amendment of the Arrangement of Regulations of the Regulations

2. The Arrangement of Regulations of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the item "Official hours of attendance of immigration officers . . . . 4" of the following item:

"Times for enquiries or examination and arrangements for reporting at ports of entry . . . . . 4"; and

(b) by the insertion after the item "Temporary residence permit to sojourn in Republic . . . . . 13" of the following item:

"Requirements and conditions for compliance by a person who on behalf of any other person applies for a permit . . . . . 13A".

Wysiging van die Indeling van Regulasies van die
Regulasies

2. Die Indeling van Regulasies van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die item "Ampelike kantooruure van immigrasiebeamptes . . . . 4" deur die volgende item te vervang:

"Tye vir ondersoek of ondervraging en aanmeldreelings by toegangsporte 4"; en

(b) deur na die item "Tydelike verblyfpermit om in Republiek te vertoe . . . . 13" die volgende item in te voeg:

"Verenigtes en voorwaardes vir nakoming deur iemand wat ten behoeve van iemand anders aansoek om 'n permit doen . . . . 13A".

Substitution of regulation 4 of the Regulations

3. Regulation 4 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the number 16 of the number 15 in the English text.

Vervanging van regulasie 4 van die Regulasies

3. Regulase 4 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in die Engelse teks die getal 16 deur die getal 15 te vervang.

Substitution of regulation 4 of the Regulations

4. Regulation 4 of the Regulations is hereby substituted by the following regulation:

"Times for enquiries or examination and arrangements for reporting at ports of entry

4. (1) An enquiry or examination referred to in section 56 (1) (d), shall be done during the times made known at a port of entry for that purpose.

(2) If a person intends presenting himself at a port of entry outside the hours referred to in subregulation (1), the person shall notify an immigration officer beforehand, during such hours, of the time he expects to report in order to arrange his entry to, or departure from, the Republic.

(3) At presentation in accordance with subregulation (2), an amount of R25 for each hour or part thereof, shall be payable by the person referred to in subregulation (2), in respect of each immigration officer who shall perform overtime services for the purposes of that presentation, calculated from the time which the immigration officer leaves his office or home for that purpose until he arrives back at his point of departure after completion of the service.

(4) If a person referred to in subregulation (2) fails to present himself after one hour has passed after the time of expected presentation, the arrangement shall lapse, and if the person still intends presenting himself outside the hours referred to in subregulation (1), he shall notify an immigration officer of the time he expects to report, and he shall, in addition to the amount referred to in subregulation (3), pay an amount of R25 in respect of each immigration officer who performed overtime services as a result of such failure.

Vervanging van regulasie 4 van die Regulasies

4. Regulase 4 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang

"Tye vir ondersoek of ondervraging en aanmeldreelings by toegangsporte

4 (1) 'n Onderzoek of ondervraging bedoel in artikel 56 (1) (d), word gedoen gedurende die tye wat by 'n toegangspoort vr daardie doeleindend bekend gemaak word.

(2) Indien 'n persoon van voorneme is om hom buite die tye bedoel in subregulase (1) by 'n toegangspoort aan te meld, moet die persoon vooraf, gedurende bedoelde tye, 'n immigrasiebeampte in kennis stel van die tye waarop hy verwy om aan te meld ten ende sy toelating tot, of vertrek uit, die Republiek te reël

(3) By aanmelding ooreenkomstig subregulase (2), is 'n bedrag van R25 vr elke uur of gedeelte daarvan deur die persoon bedoel in subregulase (2) betaalbaar ten opsigte van elke immigrasiebeampte wat vr doeleindend van daardie aanmelding oortyd diens moet verrig, bereken vanaf diens tyd wat die immigrasiebeampte by kantoor of woning vir diens doel verlaat totdat hy by sy vertrekpunt terug anweer na afhandeling van diens

(4) Indien 'n persoon bedoel in subregulase (2) versuur om hom na vertrek van een uur na die tyd van verwagte aanmelding aan te meld, verval die reëling, en indien hy steeds van voorneme is om hom buite die tye bedoel in subregulase (1) aan te meld, moet hy 'n immigrasiebeampte in kennis stel van die tyd waarop hy verwy om aan te meld, en moet hy, bo en behalwe die bedrag bedoel in subregulase (3), 'n bedrag van R25 ten opsigte van elke immigrasiebeampte wat as gevolg van sodo-
Amendment of regulation 5 of the Regulations

5. Regulation 5 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation

"(1) Every person who reports at a port of entry, except a South African citizen or a person who is in possession of a permit for permanent residence issued to him in terms of section 25 of the Act, shall hand the immigration officer a form containing substantially the information prescribed in Annexure 1.".

Insertion of regulation 13A in the Regulations

6. The following regulation is inserted after regulation 13 of the Regulations:

"Requirements and conditions for compliance by any person who on behalf of any other person applies for a permit

13A (1) No person shall apply on behalf of an alien for a permit referred to in section 25 or 26 or for the extension of the validity of a permit referred to in section 26, unless—

(a) the application is accompanied by a written power of attorney,

(b) the application—

(i) if it has reference to an alien who is outside the Republic, is submitted at the South African mission in the country where the alien finds himself, or if there is no such mission, at the nearest mission; or

(ii) if it has reference to an alien who is already in the Republic, is submitted at the regional or district office of the department of Home Affairs which is situated nearest to the address referred to in subregulation (2) (d) of the person who submits the application, and

(c) the application has been signed by the applicant himself

(2) A power of attorney referred to in subregulation (1) shall—

(a) be in the form and contain substantially the information prescribed in Annexure 13A,

(b) clearly authorize the person holding power of attorney to apply, on behalf of the person giving power of attorney, for a permit referred to in section 25 or 26 or for the extension of the validity of a permit referred to in section 26, as the case may be;

(c) be in one of the official languages of the Republic and, if the person giving power of attorney is not proficient in any of the official languages, contain a certificate by a person who acted as interpreter, wherein that person's full name and address is indicated and wherein he certifies under his signature that he has explained the contents of the power of attorney to the person giving power of attorney and that the person giving power of attorney fully understands it, and

Wysiging van regulasie 5 van die Regulasies

5. Regulasie 5 van die Regulasies word hierby ge-
wysig deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subre-
gulasie te vervang.

"(1) Iedere persoon wat by 'n toegangspoor aanmeld, behalwe 'n Suid-Afrikaanse burger of 'n persoon wat in besit is van 'n permit vir perman-
emente verblyf wat ingevolge artikel 25 van die Wet aan hom uitgereik is, moet 'n vorm met wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeksryf in Aanhangsel 1, aan die immigrasiebeampte oorhandig.

Invoeging van regulasie 13A in die Regulasies

6. Die volgende regulasie word herby na regulasie 13 van die Regulasies ingevoeg.

"Vereistes en voorwaardes vir nakoming deur iemand wat ten behoeve van iemand anders aansoek om 'n permit doen

13A. (1) Niemand mag ten behoeve van 'n vreemdeling aansoek doen om 'n permit bedoel in artikel 25 of 26 of om die verlenging van die geldigheidsduur van 'n permit bedoel in artikel 26 nie, teny—

(a) die aansoek vergezel gaan van 'n skriflike volmag;

(b) die aansoek—

(i) indien dit betrekking het op 'n vreem-
deling wat buite die Republiek is, by die Suid-Afrikaanse missie in die land waar die vreemdeling hom bevind, of indien daar nie so 'n missie is nie, by die naaste missie, ingediend word; of

(ii) indien dit betrekking het op 'n vreem-
deling wat alreeds in die Republiek is, ingediend word by die streek- of distrik-
kantoor van die Departement van Ben-
nelandelse Sake wat die naaste geleë is aan die adres bedoel in subregulasie
(2) (d) van die persoon wat die aan-
soek indien; en

(c) die aansoek deur die applicant self onderte-
ken is.

(2) 'n Volmag in subregulasie (1) bedoel moet—

(a) in die vorm wees en wesenlik die besonder-
hede voorgeksryf in Aanhangsel 13A bevat;

(b) die gevolmachtigde uitdruklik magtig om ten behoeve van die volmaggewer aansoeke te doen om 'n permit bedoel in artikel 25 of 26 of om die verlenging van die geldigheids-
duur van 'n permit bedoel in artikel 26, na gelang van die geval;

(c) in een van die amptelike tale van die Republiek wees en, indien die volmaggewer nie in enige van die amptelike tale bedrewé is nie, 'n sertifikaat deur 'n persoon wat as toek opgetree het, bevat waarin daardie per-
soon se volle naam en adres aangedui word en waarin hy ander sy handtekening sertif-
seer dat hy die inhoud van die volmag aan die volmaggewer verduidelik het en dat die volmaggewer dit ten volle begryp, en
Repeal of regulation 14 of the Regulations
7. Regulation 14 of the Regulations is hereby repealed.

Amendment of regulation 16 of the Regulations
8. Regulation 16 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the expression "39 (f)" of the expression "39 (2) (f)".

Amendment of the table of Prescribed Forms to the Regulations
9. The table of Prescribed Forms to the Regulations is hereby amended—
   (a) by the insertion after the item "Guarantee Deposit-taking institutions . . . . Annexure 13", of the following item
      "Power of Attorney in respect of an application for a residence permit for the Republic of South Africa, or for the extension of the validity thereof . . . . Annexure 13A"; and
   (b) by the deletion of the item "Departure form . . . Annexure 14".

Substitution of Annexure 1 to the Regulations
10. Annexure 1 to the Regulations is hereby substituted by the following Annexure:

"ANNEXURE 1

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ARRIVAL FORM

[Sections 6(1) and 56(1)(c) of Act No. 96 of 1991: Regulation 5]

Not to be completed by a SA Citizen or a person in possession of a permit for permanent residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of travel</th>
<th>Flight No</th>
<th>Registration No</th>
<th>Train No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Nationale of passport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passport No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Surname

| Sex | M | F |

Forename and other initials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Intended departure date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Country of normal residence


Purpose of visit (use x to specify)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Vacation</th>
<th>B Business</th>
<th>C Study</th>
<th>D Work</th>
<th>E Transit</th>
<th>F Immigrating</th>
<th>G Diplomatic placings</th>
<th>H Crew member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Occupation (use x to specify)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Diplomatic</th>
<th>B Church</th>
<th>C Civil Service</th>
<th>D Media</th>
<th>E Military/Police</th>
<th>F Educational</th>
<th>G Trade</th>
<th>H Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

For official use

TRP sticker

Entry stamp"
I understand the contents of this power of attorney

Signed at ....... on this ....... 19 .......

day of ....... 19 .......

Signature of person giving power of attorney

PART B

DECLARATION BY PERSON HOLDING POWER OF ATTORNEY

I (full names and surname) ....... accept the above-mentioned appointment and confirm that the address hereunder is my business address/home address* .......

* (Submit business address if employed or doing business for own account, or home address in other instances).

I hereby confirm that—
(a) I personally signed this declaration,
(b) I ascertained and identified myself with the contents of this document and the correctness of the particulars in the application for a residence permit/the extension of the validity of a permit (delete which is not applicable),
(c) I am aware that a residence permit issued to the applicant or the extension of the validity thereof, may be withdrawn if any particulars in this document or the said application are incorrect, and that it is a contravention of section 57 of the Aliens Control Act, 1991, if any person facilitates or assists the entrance to or residence in the Republic of any other person by the committing of a fraudulent act, or by conduct, statement or otherwise makes any false representation,
(d) the power of attorney shall not constrain the Department from contacting the applicant directly in connection with an application, and
(e) I may not retain a residence permit issued to the applicant for any debts

Signed at ....... on this ....... 19 .......

day of ....... 19 .......

Signature of person holding power of attorney

PART C

CERTIFICATE BY INTERPRETER

I (full names and surname) ....... confirm hereby that I have mastered (state language) ....... and that I explained to (full name of applicant) ....... the contents of this document in the said language and that I am satisfied that the applicant fully understands it.

Signed at ....... on this ....... 19 .......

day of ....... 19 .......

Signature of interpreter
(c) ek bewus is dat 'n verbly/permit aan die aansoeker uitgereik of die verlenging van die geldigheidsduur daarvan, ingetrek kan word indien enige besonderhede in hierdie dokument of die bedoelde aansoek onjuis is, en dat dit 'n oortreding van artikel 57 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge-beheer, 1991, uitmaak dat iemand dié binnekoms of verblyf van 'n ander persoon in die Republiek vergemaklik of bevorder deur die pleeg van 'n bedydelike handeling, of deur gedrag, verklaring of andersoans 'n vanvooroorlog doen,
(d) dié volmag die Departement wehou om registreë met die applikant te skakel in verband met 'n aansoek nie, en
(e) 'n verbly/permit wat aan die applikant uitgereik word nie in retonsie vir enige skuld mag hou nie.

Geteken te dag van .....

Handteken van gevolmachtigde

DEEL C

SERTIFIKAT DEUR TOLK

Ek (volle name en van)

van (volle adres) ........................................

bovestig hiermee dat ek (mild taal)

mag die en di ek aan (volle naam van aansoeker)

die inhoud van hierdie dokument verdadelik het in die bedoelde taal en dat ek tevrede is dat die aansoeker dit ten volle verstaan.

Geteken te dag van ............

op hierdie .....

Handteken van tolk

Repeal of Annexure 14 to the Regulations
12. Annexure 14 to the Regulations is hereby repealed

Amendment of Annexure 15 to the Regulations
13. Annexure 15 to the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph 6, under the heading "C Conditions", in the English text of the following paragraph

"6. This permit is invalid, and the amount referred to therein is forfeitable to the State, if the permit holder or the depositor or any other person concerned, named herein, made a false declaration or false representations when the permit was applied for or when it was obtained"

Short title
14. These regulations shall be called the First Amendment of the Aliens Control Regulations, 1991

Herroeping van Aanhangsel 14 by die Regulies
12. Aanhangsel 14 by die Regulies word hierby herroep.

Wysiging van Aanhangsel 15 by die Regulies
13. Aanhangsel 15 by die Regulies word hierby gewysig deur in die Engelse teks paragraaf 6, onder die opsik "C. Conditions", met die volgende paragraaf te vervang

"6. This permit is invalid, and the amount referred to therein is forfeitable to the State, if the permit holder or the depositor or any other person concerned, named herein, made a false declaration or false representations when the permit was applied for or when it was obtained"

Kort title
Land of milk and money turned sour

THE Walzu family believed their every dream would come true when they moved to South Africa from Poland in 1981. After years of suffering under an oppressive communistic regime, they decided that their future lay more than 10,000 km away.

In South Africa they saw a golden opportunity to establish their own business without interference from the state. Here was not only a country that welcomed immigrants and gave them financial backing; it also had a government that firmly rejected communism and everything it stood for.

But their hopes lay rooted in the legacy of apartheid—the homeland system. Just around the corner was the new South Africa, which would turn that dream into a nightmare.

Now the family is divided over two continents, three marriages have failed and 56-year-old James Walzu stands accused of assassinating SA Communist Party chief Chris Hani.

Sitting in the lounge of his flat in Roskon, one floor above his little glass shop, Fadzeza Walzu, father of the alleged killer, looked back.

"South Africa was a beautiful country," he said. "It is not the same now.

He recalled the time he ran four businesses in QwaQwa with a staff of more than 1,000 black workers.

"In those days, the blacks and whites used to live in agreement. The blacks believed the whites would look after them. Now it is not so."

Mr Walzu's departure from Poland in 1981 had been carefully planned. He had grown tired of being forced to relocate his businesses every few years.

"Then you would be moved to move to an area where people were in danger of being unemployed so that you did not make trouble for the government."

In 1978, he sent his eldest son, Witold, to South Africa to scout for business opportunities. Witold secured a job with the National Productivity Institute in Pretoria.

Then, late in 1981, just as the communists were about to impose martial law in Poland, the Walzu family left for South Africa. Aided by government subsidies and loans, they set up a business in the homeland of QwaQwa.

Their glass-cutting business, Walzu Glass, floundered. There was plenty of cheap labour—but what they didn't make from the business, the government provided in the form of incentives.

Mr Walzu candidly admits: "Our turnover was R1.5 million a year. With the concessions, we made a profit of R500,000. Without them, our loss was R200,000."

Mr Walzu lived in a rented house in an affluent white area of QwaQwa, with his two sons nearby. He later bought himself a neat Eng in the form of a luxury home in Waterkloof, Pretoria.

With expansion in mind, he decided to build a new crystal-cutting factory on the outskirts of Harrismith. It was to be the first of its kind in the southern hemisphere.

But in 1989, things started going wrong. With the homestead system in place, the South African government cut back on subsidies and loans.

Mr Walzu ended up losing not only his factory and his Pretoria home, but also his capital outlay of R700,000.

While he decided to return to his roots in Poland, his former wife and two sons chose to remain in South Africa. Witold now sells second-hand military vehicles, while James was working for a transport company at the time of his arrest.

They were both doing quite well, I think," said their father.

Mr Walzu is now trying to make his mark in the new Poland, where inflation has made a mockery of the currency—the zloty.

Coins are no longer used and purchases of ordinary household goods run into astronomical figures.

He set up a company named Africana, with the aim of exporting cheap Polish cigarettes to South Africa, but that ran into problems.

Now he sells glassware for other manufacturers, but he is not optimistic about the country he once saw as a haven.

"South Africa is heading the same way as Mozambique and Rhodesia. "The whites will be poor, but the blacks will be the poorest."
### Table: Employment Status of Teachers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The employment status of teachers in 1992/93 was as follows:
- Standard teachers (221)
- 111 full-time and part-time teachers
- The total number of teaching staff was 221.

### House of Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dir-General</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Budget Allocation:**
- 27.1: Public Works
- 26.1: Dir-General

### Travel Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dir-General</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Travel Costs:**
- 26.1: Dir-General

### Allowance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose of Trip</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Council meeting</td>
<td>15,982</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allowance:**
- European Council meeting: 15,982

### Remarks

- The changes in the budget allocation were due to the increasing needs of the educational sector.
- The allocation was reviewed by the Ministry of Education and approved by the House of Assembly.

---

**Source:** House of Assembly, Monday, 19 April 1993.
(1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks and (c) other persons legally immigrated to the Republic in each specified year during the period 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1992.

Note: Statistics as required by the hon member was only kept since 14 June 1986.

(2) Due to shortage of funds, financial aid by the Department of Home Affairs to immigrants was suspended with effect from 11 December 1991.

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 2 on 10 June 1992, the Board on Tariffs and Trade has completed its investigation into food prices, if not, why not, if so,

Food prices: report of investigation

(a) How many (i) English, (ii) Afrikaans and (iii) Indian-language films were submitted to the Directorate of Publications for censoring during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and

(b) How many films in each of the above categories (i) were rejected and (ii) had age restrictions imposed on them?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) The Board on Tariffs and Trade published a preliminary report in June 1992 which served as a discussion document on which interested groups could submit further contributions until 30 September 1992. The Board completed its final report in December 1992 and presented it to Government. The report was released on 8 February 1993, after it had been studied by Government.

(b) Due to the Board's extensive conclusions and recommendations, the report cannot be repeated here. A copy of the report is therefore being furnished to the hon member.

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
Court is not yet known. A search for two suspects is continuing.

(ii) Whilst hostel dwellers were on route to a meeting in the Tokoza Stadium on 8 September 1991, shots were fired with an AK47-rifle on them from a house in Khumalo Street. Sixteen persons were killed and 13 injured.

(b) No, no person has as yet been arrested in connection with the incident.

(i) Falls away.

(ii) Mr Sam Nyale, a general secretary of the Southern Transvaal Civic Association was shot dead on 29 September 1991 whilst driving his car on Khumalo Street, Tokoza.

(c) No, one suspect was arrested, but the case was withdrawn as a result of insufficient evidence. An inquest must still be held, but the date has not, as yet, been determined.

(i) Falls away.

(a) On 1 October 1991, the day of Mr Sam Nyale’s funeral (paragraph (b) supra), 18 taxi drivers and passengers were shot dead near the Natalpru Hospital.

(d) Yes.

(i) Two persons have been charged and are being detained whilst awaiting a trial date in the Supreme Court.

(a) Employees of the Rand Water Board, who were on their way to work on a mambu on 26 February 1992, were attacked with AK47-rifles on the Old Vereeniging Road. Four passengers were killed and several wounded.

(c) No, no arrests have as yet been made. An inquest must still be held, but the date has, as yet, not been determined.

The STATE PRESIDENT:

The details requested are attached as an enclosure.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) One person has been charged, but a trial date for the Supreme Court is not yet known. A search for two suspects is continuing.

(b) No, no person has as yet been arrested in connection with the incident.

(i) Falls away.

(ii) The Zonkezwe squatter camp was attacked on 6 April 1992 by a group of persons whilst the occupants were sleeping. Four people were killed and 10 injured. Scores of squatters’ huts and vehicles were destroyed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>No of Trips</th>
<th>Travel Costs</th>
<th>Accommodation</th>
<th>Allowances</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Purpose of Trip</th>
<th>Name of persons accomp. by spouse</th>
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<td>Office of the State President</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1 Munster</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>9 476</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10 202</td>
<td>The Netherlands/Germany: Attend and participate in the international Conference of the Conrad Adenauer Foundation</td>
<td>Dr G Viljoen</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Dir-General</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9 130</td>
<td>9 130</td>
<td>Russia/Japan/Singapore: Accompany the State President and his wife</td>
<td>Dr J P Roux</td>
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<td>Foreign Affairs</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>14 865</td>
<td>16 926</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>31 791</td>
<td>New York: Address the UN Security Council and meet with the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Afhca and the President of the Security Council</td>
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<td>2.2 Deputy Munster</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12 429</td>
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<td>16 467</td>
<td>Germany/Britain: Attending the SA Chiefs of Missions Conference</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>26 552</td>
<td>12 788</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>39 340</td>
<td>Germany/Spain: Visit the SA exhibit at Expo '92 and attend the German Sitting</td>
<td>R S Schoeman</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
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<td>6</td>
<td>18 345</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>19 217</td>
<td>Republic of China: Attend the World for Freedom and Democracy Meeting</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>12 544</td>
<td>The Netherlands: Attend the Chiefs of Missions Conference</td>
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<td></td>
<td>26 271</td>
<td>701</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>26 972</td>
<td>Turkey: Attend the opening of the SA Consulate General in Istanbul and hold talks with government leaders</td>
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<td>Russia/Japan/Singapore: Official visit in the company of the State President</td>
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<td>12 327</td>
<td>6 129</td>
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<td>20 799</td>
<td>New York: Attend a Security Council Meeting</td>
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<td>285</td>
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<td>19 933</td>
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<td>1 702</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>21 635</td>
<td>London/Paris: Accompany the State President</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>New York: Attend the inauguration of the President of the USA Mr Bill Clinton</td>
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<td>Department</td>
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<td>Name of persons accomp by spouses</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Britans/Greece/Germany: Attend Conferences at Hanover and London. Inform opinion-formers/businessmen/RSA Missions regarding the negotiation process</td>
<td>Dr J T Delport</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>USA/United Kingdom/The Netherlands: Attend Conferences regarding Federalism. Inform opinion-formers/RSA Missions in connection with the negotiation process</td>
<td>Dr J T Delport</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Vienna. Attending the three yearly congress of the International Institute for Administrative Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
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<td>France: Hold talks with bodies in connection with matters of mutual interest</td>
<td>D J Dc Vilberses</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Switzerland: Attend at and participate in the World Economic Forum</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Spain/Italy/Greece/Portugal/France. Investigate the civil and criminal law procedure systems and attend the International Bar Association Congress</td>
<td>D L Keys</td>
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<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>Europe: Study visit in connection with tax matters and legislation</td>
<td>T G Alant</td>
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<td>Dr-General</td>
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<td>Dr-General</td>
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</table>

**Purpose of Trip**
- Europe: To promote the interest of water resources in the development of new water policies.
- World Bank: To attend meetings and workshops on water resources.
- FAO: To attend meetings and workshops on water resources.
- UNESCO: To attend meetings and workshops on water resources.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>No of Travel Costs</th>
<th>Accommodation</th>
<th>Allowances</th>
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<td>11.2 Deeply Munster</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18,888</td>
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<td>11.3 Dr-General House of Delegates</td>
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<td>12,000</td>
<td>10,393</td>
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<td>12.1 Munster House of Delegates</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30,275</td>
<td>10,353</td>
<td>20,022</td>
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<td>13.1 Munster Houses of Parliament</td>
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<td>17,726</td>
<td>4,899</td>
<td>12,828</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.2 Dr-General Houses of Parliament</td>
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<td>4,899</td>
<td>12,828</td>
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<td>32,480</td>
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<td>1,132</td>
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<td>14.2 Dr-General Education and Training</td>
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<td>8,056</td>
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<td>38,087</td>
<td>5,619</td>
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<td>16.1 Munster Agriculture</td>
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<td>14,656</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of persons accompanying spouse</th>
<th>Purpose of Trip</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L A Permaar, Singapore</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P J Coyle, Hong Kong</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.T. Meyer, France</td>
<td>France</td>
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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

MONDAY, 19 APRIL 1993
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<th>Name of persons accomp by spouses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 National Health and Population Development</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14 764</td>
<td>3 032</td>
<td>2 700</td>
<td>20 496</td>
<td>Taiwan Investigate population development</td>
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<td>17.1 Deputy Minister</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18 812</td>
<td>7 362</td>
<td>1 136</td>
<td>27 310</td>
<td>Europe. Give support to the department’s International Hansen endeavours and promote work relations with the European Communities Ambassador</td>
<td>Dr C F Slabber</td>
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<td>18 S A Police</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>6 400</td>
<td>3 764</td>
<td>10 164</td>
<td>Hungary/London Visit, on invitation, the International Police Association and S A Police representative in Europe to ascertain the development of policing</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 Regional and Land Affairs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12 034</td>
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<td>--</td>
<td>12 034</td>
<td>USA: Attend the Republican National Convention</td>
<td>J H L Scheepers</td>
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<td>19.1 Deputy Minister</td>
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<td>51 000</td>
<td>55 000</td>
<td>14 000</td>
<td>120 000</td>
<td>South America/Baltic Countries To obtain information in connection with land reforms on international areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 National Education</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Barcelona: Attend the Olympic Games on invitation of the International Olympic Committee</td>
<td>P G Marais</td>
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<td>20.1 Minister</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24 896</td>
<td>2 297</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>27 193</td>
<td>Barcelona/England/The Netherlands/France/Germany/Spain: Attend the Olympic Games and visit education authorities in connection with a future education dispensation in South Africa</td>
<td>Dr J G Garbers</td>
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<td>20.2 Dir-General</td>
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<td>21 277</td>
<td>3 637</td>
<td>14 398</td>
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<td>21 Transport</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Malayasia/Singapore: The signing of aircraft agreements</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.1 Minister</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29 532</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4 465</td>
<td>33 991</td>
<td>Thailand/Singapore. Accompany the inaugural flight of the SAA on a new route</td>
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<td>3 675</td>
<td>3 675</td>
<td>Switzerland/Germany/UK/USA/Mexico/Brazil Study visit in connection with transport matters</td>
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<td>22 S A Defence Force</td>
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<td>54 532</td>
<td>13 924</td>
<td>12 034</td>
<td>80 490</td>
<td>Switzerland/Italy: The strengthening of military relations</td>
<td>G Louw</td>
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<td>22.1 Minster</td>
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<td>25 406</td>
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<td>1 483</td>
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<td>Purpose of Trip</td>
<td>Name of person accompanied by spouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Minister</td>
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<td>33 342</td>
<td>15 170</td>
<td>4 748</td>
<td>53 260</td>
<td>Egypt/Portugal/England. Led the SA Contingent to the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of El Alamein and held defence and environment related conversations.</td>
<td>W N J v V Breytenbach</td>
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<td>Chief of the SA Defence Force</td>
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<td>17 193</td>
<td>9 142</td>
<td>5 899</td>
<td>32 234</td>
<td>Switzerland. Represented the Government at the IDEX Show</td>
<td>A I Liebenberg</td>
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<td>Local Government and National Housing</td>
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<td>31 704</td>
<td>6 754</td>
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<td>38 458</td>
<td>Visit the World Bank to introduce the proposals of the De Loor Task Group</td>
<td>L Wessels</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manpower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dir-General</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 944</td>
<td>5 564</td>
<td>4 196</td>
<td>25 704</td>
<td>Australia: Attending the International Labour Relations Association congress and study the Australian training system</td>
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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
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<th>Purpose of Trip</th>
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<td>3 267</td>
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<td>China: The stimulation of trade</td>
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<td>28 039</td>
<td>8 391</td>
<td>1 895</td>
<td>38 325</td>
<td>Belgium/Germany: Investigate the prospects in respect of investors in the RSA and promote foreign trade relations</td>
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<td>30 104</td>
<td>5 100</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>35 809</td>
<td>Taper: Attend the 12th Ministerial Economic and Technical Collaboration Conference</td>
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<td>27 852</td>
<td>21 047</td>
<td>3 518</td>
<td>52 817</td>
<td>London: Address a seminar and meet with top level officials of employment organisations and industrialists</td>
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<td>78 134</td>
<td>23 371</td>
<td>6 043</td>
<td>107 548</td>
<td>London/Brussels: Meeting of various ambassadors to promote foreign trade relations</td>
<td>D Graaf</td>
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<td>67 878</td>
<td>3 147</td>
<td>3 920</td>
<td>74 945</td>
<td>Zurch/Geneva/Dusseldorf/Frankfurt/Bahrain/Dubai/London: Hold high level discussions to promote exports</td>
<td>D Graaf</td>
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SA's Poles fear a backlash

By STEPHEN LAUFER

SOUTH AFRICA'S Polish community is battening down the hatches amid fears that the origins of Chris Hani's alleged killer, Janusz Waluz, could give rise to virulent anti-Polish sentiment. Shocked and disturbed, they are grappling for explanations which will exonerate them of any perceived role in the assassination.

For some, denial looks like a safe haven. "As a university graduate, Waluz never served in the army; he doesn't come from a gun-wielding tradition," said one Pole, who spoke on condition of strict anonymity. "He can't have done it; he was a rally driver, he could have got away if he had wanted to. Besides, a shooting like this one is not in the Polish tradition. We sent the cavalry against German tanks."

Many people are actively packing their bags or at least thinking about leaving South Africa, says Waldemar Wątrończ, president of the Polish Association in South Africa, the country's largest Polish cultural organisation.

And a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the arrival in South Africa of several hundred young refugees from the Nazi rape of Poland, scheduled for next week, has been cancelled.

Revealing prejudices imbibed over years from the broader white community, Polish leaders, scared of being quoted by name, have expressed deep fears of a general backlash by blacks angered at the killing. "The backlash will not be political, but criminal. It is about directing appetites at white property," said one.

Community leaders point to the essentially apolitical attitudes of most of the estimated 15 000 Poles in South Africa, and talk proudly of their hard work and achievement. But they admit that the circumstances of the arrival of a large portion of the community could be interpreted as having shored up apartheid.

Roughly 3 500 Polish immigrants came to South Africa in the early 1980s, economic refugees lured by promises made by the South African embassy in Vienna of a cornucopia under the southern sun.

At the time, thousands of Poles who had managed to leave their country were being housed in a refugee camp outside the Austrian capital. Most were waiting for United States or Canadian visas when they were approached by South African diplomats looking for skilled white immigrants.

"The offer was too good to refuse," remembers one recruit. "We were promised housing, jobs, a new start in life." Most of those who opted for South Africa had university degrees. About 500 were doctors, and most have ended up in the public health system, many in hospitals serving predominantly black communities.

Unlike many larger immigrant communities, South African Poles have never been particularly visible. To the older generation, which has been here since soon after World War I, taking care of a strong intellectual and artistic tradition has been at least as important as political involvement.

But many who arrived in the early 1980s were also virulent anti-communists, and some deliberately chose South Africa over the US or Canada because of its more militant stance against "the evil empire".

The depth of anti-Soviet sentiment seems directly to have influenced the choice of subject for a Polish monument in a Johannes burg park. This commemorates the massacre of 4 250 Polish officers on Stalin's orders in the Katyn Woods in 1939. The Katyn atrocity is central to anti-Soviet lore in Poland.

The erection of the monument in 1981 was at once an expression of deeply felt sentiments and an attempt to identify the Polish community more closely with white South African anti-communism.

But despite these attempts at representation, the Polish community remains fearful. Culturally and ideologically "Poles apart" from the majority of South Africans, they fear, as one community figure put it, that Chris Hani's death will lead to "an ANC policy declaring us unwelcome because we supported apartheid by our presence".
'Immigrant flood a threat to SA'

The flood of skilled and unskilled black immigrants into South Africa from African states poses a threat to the economy and will have a major impact on every local businessman, the former editor of Vaderland newspaper, Harald Pakendorf, warned yesterday.

He said that although there were no statistics to show the number of people coming from the rest of Africa, available figures indicated that 13,000 illegal immigrants from Mozambique were sent back last year. He asked how many more came from the other states.

"Not only are there hundreds of thousands of refugees flooding the labour market, contributing to crime, drug smuggling and threatening finite resources, but the present pattern of contract labour may be affected. Moreover, the beginning of a brain drain from Africa into the country is discernible. The effect all this will have on business, politics, regional co-operation and the daily lives of every citizen needs to be addressed," he said.

Pakendorf, along with the SA Institute of International Affairs, is organising a one-day seminar on migration at the institute's offices on Thursday, May 6.

Speakers will include Enos Mabuza, former chief minister of KwaNdwane; a senior official from the Department of Home Affairs; a representative of the ANC, and a speaker from Natal University's Centre for Southern African Studies.

People who wish to attend can contact Heather Hart at (011) 339-2021.
Angolan refugees are slipping into SA ports

CAPE TOWN — Angolan refugees are using small boats on the Cape coast to slip into the country illegally, Cape Nature Conservation chief director Johan Netteling has said.

Netteling said he had received reports that about 50 Angolans had entered the country illegally at Hout Bay recently.

He said the police water wing could play an important role in combating illegal entries.

Angolan peace talks resumed in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, yesterday on a pessimistic note as a Unita leader accused the government of being out for revenge and of using humanitarian aid as a weapon in negotiations.

Unita delegate Jorge Valentim said before entering yesterday's meeting he was not hopeful a ceasefire agreement would be reached anytime soon.

He said the UN must not try to accelerate talks as such a move could lead to a collapse in negotiations.

The government's apparent refusal to negotiate dimmed hopes of a resolution to the conflict.

The negotiations suffered a setback late on Wednesday when a government representative said it would still accept "peace at any price" but wanted a fair and lasting peace. "We must find an absolute consensus," said Gen Higino Carneiro.

He said "fundamental differences" remained between the government and Unita on Press freedom, the withdrawal of Unita forces from current positions and power-sharing terms for Unita.

Yesterday Valentim some of the issues the two sides disagreed upon were over humanitarian aid and the formation of a new national army. He said the government had indicated it would allow humanitarian aid to proceed only after a political accord was signed and zones occupied by Unita were reclaimed.

The government wanted to include in a new army 120,000 to 200,000 of its soldiers against only 3,000 to 4,000 Unita followers.

A 1991 protocol prepared by the three observers' countries — the US, Portugal and Russia — called for the army to be divided equally in numbers between government and Unita troops. — Sapa/AFP
Bid to clamp down on Ovambo illegal aliens

OFFICIALS of the Department of Home Affairs, police and the provincial division of marine conservation have joined forces in a bid to clamp down on the increasing number of illegal immigrants that have moved to the Cape Town area from Namibia.

A Home Affairs spokesman said the refugees, who were mainly Ovambo, had settled in the Imizamo Yethu squatter camp at Hout Bay and were working on fishing boats.

"They seem to make for Hout Bay because accommodation and employment are both fairly easily available. The figures are not alarming, but they do not have any official papers and are, therefore, illegal residents," he said.

He said a group of about 60 Ovambo were arrested and repatriated last June.

"We have picked up another 20 in the past two months," the spokesman said.

The chief director of Cape Nature Conservation, Dr Johan Neethling, said members of his marine inspectorate staff would keep a careful watch for refugees, particularly in the Hout Bay area.

Home Affairs officials explained that former South-West African citizens had automatically qualified for South African citizenship if they had moved to the Republic before March 21, 1990.
STAYERS AND LEAVERS

As uncertainty grips the country, some are staying put while others pack
Jay’s off for good this time

JAY JAIRAM and his wife, Manjula, both 38, have been back and forth between New Zealand and South Africa since 1977. But, when they leave this time, the management accountant says, it will be for good.

The Jaipram family — Jay and his mother, brother and two sisters — emigrated to New Zealand in 1977. Two years later, Jay returned to sell the family home in Johannesburg, married his university sweetheart and went back to his job in Palmerston North, 500km south of Auckland.

The couple returned after a bout of homesickness in 1984 and stayed. Their daughters Reeshma, five, and Meera, two, were born here.

Jay said from his Lenasia home: “Things are bad in New Zealand but I would rather have half a slice of bread than none. Politically, things are so uncertain here.

“I feel as though we are stumbling from one disaster to another. The country is burning yet the talks seem to hit snags after snags, achieving nothing.”

“When I go now, I doubt we will return. I worry about my daughters’ security, about their education.”

AFRAID: Judy Chou, 34, who worries all the time

‘I worry every day’

Four years ago, Judy Chou and her husband, Michael, left their home in Taupō, bundled their young sons on to an aircraft and headed for a country they’d never seen.

Michael had been lured to South Africa, the land of opportunity, by a cousin who had invited him to help start a business.

For two years the couple were happy in their Cyril Dene, Johannesburg, home and their sons, Robert, 10, and Kevin, five, flourished. They all learnt to speak English — Judy haltingly — and put down roots in Johannesburg’s Chinese community.

Now the family is planning to move again, this time to Canada, in July.

“I worry every day. I worry about my sons; my house and my husband. I am afraid all the time. It is very violent. We want to go now,” said 34-year-old Judy, a secretary.

“We think many times before we leave our house. It is not good for people to live like this.”
re and purpose
wonder to see the beauty to keep
insignificant. There seems to be a philosophy I have felt
I feel more here for once I have a
workout hand.
broach the time was to lose the
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and they of the streets were entered
hoped for a sense of secret,secretary.

in October, Chicago.

Mrs. Davis

in the sun

Poet finds his place

Great trek to find wealth

productive speculation at Petersburg. In the year gone by,
the buildings are deserted still,
the friends and goods
have taken to go on.
I think of it from the street.

in the sun

in the sun
THE number of illegal immigrants entering South Africa rose in 1993, says the Home Affairs Department. It attributes this to poor socio-economic conditions in nearby states as well as the Balkans, China and parts of the former Soviet Union (236).

The department expelled 82,576 illegal aliens in 1993, most of whom were from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho.
Why we opted for SA

UGANDAN Daniel Echun and his Zambian wife, Gertrude — she is a doctor and he is a surgeon at Baragwanath Hospital — had a choice of Britain or South Africa when they were choosing a new home 18 months ago.

They opted for Johannesburg because it was "closer to home" for them and their four daughters, and friendlier than Britain, with its bad weather and natural reserve.

Daniel was born in Lira in northern Uganda and left his strife-torn country in 1977 for Britain, where he completed his A levels.

He returned to Zambia, where his parents had moved, and went to medical school in Lusaka, where he met his wife.

In 1990, he spent a year at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh and was invited to stay on.

Gertrude said "I'd spent a few months in Britain some years back and didn't feel at home. I thought South Africa was nearer home and a more attractive prospect than bleak Britain."

They believe they made the right decision. Gertrude is studying family medicine at Wits University, which she says she would not have been able to do in Zambia.

"With the volatile situation, we do sometimes wonder whether we shouldn't have settled in Britain. For now, we are staying — but that could change if things get worse," said Gertrude.
Professionals swell exodus

Would-be emigrants ‘doubled’

INQUIRIES from professionals who are thinking of joining the “chicken run” have more than doubled since Mr Chris Hanu’s murder — and one removal company alone has been moving 200 emigrant families each month.

The violence and political uncertainty were the major factors for the “brain drain”, they said yesterday.

There had also been an increase of 40% in the number of people moving from Johannesburg to Cape Town.

Mr Tom Ainsley, chairman of Elliott International, said it had received about 100 inquiries a day on the Witwatersrand alone. These had been mainly from professionals, including doctors, academics, engineers and businesses. “We are moving about 200 families a month overseas with the most popular destinations being the English-speaking countries like the United Kingdom, America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand,” he said.

Mr Ainsley said more people were moving from the Reef and Durban than from Cape Town because the Western Cape was perceived to be more safe.

There had been an exodus in 1987 and 1988 following Mr PW Botha’s “Rubicon speech” and his inflexible stance. In the past three months the number of emigrants had soared because of the violence, political uncertainty and the recession, Mr Ainsley said.

However, those who intended to emigrate were riddled with guilt about leaving, he said.

Mr Frans Fouchée, managing director of Pickfords Removals, said inquiries from would-be emigrants had more than doubled since Mr Hanu was assassinated.

Stuttafords Van Luns said they were moving about two Cape Town families a day abroad as compared to four to five in Johannesburg.

Mr David Green of the Medical Association of South Africa said only 27 doctors left South Africa last year.

He expressed concern that about 1 000 doctors a year left the country for short periods to practice in countries like Canada. “Although they are not emigrating by leaving for short periods it is a major drain on our health services,” he said.
Hopeful migrants
tell consultants: ‘Just get us out!’

By Shirley Woodgate

Droves of anxious white expatriates are planning to return home, and South Africans have jammed phones and queued at overseas embassies since the Hani assassination a month ago, according to migration officers from the Canadian, British, Australian and American consulates.

Uppermost in their minds is a desperate search for peace and job stability in another country. If they go, it would mean another brain drain — a loss of more professional, managerial and top clerical and sales people, often in their prime, experts say.

But while expatriates can get back with little trouble, most of the aspiring South African emigrants are out in the cold, unable to qualify for relocation to other countries, many of them in the grip of a recession.

A spokesman for Parktown firm Connexions, which offers a specialised emigration service, detected a new urgency in the tone of callers.

“A spokesman said interest had been consistently high, but always with the proviso that there had to be a firm job offer. Now the attitude had changed to simply ‘Get us out’.

‘Many want to go but few qualify,’ he said.

Fears are surfacing that the country faces a brain drain reminiscent of the mid-1980s chicken run, when the Home Affairs Department posted a net loss of 888 people, mainly to Australia and the United Kingdom, followed far behind by the United States, Zimbabwe, Canada, the Netherlands and Israel.

Sage Property development manager Bernard Snoeyk estimated the country lost 40 percent of its professionals during that period. This time round, many inquiries are directed towards New Zealand, which has recently actively encouraged immigration.

Linked to the queues at foreign embassies is an upsurge in inquiries at international removal firms, which charge an average family about R5,000 to move. The two major players, Stuttafords International and Elliott International, claimed many expatriates had booked to go home, with Stuttafords reporting a 50 percent increase in inquiries.

Elliott’s Avon Ansley said a two-week telephone rush had started after the Hani assassination — up to 40 percent of the calls from expatriates wanting to return to the UK, the rest from locals inquiring about relocation to New Zealand, Australia and Britain.

Actual bookings had increased by up to 40 percent.

The same pattern was reported by Scotpac general manager Avril Campbell, who reported a 50 percent increase in inquiries and a 30 percent increase in bookings.

“But we will only know the real position in about two months’ time after prospective leavers have obtained the necessary financial clearance from the Reserve Bank and Receiver of Revenue,” she said.

“A lot of the older people returning to the UK are very frightened people, but we are also shipping out people in the 30 to 40 age group.”

More fear than action
— Page 13
More fear than action

SHIRLEY WOODGATE reports that while inquiries about emigration are brisk, there is no mass exodus yet.

Expatriates are going home and many white South Africans, worried about the ongoing political turmoil and violence, are contemplating leaving the country. Spokesmen for the Canadian, Australian, United States and British embassies confirmed there had been an upsurge in notifications from their citizens wishing to return home.

The embassies have also received a rush of inquiries from white South African citizens about possible immigration.

Figures from the Australian Bureau of Immigration Research indicate almost 25,000 people emigrated from South Africa between 1982 and 1991. Scott McCrae, of estate agents Camdons, said many people — mainly British citizens — were leaving and most were renting out their properties rather than selling.

Removal companies report that business is brisk. But many involved in the immigration process say it is too early to talk of a mass panic exodus. A global recession appears to have put a damper on the plans of many wishing to leave.

Embassy officials confirmed that economic restraints meant fewer immigrants were being accepted.

Said McCrae: “There is a lot of talk and a lot of fear out there, but this stage there is little action, partly because there are no jobs available overseas. Maybe mass migration will manifest itself in the next few months. It all depends on the politicians.”

Recent outbreaks of violence have rekindled talk of emigration — a cyclical reaction sparked this time by Boipatong and Bisho and fuelled by Chris Hani’s assassination.

Some whites are not heeding the call by ANC president Nelson Mandela to stay. While black South Africans have borne the brunt of the turmoil in recent years, whites, too, are frightened. For them, President FW de Klerk’s February 1990 promise of a new South Africa has been still-born.

Few blacks appear to be contemplating leaving, since the majority cannot meet the education requirements of countries still accepting immigrants. But whites, with superior skills and education, are more hopeful of leaving.

The urge to get out comes against a background of more than 8,000 blacks having been killed in political violence since De Klerk’s watershed speech. Violent crime has also become commonplace in white areas.

Violence is not the only worry — the recession is biting. There are estimates that up to 25 percent of the economically active population are unemployed.

The Foundation for African Business reports that close to 500,000 jobs have been wiped out by the recession and 5,000 companies liquidated in the past three years.

Departures peak after major incidents of violence, dating back to the Sharpeville killings in 1960 which triggered the first great exodus. This was followed by another flight in the mid-Seventies in the wake of the Soweto upprisings.

By 1980 the situation was reversed and the country gained 18,002 immigrants, 33,325 in 1981, then a high of 38,352 in 1982, falling to 22,345 in 1983 and 20,245 in 1984.

The year after violence flared in the Vaal Triangle in September 1984, gains fell to 6,436.

By 1985 South Africa had experienced a net loss of 6,371, followed by a loss of 3,221 the following year.

Gains were recorded in 1988 (1,553) and the situation improved until 1992 when 8,956 people came to the country and 4,289 left, leaving a net inflow of 4,667.

One anomaly is that while whites talk about emigrating, the number of illegal immigrants entering South Africa rose last year as a result of poor socio-economic conditions in nearby states, as well as the Balkans and parts of the former Soviet Union, said the Home Affairs Department.

Educator confident of future

EDUCATIONIST Graeme Crawford (32) is not only staying in South Africa, but confidently taking his expertise and financial backers’ money for the future.

Millions of rand have been invested by hard-nosed businessmen in Johannesburg’s newly launched Crawford College, headed by the top science teacher, who believes education is the key to success in the new South Africa.

“Whoever is left after the turmoil has settled will have to take on South Africa and make a go of it,” he said.

“I believe that the country can turn the corner like Zimbabwe, Kenya and Namibia, he said that if any African state could succeed, it would be South Africa with its well-developed infrastructure.

“The system educated the children for apartheid, but now we can educate them out of it,” he said.

Crawford added he was sure of success.

Saddened attorney is leaving

A 43-YEAR-OLD Johannesburg attorney, who has lived through successive cycles of political violence in South Africa, has finally had enough. Citing professional reasons, he said he did not want to be identified.

After much soul-searching and deeply saddened by his decision, he is leaving, heading for a new life in Australia with his wife and three young daughters.

“We love this country... I have always said we would be the last to turn out the lights,” he said.

“But events over the past nine months have convinced me this is no place to bring up my children.”

He has booked to join his brother and sister-in-law who are “both beckoning” in Sydney, where he has two job offers waiting for him.

“It is the violence. The longer we stay, the more we are at risk of personal attack. The danger is that if the parents do not leave, their children will go too,” he said.

He said another reason was the deteriorating economic situation.
SA to clamp down on illegals

THE Government is preparing to clamp down on illegal immigration to South Africa, especially of people from the Far East and former Eastern Bloc countries who enter the country with false documents.

Measures are expected to be announced and preventative steps will be taken at South African missions abroad to curtail the practice of luring people "who are not qualified to enter South Africa", a Department of Home Affairs source said yesterday.

Move will stop rumours of imports

It is understood that people from the Far East, especially Hong Kong, are being lured to South Africa and placed in factories and industries in places like Coke.

The Ministry of Home Affairs wants to block this practice as there have been rumours that the Government was trying to increase the number of white voters — especially with reactionaries and right-wingers from the former Eastern Bloc, the source said.
Migrants: SA has second highest number in world

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa has the second highest number of migrants in the world, according to University of the Western Cape academic Mr Hussain Solomon.

He said Sudan has 4.5 million displaced people and South Africa 4.1 million.

The drought, forced removals, political violence and the migrant labour system contributed to the problem, Mr Solomon told a conference on migration in Johannesburg on Thursday.
Immigrant tide needs restraint

The Department of Home Affairs had introduced more stringent measures to deal with the unprecedented increase in applications from prospective immigrants, Minister of Home Affairs Mr. Danie Schutte said yesterday. Most applicants did not satisfy South Africa's conditions for immigration, and the department had become increasingly aware of fraudulent representations on their behalf. — Sapa (24.6)
Relocate SA fugitive, urges Zambia

Talks planning body claims great progress

Mandela's sincerity

Most whites query immigration curb soon

see 85494

see 85375
Suitcases of money can follow a family that Packs for Perth

By TERRY SUTTY

Travellers may be able to avoid capital gains tax on cash held in suitcases, if they take the time to plan properly.

Broadly speaking, the authorised investments include cash in a bank, in government and semi-government stocks, quoted securities and unit trusts.

However, if an emigrant tax money in any other assets, such as shares, property, before they are blocked, he is generally allowed to keep any money there and take the present abroad.

A family living in the United States of America and holding cash in a bank. Mr Seidman says that although this is a relatively safe option, non-residents are generally offered a lower rate of interest than those available to U.S. residents.

 Streams

The non-resident is charged 15% tax on all dividends received, but interest income is tax free. Mr Seidman suggests that anyone wishing to emigrate should sell all blocked assets into a resident trust in SA. The most efficient way to minimize taxable income.

It is very well for a family to take income out of the country, but what happens to it then? Mr Seidman says the problem is that many countries such as the UK, US and Australia levy tax on worldwide income.

Future income streams will attract tax for the new owner. But a property structured trust avoids payment of unnecessary tax.

He says the best course is for the emigrant to form an inter vivos trust in one of the tax havens, such as the Channel Islands, the Cayman Islands or the Isle of Man.

Some foreign countries charge differing forms of tax relief, such as capital and/or inheritance tax, on estate duty or inheritance tax. But above all they offer banking confidentiality.

Income transferred out of a resident trust in SA is an inter vivos capital gain under tax. Mr Seidman says it is important for a family to establish this trust account after it has received emigration papers, but before its members become citizens of the new country.

The emigrant may also only apply for tax the trust account once his emigration papers have been through and the Revenue has been notified. Mr Seidman says the basic trust account is in a tax haven which holds only capital and can own about $300 to establish plus a $300 administration fee for the year.

Comprehensive fees cost up to $500 to establish with annual fees of up to $250. Work done by intermediaries will also be charged for.

Setting up a trust fund can be done through accounting firms, banks, and specialist companies.
'People want to live in SA'

Staff Reporter

The immigration authorities are being flooded with applications from people who want to settle here — particularly residents of former Eastern Bloc countries and mainland China.

Department of Home Affairs spokesman Mr Jan Weber said immigration officials in Pretoria were working under pressure to process an average of 5,000 applications a month. "While staff at some of our offices in Europe have reported having handled as many as 2,000 enquiries a day."

Mr Weber said: "We are being inundated with applications from people in countries behind the old Iron Curtain and also mainland China but, unfortunately, very few of them meet with the conditions laid down for immigration. "The majority of them lack any real skills," he said."
Wits/Vaal violence reduced – Gildenhuyys

CAPE TOWN — There has been a general reduction in violence in the Winnie Seabass and Vaal areas, which has permitted increased emphasis on violence prevention and social reconstruction, according to National Peace Secretariat (NPS) chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuyys.

"There is generally a significant drop in violence, particularly in the number of deaths," he said. The NPS annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

Peace rallies could be a successful instrument in promoting peace. Efforts were being made to get parties at loggerheads to meet on a grassroots basis as a first step towards reconciliation.

"Joint rallies are the next step in the progress towards peace," he reported.

Peace structures in these areas had been repeatedly tested by political activities which followed the assassinations of Chris Han.

Negotiations between the ANC and SSP on plans to keep marches and gatherings peaceful had prevented the Wits/Vaal region being declared an unrest area.

Tensions remained high in the Nata region, where the regional peace committee focused on mediation and the resolution of disputes on a more reactive, rather than preventative, basis.

"The regional peace committee has been unable to establish joint peace committees in a number of key areas. Political parties lay down preconditions for the formation of committees was a major obstacle," he said.

Workshops had established the three major stumbling blocks as the political climate, lack of acquaintance in the security and judicial systems, and shortcomings in NPS structures.

Problems areas included the Modimo, Mole River, Brentst and Eastcourt, which were extremely tense and militant. There was cautious optimism about progress after valuable co-operation from party representatives, it said.

There had been an disagreement in the Potgieter area where, six months ago, there were more than 50 killings a month.

Bilateral talks between the ANC and IFP in northern Natal had heralded a change of atmosphere at committee meetings. The two parties had also proposed the implementation of a number of resolutions to strengthen the peace process.

The panel, chaired by Mr Justice I Mahomed and Mr Justice P. J. Schofer, has interviewed 35 witnesses during the past two days. More than 50 interviews remained to be taken.

A former ANC member was asked to describe the Soviet Union's role in the progress toward peace.

Schofer said, "I made the decision when they were not allowed to have their say on TV. In hindsight it was a wrong decision, but the panel was right in having the interview.

The report should be submitted to the parliamentary committee on the regulation of political parties to be established by the government.

The panel's report is expected to be completed within two months.

Immunity for observers

By Beets Groenewald

International observers have been granted immunity and privileges similar to those enjoyed by diplomats.

The announcement was made yesterday in an extraordinary Government Gazette.

In terms of the announcement, "international observers have been exempted from all forms of taxation and have been granted legal immunity as far as their official duties are concerned.

Vinas are also to be issued to them free of charge.

James Cawley, spokesman for the UN Observer Mission, said that yesterday that foreign observers had been waiting for the announcement.

Broeders praise ‘open’ selection

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Two former Broeders said yesterday they welcomed the “transparent” process of selecting a new board of the SABC, saying they had re- jected the secret nature of the Afrikaner organisation.

A seven-member panel yesterday continued to choose from the personal and political background of the Afrikaner Organisation.

Korrik, former Broeder and chairman of Naaima, who is a member of the SABC board, said that he had never been on paper the news policy having extra-parliamen- tarian organisations from the airwaves Board chairman Christo Viljoen admitted on Wednesday that there had been such a policy.

"I think I made the deci- sion when they were not allowed to have their say on TV. In hindsight it was a wrong decision, but the panel was right in having the interview," Schofer said.

A former ANC member was asked to describe the Soviet Union's role in the progress toward peace.

Schofer said, "I made the de- cision when they were not allowed to have their say on TV. In hindsight it was a wrong decision, but the panel was right in having the interview.

The report should be submitted to the parliamentary committee on the regulation of political parties to be established by the government.

The panel's report is expected to be completed within two months.

86 pc of voters have their IDs

By Gerald L'ange

Zimbabwe's crumbling policy of refusing contact with South Africa at ministerial level will be virtually abandoned today when Dr Dawe de Villiers, Minister of Public Enter- tainment, goes to Harare to sign an agreement to build a power line in Bulawayo to link with Zim- babwe power station in the west ern Transvaal.

The policy, which was to have been enforced until yesterday, was irrevocably abandoned, has been made im- possible by Zimbabwe's de- pendence on South Africa for transport and power.

Dawie breaks the ice

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Police strong-arm image 'changing'

CAPE TOWN — The perception in the black community of police impartiality was improving but had not been established fully. Fully national peace secretary and chairperson of the secretariat's annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

"The strong-arm image, which the police carried for some time, is fast disappearing. Much more so than in the past, the police are prepared to act practically as circumstances may require," he said. The perception of proposed police activity between interested parties and the conclusion of agreements relating to mass action had greatly enhanced the acceptability of police action by the broader community.

"A poor relationship between the SAP and the black community has been a serious impediment to peace in the past. This relationship is changing for the better.

New techniques and the involvement of foreign experts in programmes were making the police more efficient, he said. It was fortunate that there were still insufficient numbers of police officers for the tasks required of them in these times. Confusion and overlapping with other police forces, specifically those from the homeland, was impeding efficiency.

Geldenhuys said there was a general reduction in violence in the Witwatersrand and Vaal areas which had permitted increased emphasis on violence prevention and social reconstruction.

"There is generally a significant drop in political violence, particularly in the number of deaths," he said.

Peace rallies could be a successful instrument in promoting peace. Efforts were being made to get parties at loggerheads to meet on a ground basis, he said.

Peace structures on the Reef and in Vaal areas were severely tested by the political activity that followed the assassination of Congress Party leader Chris Hani. Negotiations between the ANC and the police on steps to keep marches and gatherings peaceful had prevented the area being declared an unrest area.

Tension still remained high in Natal, where the regional peace committee had focused dispute resolution on a reactive rather than a preventive basis.

"The regional peace committee has been unable to establish local peace committees in a number of key areas. Political parties laying down preconditions for the formation of committees was a major obstacle. Workshops had established the three major stumbling blocks as the political climate, shortcomings in the security and judicial systems, and shortcomings in the national peace accord structures.

Problem areas included the Midlands, Mooi River, Brunnville and East Coast. There was careful optimism after cooperation from police resulted in an improvement in the Port Shepstone area, where six months ago more than 70 people a month were being killed.

Bilateral talks between the ANC and Inkatha in Northern Natal had heralded a change of atmosphere at committee meetings. The two parties had also proposed implementing a number of proposals to strengthen the peace process after the killings in the Table Mountain area between Maritzburg and Durban.

"The lack of an inclusive political dispensation for the whole population, and the poor socioeconomic conditions in which a large section lived, were the main barriers to lasting peace," Geldenhuys said.

Political intolerance constituted a formidable barrier to peace as there were too many areas where free political activity did not take place.

Neither of these two problems could be solved by the peace secretariat, as negotiating an acceptable political dispensation was the task of politicians. Also, socioeconomic reconstruction had to be done before the financial reach of the peace structures.

Commercially motivated violence, such as taxi wars and robbery, were still major destabilizing factors. Regional and local peace committees were playing their role to combat this violence by strengthening the hands of the police, promoting better community/police relations and mediating disputes—Sapa

Tough action on illegal immigrants

CAPE TOWN — Government plans to tighten the noose on illegal immigrants from China, Russia and African countries.

Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte told Parliament during his budget vote last year that 82,576 people had to be repatriated last year.

Most of those expelled were citizens from neighbouring countries, 61,210 from Mozambique, 12,003 from Zimbabwe and 3,235 from Lesotho.

However, there were also warning signs of growing influx from China and Russia. In addition, neither business visas offered to SA from these countries would be subject to strict screening. At a media briefing earlier, Schutte said visas would in future be granted only in proven instances of bona fide visits where claimable guarantees for repatriation were also furnished.

"Since the handing over of the administration of Hong Kong in 1997 to the control of the government of mainland China has become an inevitable prospect, an unparalleled fear for the future has gripped almost the whole of southeast Asia.

"Along with that, the new freedom that the government of mainland China has given its citizens to travel to other parts of the world and to explore business opportunities there for the first time in decades, resulted in an explosive spirit of freedom, which particularly induced the younger generation of Chinese to try and find a new life somewhere else," the Minister said.
Observers exempted

PRESIDENT OBAMA has granted immunity and privileges similar to those enjoyed by Diplomats to international observers.

According to an announcement published in a Government Gazette extraordinary, international observers have been exempted from all forms of taxation and have been granted legal immunity as far as their official duties are concerned.
Immunity granted to observers

PRETORIA — SA had granted diplomatic immunity and privileges to about 100 UN, Commonwealth and OAU observers, deputy Foreign Affairs director-general Jeremy Shaarar confirmed yesterday.

As SA was not a signatory to the UN convention on diplomatic immunity, a Government Gazette extraordinary had been issued to cover the international observers operating in SA, he said.

The immunity and privileges granted to the observers were similar to those enjoyed by foreign diplomats. In terms of the announcement, the international observers had been exempted from all forms of taxation, would be issued with free visas and had been granted legal immunity in the fulfilment of their official duties.

Our political staff reports from Cape Town that Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte told a news briefing that at least 1,000 international observers would be necessary to monitor SA’s first nonracial election. The ANC has estimated that at least 30,000 monitors would be needed to ensure that the elections are free and fair.

The Minister later told Parliament that more than 90% of South Africans entitled to vote were expected to have the required identity documents by the time the election took place.

He said 18-million to 22-million people would be entitled to vote and that an average of 43,000 identity documents were being issued to prospective voters every week.

Government was appealing to the registration of voters as this would cost the taxpayer an additional R420m.
More wanting to leave SA — Laser

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Business Editor

THERE has been a dramatic rise in inquiries about the cost of moving household goods and furniture overseas — but so far there has been no matching increase in orders, Peter Thomas, chairman of Laser Transport Holdings, said after the AGM yesterday.

He and new MD Anthony Cotterell said that many people were clearly becoming nervous and would like to move overseas.

"But it is not so easy to get jobs overseas, with the major Western economies in recession," said Cotterell.

Cotterell and Thomas said the domestic removals market was static. People were not changing jobs and fewer were being transferred. There was movement from the Transvaal to the Cape, but this was not significant enough to compensate for the effects of the recession.

Thomas pointed out that the removals market was normally one of the first to feel the effects of a recession. Because of this, Laser had been one of the first companies obliged to retrench staff and had cut its workforce by about one-third over the past three years.

Altogether about 500 had been retrenched. The operation was now so streamlined that it was not expected to make any further cuts.

The group has bought back the former headquarters in Epping of Pickfords, which it sold to an industrial company. The building will be used by Stuttaforde's Van Line.

"The purchasers were going to house one of their divisions in it but they changed their minds," said Thomas. "When it came back on the market we changed our minds too, and bought it back for the same sum we sold it for, because it was purpose-built for our industry.

Laser reported a net loss of R6.7m for the year to September on a turnover of R116.2m. Rationalisation costs accounted for R3.8m of the losses.

Control of the company changed after the end of the financial year, when the Pocock Trust acquired 32.16% of the issued ordinary share capital.
Red military tries for sunny SA

SOUTH AFRICAN security companies have been flooded with job applications from people trained in top Russian military academies, including former KGB members.

Several Russians in the Soviet security forces have applied to join the Cape Town branch of a national security company. 

Mr Brian Relief, the regional manager of Pritchard Security and Cleaning Services, said he had been “inundated” with letters from mostly highly-qualified former Russian military personnel.

The applicants included a qualified helicopter pilot and an officer with a background in intelligence work.

He said he believed similar applications had been made to other local security companies.

Mr Relief said former KGB members were being employed in industrial espionage in the United States.

He was “mystified” as to how the Russians had heard about his company. Home Affairs spokesman Mr Niel du Bos said any applications would be subject to SA immigration policy.

Mr du Bos said there had been a “flood” of prospective immigrants from East Bloc countries, Russia and mainland China.

The department’s key concern was the interests of South Africans and given the high rate of unemployment, immigrants would have to offer skills not available in the country.
Govt tightens up on illegals in SA

Political Correspondent

The government plans to tighten the noose on illegal immigrants from China, Russia and neighbouring African countries.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Danie Schutte, told Parliament during his budget vote yesterday that 82,375 people had to be repatriated to their countries of origin last year.

Most of those expelled were citizens from neighbouring countries — 61,210 from Mozambique, 12,033 from Zimbabwe and 6,223 from Lesotho.

However, “red lights were flickering” over the growing influx from mainland China and the federation of Russian republics.
Slovo plot:
Hungarians
have regrets
By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The Hungarian government says it regrets that
man identified as Hun-
garian was allegedly a
police informant in-
volved in the plot to as-
sassinate Joe Slovo.

The man's name is
said to be Peter Psenak,
who says he is from Hun-
gary, and has lived in
South Africa for 10
years since 1959.

A spokesman for the
Hungarian embassy said
it was regrettable Psen-
ak had been identified as
Hugarian because, fol-
lowing the arrest of a
Polish immigrant in con-
nection with the assess-
nation of Chris Hani,
"the impression may be
that east Europeans
from former communist
countries are killing
leaders of various organ-
isations."
Inoculation cost soars

DURBAN — The price of inoculations for overseas travellers has risen sharply — from R3 to R51 over the past year.

Angry travel agents said that while they were fighting to keep air ticket prices down, the authorities were adding to the burdens of the stricken industry.

Travel agent Bobby Naidoo said that last year an inoculation cost R3.

"Then at the beginning of this year it shot up to R14 and now from the beginning of this month, it has gone up to R51."

Naidoo said a traveller wishing to visit the United States had to pay R122 for two inoculations, one for yellow fever and the other for cholera.

A spokesman for the Department of Health Services in Mafikeng said that previously people paid only for the inoculation, but a decision had been taken to charge for the service.

"There are other things that go with an inoculation, like syringes and other expenses, and it has been decided that people should now pay for the entire service."

The spokesman said the cost of providing such services was high and the department could no longer carry the financial burden alone.
NEWS FEATURE  Symposium notes leaders not giving attention to problem of illegal immigrants

SA is facing a migration crisis

FOREIGN INFLUX  Trend contributes to unemployment and crime:

By Joe Latakgomo, Argus Africa News Service

South Africa could be heading for a migration crisis unless steps are taken to deal with the influx of some 300,000 people to this country by the end of the year, a leading human rights lawyer has warned.

The lawyer, Mr. Mzimba, who is also a member of the South African Human Rights Commission, said the government was not doing enough to address the problem.

"The situation is alarming," he said. "We have seen a significant increase in the number of asylum seekers and refugees over the past year."

"The government must act quickly to prevent a humanitarian crisis," he added. "Otherwise, we will have a situation where the country is overwhelmed with too many people seeking asylum."

Mr. Mzimba said the numbers of asylum seekers were increasing, with many coming from countries such as Somalia, Sudan, and Ethiopia.

"The government needs to step up its efforts to address the root causes of migration," he said. "This includes addressing poverty and human rights abuses in the countries of origin."

"We need a comprehensive approach that includes both legal and non-legal strategies," he added. "This includes enacting laws that will deter illegal migration and providing legal mechanisms for those who are entitled to asylum."

Mr. Mzimba said the government should also work on strengthening its partnerships with countries of origin to address the root causes of migration.

He noted that the government had already taken some steps, such as increasing the number of asylum officers and providing legal aid to those seeking asylum.

"However, more needs to be done," he said. "We need to invest in the infrastructure and resources needed to handle the increasing numbers of asylum seekers."

Mr. Mzimba called on the government to take a lead in addressing the migration crisis, and to work with other countries to develop a shared response.

"We cannot afford to ignore this issue," he said. "It affects not only South Africa, but the region and the world."

Mr. Mzimba urged the government to take bold and decisive action to address the migration crisis, and to work with others to develop a comprehensive and effective response.
More illegal aliens entering country

PRETORIA — Illegal immigrants from adjoining countries are infiltrating SA at an unprecedented rate in a bid to escape intensified unemployment and poverty in their own countries.

A record number of them were repatriated in the first four months of the year, the Home Affairs Department said.

The total of more than 27,000 people repatriated in the first quarter was made up of 103 from Botswana, 1,722 from Lesotho, 66 from Malawi, 337 from Swaziland, 3,700 from Zimbabwe and 21,016 from Mozambique.

A Home Affairs spokesman said the hunt for "illegal" was continuing, with department inspectors and police regularly demanding employment records from SA companies.

So far this year, eight companies have been prosecuted for employing illegal immigrants.

Last year a record number of 22,273 illegals were repatriated — 61,210 from Mozambique alone — compared with 61,345 in 1991.

The spokesman said a major problem was the number of repatriated illegals who returned within days of being sent home.

Last year more than 11,000 returnees were identified.
Human flood is on the way

SOUTH Africa could be heading for a migration crisis unless steps are taken to deal with the influx of foreigners drawn to this country by the promise of a better life.

The influx, mainly from other African countries, has already resulted in increased unemployment, homelessness and crime.

At a recent seminar on migration organised by the Institute of International Affairs, several participants observed that the problem is not getting priority attention from any of the political leaders.

According to a recent report by the Department of Home Affairs, the majority of illegal immigrants in this country were from Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

Orr told the seminar that South Africa was regarded "on a scale which cannot be explained rationally" as a place which promised hope for a better future.

The number of legal immigrants from Africa was declining, he said, but the number of illegal aliens entering was increasing.

In several countries in Africa, such as professional salaries are low and this plays a major role in decisions to migrate. A civil engineer in Sierra Leone, for example, earns the equivalent of £450 ($70,75) per month while a medical doctor in Ghana earns no more than $30 (R255), which he could possibly earn from one consultation in South Africa.

Orr said his department had had applications for residence from medical practitioners, chartered accountants, auditors, engineers, contract lawyers and businessmen.

Last week, the Minister of Home Affairs, Danie Schutte, disclosed that 92,575 people had been sent back to their own countries in 1992. Most of them (61,200) were from Mozambique and a further 12,000 were repatriated to Zimbabwe, 6,000 to Lesotho and 3,000 to other countries.

For decades, South Africa encouraged the immigration of skilled whites while the system of Bantu Education ensured that they, and not blacks, were vital to economic growth. But as the country moves into a new political dispensation, it is ironic that the men and women who helped create the country's wealth since 1652 may be the ones to lose out most in the short term.

In South Africa, preoccupied with its internal political problems, is overlooking a growing external problem — the rising influx of African immigrants. JOE LATAKOMO reports for The Star's Africa News Service.

Africa lost an estimated 27,000 highly skilled people to develop on the continent between 1960 and 1975. This figure increased to 49,000 in 1975 to 1994.

By 1997, nearly 70,000 or 30 percent of the skilled stock of sub-Saharan Africa had been lost.

Few of these countries have policies to control the emigration, although some have expressed concern at the brain drain when their skills are needed in their home countries. But political changes in South Africa might give opportunities to those who wish to emigrate.

A case of South Africans first?

Peter Vale and Solomon Solomon from the Centre for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape said 4.1 million people in South Africa had been displaced by drought, the migrant labour system, forced removals and the violence in Natal.

However, South Africa's inability to produce enough skilled people might require that it continue importing skills, which would probably come from other African countries. But if such selective labour immigration was accepted, what impact would it have on the sending countries' resources?

In the short term, according to the International Labour Organisation, labour emigration can relieve unemployment in the sending countries, earn valuable foreign exchange and improve skills. But sub-Saharan Africa will need to generate up to 7.5 million jobs a year merely to stabilise the employment situation.

While the labour force doubles every 25 years, the economy of the region must treble every 23 years to be able to absorb these workers, says the ILO.

South Africa's labour force is expected to grow from less than 10 million in 1989 to 16 million in 2000 and 21 million in 2010. Proportionally similar growth patterns are forecast for neighbouring countries.

South Africa has tried to keep migrants out. Mozambican refugees, for instance, were considered to be "illegal immigrants" and were repatriated at the rate of 3,000 a week. But border patrols, electric fences, the danger of walking through the Kruger Park, and avoiding Renamo and Frelimo troops and minesfields have failed to keep them out.

But it is not from Africa only that there has been an increased flow of migrants. In 1990 only 19.6 percent of immigrants came from Asia but in 1992 the figure increased by 78.9 percent to 34.6 percent of the total immigration figure. And these are those who are here legally. Thousands more arrived in the country on tourist visas and stayed on, eked out a living as street hawkers.

Orr said South Africa must be restrictive in granting work permits and consider unemployment and must select new immigrants carefully.

The answer may be a phased withdrawal of migrants or a negotiated migration of skilled people and the establishment of a regional labour commission. But whatever happens, the next government will have to deal with the reality of thousands of illegal people.
MP: Unrest cause of emigration

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN—A senior National Party MP told Parliament he knew of a "whole department" at a university whose members were preparing to emigrate.

Dr Francois Jacobz expressed deep concern about the emigration of highly skilled South Africans, many of whom were being recruited by other countries, such as Canada.

Emigrants were packing their bags not because of concern about the future constitution and its implications, but rather the unrest situation.

Speaking during the Manpower budget debate, Jacobz said: "Our country cannot afford this and our efforts to achieve economic growth will be detrimentally affected."
The Minister of Finance [insert name]

[Paragraphs discussing the economic situation and financial planning for the country]

The Minister of Finance [insert name]

[Paragraphs discussing the budget and financial policies]

The Prime Minister [insert name]

[Paragraphs discussing the government's response to economic challenges]

The Opposition [insert name]

[Paragraphs discussing the opposition's stance on economic policies]

The Speaker [insert name]

[Paragraphs discussing the role of the Speaker and the legislative process]

The Opposition [insert name]

[Paragraphs discussing the opposition's response to the government's policies]

The Constitution [insert name]

[Paragraphs discussing constitutional issues and legal frameworks]

The Speaker [insert name]

[Paragraphs discussing the role of the Speaker and the legislative process]
the news in brief

Aid for travellers to India

A FULL range of consular services to help people travelling to India should be operating by next month.

The newly appointed director of the Indian cultural centre, Mr Harsh Bhasin, who arrived in South Africa at the weekend, said the remainder of the Indian cultural team would be in Johannesburg within a week and the centre should be fully operational soon afterwards.

Reward in cigarette heist

REMBRANDT have offered a R50 000 reward after a lorry-load of cigarettes was robbed.
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**news in brief**

**Nurses march to Pretoria**

Sowetan 28/5/93

ABOUT 1 200 nursing sisters from five nursing colleges marched on the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday to demand the disbandment of the SA Nursing Association and better salaries.

The nurses from Baragwanath, Garankuwa, Boulders, Tshepong and Lebone colleges also rejected the “unilateral rationalisation” of health services by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

They also demanded that nurses’ student representative councils be recognised and the TPA come under fire for increased board and lodging fees.

**Students want more funds**

Sowetan 28/5/93

ABOUT 50 South African students studying in Nigeria under the Luthuli Memorial Trust are reportedly staging a sit-in at the trust’s offices in Lagos to demand an increase in their allowances.

The students have claimed their supervisor has “shunned” them and have criticized the ANC’s chief representative in Nigeria for ignoring their plight. A students’ representative said the economic situation in Nigeria had “crumbled” with resultant rocketing prices and “we can’t cope on our present allowances.”

**Returnees picket UNHCR**

Sowetan 28/5/93

ABOUT 150 returnees yesterday besieged the Johannesburg offices of the UN High Commission for Refugees demanding that the organisation pay them their grants.

The returnees who complained that their families were starving because they had not been given grants amounting to more than R4 000 since their return, vowed they would not leave the offices until their demands were met.

By late yesterday they were still staging a sit-in at the UNHCR offices at the Carlton Centre and vowed not to leave.
More black South Africans ‘bitten by the travel bug’

By Winnie Graham

NEW ORLEANS — Black South Africans are emerging as a tourist market “of enormous potential”.

Tour operators and airline executives at the TIA (Travel Industry Association of America) Pow Wow this week spoke of black South Africa’s growing interest in international travel.

SA Airways’ manager of tour product development Errol Madoses said the airline had identified the market for blacks as “extremely important”. Blacks were already flying to relatively nearby destinations such as Mauritius, Kenya and Israel, with emphasis on religious tours of the Holy Land.

“SAA is conscious of the need to encourage black tourism,” he said. “In fact, we’ve invested in a new black travel agency in Johannesburg.”

“It’s called Fab Travel and we’ve helped with the installation of a computer system, training, expertise and considerable financial assistance,”

Colin Louwber of Johannesburg-based Logan Tours is another operator whose company is doing increasing business with black South Africans. He is taking an all-black group on a week-long jazz tour of New Orleans in July. The jaunt costs under R5 000 and includes two nights in New York.

He said the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament, expected to draw more than a million foreigners to the United States, will be popular.

“In the last few years, tourism between South Africa and the rest of Africa has grown considerably,” he said. “We have black South Africans going increasingly to places such as Cameroon, Nigeria, Kenya, Zaire, Angola and Kenya.”

Big year

Brian Passmore, managing director of Wings Travel in Durban, believes 1994 will be a big year in the black travel market — largely because of the World Cup. His company is preparing a video to entice travellers to the US.

“There’s enormous potential in the black market,” he said, “particularly with destinations such as New Orleans, New York, Disney World and the Epcot Centre.”

His firm has signed a contract with Domino Tours, a coach touring company in the middle-price range.

“South Africans are very cost-conscious. We’ll be able to offer them value for money.”

Colleen Wagner of Johannesburg’s United Marketing, a wholesale tour operator, believes the potential of the black travel market is largely untapped at present.

She has found that black South Africans are still enjoying holidays in their own country.

Delegates at Pow Wow were told that a benchmark survey had shown there was a heavy emphasis on family travel among US black tourists.

The study reveals that African-Americans travel farther and use buses more often than other Americans.

Two-fifths of respondents said they travelled to visit family, 21 percent travelled for vacations and 11 percent travelled for business. Nearly 30 percent travelled with relatives.

Racial discrimination accounted for less than 1 percent of complaints.
ANC plea on capital flight

CAPE TOWN — The ANC has challenged the rich and powerful in South Africa to show confidence in the future and invest on a large scale.

This is contained in a statement of concern at the multibillion-rand capital outflow between January and April.

The ANC said “Powerful individuals in our country who control massive amounts of capital also have a responsibility to ensure that their actions contribute towards the generation of a climate conducive to investment.”

Economists estimate the outflow on the capital account of the balance of payments to have been between R2.5 billion and R5 billion from January to April.

The organisation warned that capital would continue to leave the country until a political settlement was reached. A settlement would supplement the country's domestic savings with foreign savings and help generate urgently needed investment.
Foreign timeshare swops in favour

TIMESHARE exchanges by South Africans travelling to the United States doubled last year to almost $600 compared with 1991. 

According to the RCI exchange organisation, Europe showed a 38 percent increase in exchanges from South Africa, rising to 2715.

RCI Southern Africa says falling air fares and attractive travel packages, as well as the removal of political barriers, have boosted the number of South Africans travelling overseas.

But managing director Steve Griessel says the unfavourable exchange rate is still putting the damper on many travel plans.

However, timeshare is a cost-effective way for South Africans to holiday abroad.

RCI, which has 140 affiliated resorts locally and more than 2000 more worldwide, expects to confirm a total of 80 000 exchanges in and from South Africa this year.
Contrary to a widely held belief that immigrants steal jobs from the natives, a policy of targeted immigration actually creates employment and stimulates entrepreneurial business, says Warren Smith, general manager of the 1820 Settlers Association of SA.

Mr Smith says immigrants bring skills learnt at the expense of their mother country. They can train the unskilled labour force of their adopted country, a problem which Mr Smith believes should be at the top of SA’s social-change agenda.

The 1820 Settlers Association was formed in 1979, partly to commemorate the landing of the 1820 Settlers. But its more functional objective is to assist settlers in SA, regardless of their nationality.

Mr Smith says that more than half of the immigrants arriving in SA in the past 50 years have been from Britain.

He believes that the groundwork of the 1820 Settlers, including their development of wool and ostrich-feather farming in the Eastern Cape, has been largely responsible for the development of SA’s business infrastructure.

The close cultural ties between SA and the UK were forged by this link. Is the primary reason for the strong trade ties between the two countries.

Mr Smith says it is vital that SA continue to encourage immigration.

"There is a shortage of skilled people in SA. Overseas expertise is desperately needed to train South Africans. Research shows that such training would take between three and five years. We need to act now."

Immigrants bring foreign currency and stimulate employment in the unskilled sector — maids and gardeners, for instance.

"Depending on the skills of the individual, an immigrant can create between five and 15 jobs." Mr Smith says more needs to be done by the SA Government to encourage immigration. Most countries have a formal immigration policy, but SA does not.

"I would like to see such a policy introduced so we all know where we stand."

The "public relations image" projected by the Department of Foreign Affairs abroad needs polishing.

"I have seen instances where potential immigrants have been literally scared off after confronting insensitive and bureaucratic security procedures at SA embassies."

Mr Smith says the recession and xenophobia have had a dramatic impact on the number of immigrants coming to SA. After a high of 50,000 in the 1970s, the numbers dwindled to an all-time low of 8,000 last year. Of them, about 1,200 were from the UK.

Poor

Overall, immigration to SA last year fell by 35% compared with the previous year. The drop affected UK immigrants most, with the number of professionals down by 20% and artisans by 52%.

Mr Smith ascribes the fall largely to "selective overseas media coverage" of events in SA.

The number of immigrants returning to the UK rose by 10%, but Mr Smith notes that those who applied for SA citizenship last year increased by 10%.

"This is a clear sign that immigrants in SA recognise the current uncertainty as a transitory phase and that they want to participate in the future of SA."

Instability in SA has had little effect on immigrants already in the country, but this has had a definite impact on would-be newcomers.

He believes that the small contingent of immigrants returning to their countries of birth are doing so because of poor economic conditions in SA.
Arms: four held

Four Mozambicans have been arrested after traffic inspectors found five AK-47 rifles, five Makarov pistols and ammunition in their car.

The illegal immigrants are being detained at Machadodorp in the eastern Transvaal.

-Sapa
controlling the finances of that country [Time expired]

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, I thank the floundering hon member for Johannesburg North owes the hon member for Sea Point a debt of gratitude for trying to come to his rescue, but unfortunately what the hon member for Sea Point said implied that for 15 years the position has been static and nothing has been done. This does not stand up to critical examination. [Interjections]

Ever-increasing attention has been given to this matter, so much so that there has not been a point at which more uncritical attention has been given than at this very moment. [Interjections]

I was on the point of trying to inform the hon member for Johannesburg North because I am trying to shed some light on the subject. I am trying to shed some light on the subject. [Interjections]

I wanted to tell him, for example, of one specific mechanism in the whole process, namely suspensions. This happens frequently that the proposed expenditure on specific items is suspended during the budgetary discussion. Before such suspensions can be lifted, the affected party has to give full reasons justifying the lifting of that suspension, and these reasons have to be acceptable to the SA Government.

As I said earlier, the SA Government has a say in preparations made for these governments, and I must also remind hon members that the independent states frequently remind us of their independent status when the question of effective forms of control is discussed.

There is no disputing that taxpayers' money has to be protected and that proper financial control should be in force at all times. What I have been dealing with refers precisely to that. [Interjections] [Time expired]

Debate concluded

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1807 Hansard WEDNESDAY, 2 JUNE 1993 Hansard 1808

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 26 May 1993

Swedish aid to political organization

*9 Mr J H MOMBERT asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether South Africa's ambassador in Sweden exerted any pressure on the Swedish government to discontinue financial assistance to a certain political organization, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, what is the name of this organization,

(2) whether he or his Department gave (a) instructions and/or (b) approval for such pressure to be exerted; if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, why?

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No

(2) (a) and (b) No, not previously I am of the opinion that benefits which are granted exclusively to the ANC result in heightened tension and do not contribute to reconciliation. This point of view was on more than one occasion conveyed to the relevant governments

(3) Falls away

Citizenship: White males

*12 Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) How many White male persons who renounced their South African citizenship and left the Republic before 1 January 1990 and before reaching the age of 30 years, were included in the count after the said date (a) after regaining South African citizenship and (b) on a temporary basis in terms of the Ablens Act, 1937 (Act No 1 of 1937), and the

1809 Hansard WEDNESDAY, 2 JUNE 1993 Hansard 1810

former South African citizen returns temporarily to South Africa since such persons are not eligible for military service

New questions

RSA Citizenship: National service for White males

*1 Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any of the White males who before 1 January 1990 and before reaching the age of 30 years had renounced their South African citizenship before they could perform their national service, performed such national service after they had regained their South African citizenship, if so, (a) how many and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished, if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(15) B853E

(2) (a) 1988 Statistics of this nature were not kept before this date

Housing finance: Co-ordination

*2 Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of National Housing:

Whether the Government provides co-ordinating all aspects of housing financed on the first, second and third tiers of government, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HOUSING:

Mr Chairman, I am grateful to the hon member for Heidelberg for asking me this question, because I am told that as a new boy I am supposed to make a maiden speech, and here I am giving a maiden reply. Regrettably, it is a very short reply as well, under the circumstances.

As a new national housing policy and strategy for South Africa are at present being negotiated between all interested parties, unfortunately it is at this delicate stage not possible to reply to the hon member. I would like to add that it is expected that at least three months will be required before full details are available.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
Call for urban planning shift

AN integrated national directive to promote SA cities as the engine for economic growth was necessary, says Pepkor chairman Christo Wiese. Delivering the keynote address at the Sappoa convention, Wiese said urban planning had to switch from its traditional focus on prevention and control and instead see its role as one of promoting and guiding urban economic development.

International estimates were that in developing countries about 60% of GDP was generated in cities and this was steadily growing, he said.

The first thing required to promote urban productivity would be to create appropriate institutions to manage the cities.

A national directive operating within a balanced set of national economic policies tied to the overall vision and goals of SA was required.

Wiese said the issue of home ownership was central to successful urbanisation.

A property clause in a Bill of Rights would secure the ability of owners to raise funds against private property which was crucial to the creation of wealth and would also serve to promote investment.

New policies

Appropriate land for urbanisation, he said, had to be identified and innovative land rezoning policies had to be formulated.

"We need to consider the densification of our inner city areas where we can bring many of the working class closer to their employment."

Wiese said at the same time changes to legislation, which would allow people to conduct commercial activities from home, had to be called for.

Wiese added that ventures had to be found to improve opportunities for entrepreneurial development in black communities.

Wiese warned that it was essential to maintain first world infrastructural, financial and physical standards both to maintain efficiencies and to avoid any further brain drain.
The massive expense of the moving experience

By TERRY BETTY

Mrs Sacharowitz says the value of household goods is usually R150 000, making the insurance charge R5 500.

Hitchcock & Associates Africa representative Dawn Raphelley says Australia charges a senior manager R3 750 for an application for permission to settle there.

For others the cost is R750.

Mrs Raphelley says migration services charges about R14 500 for an executive, depending on circumstances.

For this fee the applicant is assured that the migration papers will be dealt with correctly.

A consultant in Sydney is assigned to the applicant to have the papers processed.

Immigration officials will handle details, such as lodging documents and providing the correct number of certified copies.

Once the family has been accepted, it has to sell up and tie up loose ends in SA.

Mrs Heal says her firm's departure package includes the removal of furniture, disconnection or transfer of services, forwarding of mail, payment of bills, clearing of the house, an inventory, clearing rubbish from the garden and cleaning the pool.

The daily rate for organizing the move is R500, plus the fees of those who do the work.

Mrs Heal says the charge for cleaning a house is about R570 a day. It costs R1 050 to clean the average swimming pool.

The highest expenses are incurred in the new country.

Mrs Heal says many executives are too busy to handle all the work involved in moving. Help is provided by many firms.

For example, a house search by a UK company for rent or purchase in London will take about five days and costs R1 500. A one-day orientation programme for the executive costs R1 550 and a "look-see" trip R2 650.

Pets are moved by the Animal Travel Agency. It charges R950 to take the animal to the airport, obtain health certificates, import permits and airline bookings.

The cost of the pet's ticket depends on its size. For example, a Labrador requires a box costing R40. Its fare is R1 500.

The owner has to pay for an animal's keep in quarantine in the new country.

The massive expense of the moving experience

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A Masterbond a winner

MY WOODS

ed gambling include the Western Cape, Club Leisure resort in the Masoor and the Bassa. The resort is the rescue pack for several months and would enhance the efforts of the three groups rescue plan.

The deal gives Club Mykonos creditors, of which Masterbond shareholders are the major component, a package of debentures and ordinary shares. The debentures should return two-thirds of their money to creditors.

Shares in Club Mykonos have a nominal value of R5 each. They would be worth R5 each if a casino licence was granted, says Mr Riley.

A plank of the rescue scheme is the formation of a new Club Mykonos Limited. It will have a capital base of R100-million and 14 000 shareholders.
Emigration to Israel said to be rising fast

Agency director Uri Gordon said "Many Jewish families in South Africa are considering leaving, and a good number want to settle in England, Australia, New Zealand or Canada." He expected a great many more South Africans would also leave for Israel in 1994.

The agency estimates there are 90,000 Jews with South African nationality and another 25,000 Israeli Jews living in the country.

Zwick said that if many Israeli Jews living in South Africa wanted to return home, that was their prerogative, adding that people who were considering leaving were influenced more by violence than political or economic factors.

Selwyn Zwick, the federation's executive director, Ronny Silberman said the facts were "exaggerated" and that Jews were no more concerned about the situation in the country than any other community.

He said the word "soaring" was hardly applicable to the Jewish Agency's projected figures.

Most of the 17,000 settled in Israel in two waves after political troubles in 1978 and 1986.

Staff Reporter, AFP
UN assault in Somalia under fire

UNITED NATIONS commanders in Somalia are straying from their original humanitarian mandate, aid agencies and European politicians said last week.

In Paris, the parliamentary assembly of the nine-nation Western European Union demanded an emergency meeting of its council of ministers to discuss the "degeneration" of UN operations and to rein in the actions of member states' forces on the ground in Mogadishu.

Forces from Italy and France, both WEU members, were among those spearheading last week's assault by Unisom on the compound of the dominant warlord in southern Mogadishu, Mohammed Farah Aideed, and the ensuing manhunt for him and his main allies.

Two of Italy's opposition parties — the Greens and Rifondazione Comunista — also expressed shock at the operation and demanded the withdrawal of Italian peacekeeping forces from Somalia.

The president of the UN Security Council, Juan Antonio Yanez-Barnuevo from Spain, said the council would hold private consultations on the latest military action. Earlier this month it authorised the 18,000 UN peacekeeping troops in Somalia to take all necessary steps to bring to justice those responsible for the deaths of 23 Pakistani soldiers.

In Bonn, government sources acknowledged that "the television footage from Mogadishu is likely to make an impact on the way the decision will go" in Germany's constitutional court case over whether Bundeswehr soldiers can or ought to be involved in the UN mission in Somalia. German troops are based in the interior of the country to give logistical support to the peacekeeping force.

Western aid agencies are fearful that the aggressive course being pursued by the UN command will produce "an us and them" mentality among Somalis which will impede aid and reconstruction efforts by outside organisations.

If the UN is going to disarm the Somali militias, the disarming should include all the warlords, John Magrath, an Oxfam spokesman, said. "There may be good military reasons for concentrating on disarming Aideed, but it gives the impression to many Somalis that the UN is biased."

The impression is also growing, he said, that "lack of good overall command" is causing Unisom to ignore other aspects of peacekeeping, including a role in political liaison.

"The military operation is in danger of taking off on a trajectory of its own, leaving the humanitarian and political sides behind."

The position of Oxfam and many other agencies is that military action should be a last resort. But "it who defines what is the last resort? In this case, the military, and nobody else seems to know what the criteria are," Mr Magrath said. "We believe that the arms reduction has to take place through negotiation, and that of course takes time," he added.
Star 25/1648

Don't leave SA.

Sexwale urges skilled whites

CAPE TOWN — ANC/PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale yesterday described as "saboteurs" those whites who obtained high-level skills in the apartheid years and now wanted to emigrate.

A new ANC government would succeed eventually, but it would be much harder and would take much longer without the help of highly skilled white South Africans.

Addressing a business breakfast in Cape Town, Sexwale said that under an ANC government, the attorney-general and the auditor-general would be independent, to ensure that economic crimes were pursued without political interference.

The ANC did not want South Africa to be part of an Africa that had failed because of corruption. Not only public sector corruption was a problem: private sector fraud in South Africa was among the highest in the world.

The international community and institutions like the International Monetary Fund and World Bank should help a "new" South Africa, as they had done for Germany, not now doing for Russia.

However, an ANC government would want to negotiate as equals and not be subscribed to. — Sapa.
Yugoslav refugees flock to SA

JOHANNESBURG — While South African whites flee the country's political and ethnic violence, a new wave of immigrants are breaking down the doors to get in.

Citizens of the former Yugoslavia are pouring into South Africa, coming by the thousands to seek prosperity and peace.

They say the factional fighting in South Africa — which claims thousands of lives a year — pales by comparison to the slaughter in their own land.

"This is sheer tranquility compared to what we knew," said Helena, 33, a poet from Belgrade, who came to Johannesburg seeking a new life with her graphic designer boyfriend six months ago.

Unlike the white South Africans who leave the country seeking calmer lands, she says South Africa seems to be the land of milk and honey compared to the fear and devastation they left behind.

The Department of Home Affairs estimates that 802 former Yugoslavians have been granted permanent residence since 1986.

However, community leaders estimate the true number of those in South Africa, most of them illegally, to be 10,000, of whom about 6,000 are Serbs.

Most enter on tourist visas and then stay on, doing odd jobs and hoping to qualify for permanent residency.

They say it is easier to get visas and permits for South Africa than for other English-speaking countries such as Canada and Australia.

The Department of Home Affairs denied there was an active policy to encourage Yugoslav immigrants.

The homesick gather at the Three Hats, night-time haunt in Yeoville, which has for decades been a rendezvous for eastern European and other immigrants.

"This is our home away from home," said Alex, 23, from Sarajevo, his eyes damp.

"Back in Belgrade they say South Africa is heaven on earth," said 22-year-old Michael, who had arrived just three days before "Many people are shocked when they get here and realise it isn't."

The community, once close-knit with Bosnians, Serbs and Croats all living calmly together, is seeing splits emerging on ethnic lines.

"Even here, you cannot forget the war," said Alex — Sapa-Reuters
Thousands of Balkan refugees seek SA haven

While whites flee SA's political and ethnic violence, a new wave of immigrants is breaking at the doors to get in. Citizens of the former Yugoslavia are pouring into SA by the thousands to seek prosperity and peace.

They say the factional fighting in SA pales in comparison with the brutal slaughter in their own land.

Home Affairs said the number of nationals from the former Yugoslavia granted permanent residence rose to 422 last year from 18 in 1988, linking the rise in applications to the fighting there. This meant a total of 753 were granted residence over the seven-year period.

But community leaders estimate the true number of those in SA, most of them illegally, is 10 000, of whom about 8 000 are Serbs. Most enter on tourist visas and then stay on.

Home Affairs denied there was an active policy to encourage Yugoslav immigrants in particular. "There is no specific effort to attract immigrants from any of the geographical areas that constituted the former Yugoslavia," a spokesman said.

Helen, 33, a poet from Belgrade who came to Johannesburg six months ago, says, "This is sheer tranquility compared to what we knew."

Many of the immigrants said it was easy to work clandestinely on a tourist visa. — Sapa-United Press
Immigration to SA falls by 23%  

Own Correspondent  
DURBAN — Twenty-three percent fewer people immigrated to South Africa in January this year than during the same period last year, according to the Central Statistical Services.  
However, because of a new computerised system for recording travellers to and from South Africa, the number of emigrations from South Africa can no longer be calculated, a CSS spokesman said.  
The number of immigrants dropped from 1,012 in January 1992 to 784 in January this year — a 53% decrease in immigrants in professional, semi-professional and technical occupations and an 11% drop in non-economically active immigrants.  
The new computer system no longer requires South African residents to complete departure and arrival forms. Because of this it was "not possible to distinguish between emigrants and other people travelling abroad," the spokesman said.  
"An attempt was made to derive this information from applications for foreign currency but it did not prove possible," he said.  
The statistics showed that visitors from non-African countries increased by 19.7% in January this year compared to January 1992.
SA heads Hong Kong in migration stakes

South Africa is earning the dubious reputation of being the "largest emigration centre in the world."

Hong Kong, with Chinese rule beginning in 1997, has lost more people than SA in the past few years. But SA now appears to be ahead, according to the many "advisers" who have entered the migration market.

The migrant business has enjoyed booming trade since the assassination in April of Chen Han and the violence which followed. A deteriorating lifestyle and declining educational standards have spurred the wave of emigration applications.

At the beginning of the year families wishing to emigrate generally got in touch with the embassy of the country they wished to move to.

In last week's Business Times alone, eight organisations, most with legal connections abroad, advertised their services.

They offer information about jobs, tax, investment opportunities, housing and the cost of living in the country chosen by a would-be migrant. Some advisers have been in business for less than two months.

The most popular destinations are Canada and New Zealand, some people opting for Gibraltar and Spain.

"Canada accepts 50 000 immigrants each year. Canada's doors are not closed to you," says one advertisement.

It is expected that Canada will soon increase its intake of immigrants, entry to America and Australia is difficult.

Host

A spokesman for an advice bureau, which claims to be the largest, says Hong Kong and SA are the world's two largest "growth" areas for migration business.

He says that in the first half of the year his company interviewed about 1 000 SA families wishing to leave. Not all, however, satisfied the requirements of the potential host country.

"After the Chen Han assassination, we had between 80 and 100 calls a day."

The company plans to expand its operation to handle at least 400 inquiries a month.

The spokesman says many wealthy migrants establish legal residence abroad without leaving SA. This would allow them to leave at a moment's notice should conditions here worsen.

Figures from Central Statistical Services show a stable emigration trend in the past two years. In 1991, 4 265 people left SA compared with 4 221 in 1992 (latest available figure).

Fewer people are choosing to live in SA. A total of 12379 came to SA in 1991, but the number fell to 8 665 in 1992.

An organisation which specialises in emigration to New Zealand says that between 1984 and 1992, 684 SA families moved to that country.

Since January, this organisation has interviewed 100 families wishing to settle in New Zealand. It has received up to 40 calls a day since the right-wing interruption of talks at the World Trade Centre.

The cost of information about a new country is high. A family could pay between R5 000 and R35 000 for introductions and information.
Bid to entice Chinese to East London

WILLEM STEENKAMP
Weekend Argus Reporter

EAST KONG is how the harbour city of East London may soon be known if a major recruitment drive to entice Chinese to the city from Hong Kong and mainland China is successful.

The recruitment project is the brainchild of Mr Larry Hood, managing director of the East London Promotional Board of South Africa, and has the support of the local city council.

Mr Hood, a Johannesburg businessman, said he was contacted more than a year ago by Chinese businessmen who wanted to know if he had land and houses to sell to Chinese from Hong Kong.

He said that, at the time, he was busy with a development in East London. Together with the Chinese businessmen, they worked on a plan to recruit entrepreneurs to invest in and start businesses in East London.

"The city has an undervalued harbour, but a fully developed infrastructure and is ideal for manufacturing businesses," Mr Hood said.

"We are promoting a package in the East through which businessmen can invest about R600 000 for a three-bedroomed, double-storey house plus factory premises in East London.

"We opened an office in Hong Kong and have held various seminars to promote East London as an ideal investment area for businesses."

"There has been tremendous interest and we have a list of more than 200 Chinese who have indicated that they are interested in starting up in East London.

"But, continuing violence is making our task difficult. However, we are hopeful the situation will change," said Mr Hood.

East London Mayor Mr Carl Burger said that although the promotional board was a private company, the council supported Mr Hood's efforts.

"It would mean a financial injection into our area with job creation and other positive effects. The council is running advertisements in various European countries to try and draw investors to our city," he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said all applications for permanent residence in this country would have to comply with the usual requirements.

"All applicants will have to apply on an individual basis and applications will be thoroughly screened. No exceptions will be made," he said.

Mr Hood said his company had been in contact with the department.

"If someone accepts our package, but can't get permanent residency in this country, his deposit obviously will be refunded," said Mr Hood.
ANC lashes golf maestro over thre... Good ridda... nce, Gary!

Player's 'stupid' outburst lands him in the bunker

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

GOLF star Gary Player has been told by the ANC that if he wants to leave the country it will be "good riddance".

Reacting to Player's comments about his fears of remaining in South Africa, ANC Western Cape sports spokesman Mr Janie Mombarg said yesterday the golfer was showing his "true colours — as nothing but a person who eats the fruits of apartheid".

Mr Mombarg said Player, who had been idolised by whites for years and "had reaped the fruits of apartheid all his life, now sanctimonious— says he doesn't want to live in South Africa because of the violence and because he does not want to live under a socialist or communist government".

Mr Mombarg said "I can understand that. Mr Player has reservations about the violence. We all do, and we are all praying for peace. But his assumption about a socialist/communist government is to say the least, stupid and far-fetched."

The ANC rejected his views with contempt: "and if he wants to leave the country, good riddance."

Player, who missed the halfway cut with a 72 for 144 yesterday in his 39th consecutive Open Championship, told journalists earlier in the week he might have to contemplate leaving South Africa.

"Don't get me wrong South Africa is my country I'm optimistic and things change quickly I want to live there, but I could not under a communist regime."

"There is continuing violence People are not investing money. There is a strong communist influence — a socialist influence," he said.

"South Africa is at the crossroads. I hope democracy wins. Then we'll have a future. We didn't have a future under apartheid."

"I don't want things to happen like they did in Zimbabwe. There they can just walk up to you and take away your farm."

Player insisted that the only answer for South Africa was a federal system of government and a free enterprise economy.

Asked how long he intended to carry on playing golf, he said he had planned to retire in 2000, but it depended on what happened in South Africa.

"If the country went communist, he said, he would lose all his investments, and would have to carry on playing golf in order to live."

The ANC rejected his views with contempt: "and if he wants to leave the country, good riddance."

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ANC hits at Player's 'hypocrisy'

SANDWICH, England — Gary Player spoke of his fears for the future in South Africa on Thursday, and mentioned the possibility of emigrating if communist policies are pursued by a future government.

The ANC's Mr. Jaime Monberg yesterday accused him of hypocrisy.

"Mr. Player has been reaping the fruits of apartheid all his life and now says he doesn’t want to live in South Africa because of the violence and because he does not want to live under a communist government."

"I can understand that he has reservations about the violence, but his assumption about a communist (socialist) government is stupid and far-fetched."

Player was speaking at the British Open when he voiced his fears.

"South Africa is where I want to live but I wouldn’t want to live under a communist regime," he said.

When asked how long he would keep playing, he said: "It depends on whether my country has a future. If it does, I'll stop in the year 2000. If it doesn't, then I will keep playing elsewhere."

Own Correspondent, Political Staff
Third of managers would like to quit SA
One in 3 managers ready to leave SA

Business Staff

ONE in three managers would leave South Africa if they had the chance.

This was one of the findings of a survey of management attitudes by Professor Karl Hofmeyr of Umsi Graduate School of Business Leadership.

The survey, co-sponsored by Chicago-based International Survey Research, measured the attitudes of 500 managers from different industries across the country.

The survey also probed managers' perceptions of the changes taking place in South Africa.

More than 70 percent of them believed the new South Africa would radically change the way companies operated. Three out of five felt the market for their products would change significantly.

Seven out of 10 were optimistic about the future of their companies, but fewer were optimistic about South Africa as a place to live and work.

Forty-five percent reported morale in their companies had worsened in the past year. On the other hand, 34 percent felt race relations had improved. Only 6 percent felt relations had worsened.

Seventy percent of managers felt their companies were actively committed to providing advancement opportunities for blacks.

Fifty-six percent felt that if their companies did not advance more blacks, they would face serious skills and management shortages.

Some concern was expressed about the effect of affirmative action on standards, with 38 percent indicating that if more black managers were promoted in their companies, work standards would be affected.

The major barriers to black advancement identified by managers were a lack of experience among black staff and a perceived lack of ability among them.
Player denies he's leaving SA

LONDON — Gary Player has strongly denied saying that he was planning to leave South Africa.

He was critical of the ongoing violence and said he was sick and tired of right-wing resistance and people calling for black power.

He also expressed the hope that a new government would maintain discipline and said discussions with top businessmen throughout the world had convinced him that significant investments would not be made in South Africa in the present circumstances. — Sapa
Unscrupulous emigration consultants are making a fortune out of worried South Africans desperate to leave the country.

The visa vultures!

JEAN LE MAY
Weekend Argus Reporter

NOW that political uncertainty has driven thousands of South Africans to consider emigration, the chicken run has attracted its own breed of vultures.

These are companies which profess to help would-be emigrants with their visa applications — and make themselves a packet in the process.

The pickings are good. Weekend Argus has found that one such company asked a fee of R13 000 for advice which, according to an embassy spokesman, turned out to be wrong.

Mr Hendrik de Pagger, second secretary in the immigration section of the Canadian embassy in Pretoria, told Weekend Argus that "there is a raft of consultants who are offering misinformation and insufficient information to South Africans who want to emigrate to Canada.

"Prospective immigrants are being told to travel to another country and to put in applications from there.

"They're told Canada doesn't want South Africans and they'll have a better chance if their applications are submitted from somewhere else, which is untrue.

"They are being told that quotas are all filled, which is untrue, and that they would have to wait months and years if they came to the embassy, which is also untrue.

"The saddest aspect is that although we are aware of some of the perpetrators, South Africans who have had bad experiences are reluctant to blow the whistle on them.

"The would-be immigrants seem to feel, quite wrongly, that this would prejudice their chances of acceptance.

People who submitted applications for immigration visas in categories for which employment was available in Canada would be interviewed within two or three months, he said.

"If it is a family-class applicant, that is somebody who has close relatives in Canada, we are obliged by Canadian law to conduct the interview within six weeks.

"All it takes is a letter to the Canadian embassy, said Mr De Pagger.

"The whole process would not cost more than R2 400, which included all the required medical procedures.

"By comparison, a couple who ended up at the embassy — after a row with a so-called consultant — had been quoted R13 000 and the information they had been given was wrong, he said.

"It is distressing that South Africans seem to be afraid of coming to the embassy," said Mr De Pagger.

"There was a stormy relationship between the two countries, but that is all in the past. We have sporting and scientific ties, hundreds of South Africans are studying in Canada and 10 000 visitors got visas last year.

"There are many consultants who are doing a good and honest job, but there are others acting unethically and charging huge fees to people who cannot afford them.

"I appeal to South Africans who have had unhappy experiences of this kind to let the Canadian embassy know about them.

The US embassy in Pretoria is also having problems.

It recently warned that a number of firms were advertising their willingness to provide information and advice on US immigration procedures.

"While many reputable companies were engaged in the field of US immigration law and procedure, we are concerned that some offer inaccurate information, charge excessive fees and mislead prospective immigrants."
Emigration to US: local agent changes her story

A Somerset West estate agent has backtracked on advertisements offering information on emigrating to the US.

JEAN LE MAY
Weekend Argus Reporter

MRS Luca Ercsen of Somerset West, who advertised offers of help in emigrating to the United States, has changed direction after protests by the US embassy and a report in Weekend Argus.

Mrs Ercsen is the South African representative of USA Incorporated, a private company based in Orlando, Florida.

"We don't obtain green cards (for work in the US) for applicants," she told Weekend Argus this week.

"What we do is we relocate people. We tell them what to put in their own applications for immigration visas to the US. Once they have them we help them to sell their houses here and to buy or rent houses in the US. I am an estate agent and I have another company in Florida. We also help with schooling for children in the States and with jobs."

Mr Jim Callahan, Press liaison officer at the US embassy in Pretoria, told Weekend Argus this week that the embassy had been in contact with the head office of USA Incorporated in Florida.

Over the last few weeks advertisements have appeared in several South African newspapers, including The Argus. One of them reads:

"Would you like to live in the USA? If yes, this is your chance of a lifetime. For a limited time only, the US government will allocate green cards on a first-come, first-served basis. Contact your USA representative for more information at 024-51-3810. Employment and relocation services available."

The phone number is Mrs Ercsen's Weekend Argus-established that the fee for services offered in the advertisement was R2 700.

"The fee is laid down by USA Incorporated, which also drew up the advertisements," Mrs Ercsen told Weekend Argus.

"We give information and not advice."

The US embassy recently warned South Africans to be on their guard against advertisers who offered information and advice on US immigration procedures.

"No company is authorised to act on behalf of the US government," said an embassy statement.

"Free information about immigration procedures is available from the US Consulate-General in Johannesburg."

In a document acquired by Weekend Argus from USA Incorporated in Florida, the company said: "Although we cannot give any guarantee... we do guarantee you the best possible chance of acquiring a green card by assuring you that the application is in the proper manner delivered to the proper place within the correct time frame."

The immigrant visa lottery takes place every year and only 55 000 people are selected from a huge number of applicants from specified countries. South Africa was not among them in the 1993 or 1994 lotteries and there is as yet no certainty that it will be included in the 1995 lottery, according to a US embassy spokesman.

Publication of Supplementary Results 4 pm Tues 14 December
IN A conference room in Melville, Johannesburg, 18 potential emigrants watch television... and dream.

They are entrepreneurs and professionals, aged mostly between 25 and 45, dressed in suits, jeans and sweat-shirts.

They are attending a seminar — run by an emigration consultancy — to find out how to get out of South Africa.

Their chosen destination is New Zealand, and they wish seductive images of a far-off paradise — ski slopes, verdant forests and clean, cool rivers.

The meeting has been organised by a company that has dealt with about 1,000 New Zealand applicants since it opened in January.

More than 4,000 people left the country last year, according to the Department of Home Affairs.

However, the services offered by the emigration consultants is duplicated by embassies — and cost nothing.

The Melville seminar included a lecture covering topics such as quality of life, crime and education in the Antipodes. The motives for leaving South Africa are various:

"We've had enough of this violence. We hope to be out by the end of the year," said a jeweller.

A climatologist at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr Janette Lindsay, is going to an Australian university because funds for research in South Africa are dwindling.

"In my field, there's less money available for research and equipment." There are no longer opportunities for me here," she said.

Deal

Finding out about emigration from these consultants doesn't come cheaply.

A seminar like this week's in Melville costs R70 to attend, but some advisers demand up to R1,000.

JANETTE LINDSAY

No opportunities

For R1,000 the seminar presenters offer a package deal which includes processing of immigration applications, being met on arrival and advice on employment, where to live, schools and health.

Other companies charge up to R30,000 for a similar deal.

But the expense of relocating by no means ends with the consultants, whose fees do not include airfares or the cost of relocating.

That's the job of "international movers", who charge up to R20,000 to get the contents of an average three-bedroomed house to most international destinations.

EMISSION FACT FILE

What South African passport holders need to settle in the top five destinations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITED KINGDOM</th>
<th>You may qualify if you</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are related to an English citizen, or have ancestors who arrived before 1948.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Can take at least R1 million, or have access to an income of R30,000 per year.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lodge for a minimum of R250,000.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Application costs R442 per person</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>AMERICA</th>
<th>You may qualify if you</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are closely related to an American citizen (unmarried children, married children, brother or sister and their spouses and children).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have extraordinary qualifications in certain fields.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Application costs R600</strong></td>
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<th>CANADA</th>
<th>You may qualify if you</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have close relatives in Canada.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invested in a business a minimum of R500,000 and have access to income of at least R30,000 per year.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Application cost R1,200 per person.</strong></td>
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<th>AUSTRALIA</th>
<th>You may qualify if you</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have close family in Australia.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Have a job offer.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Score 200 points on the points system, allocated for degree, language, skills and work experience.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Application costs R9505 per family unit.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>NEW ZEALAND</th>
<th>You may qualify if you</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Score a varying number of points on a points system, allocated for age, academic achievement, language and work experience.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Can invest R1,2 million in the country.</strong></td>
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*This is not a comprehensive list. Further information and advice can be obtained from the relevant consulates. All figures are subject to changing rates of exchange.*
The current leader in the field is Stuttaford Van Lune, which drew a record crowd of 170 at its monthly seminar on Wednesday.

Regional director Mark Meiring said "We have been moving about 250 people a month and there's a marked increase in the number of inquiries. "We have moved 56 percent more people so far this year than for the same period in 1992."

With the demand for emigration services growing, the less scrupulous are cashing in, and last week the American and Canadian embassies issued warnings against "fly-by-night" consultants.

Canadian spokesman Hendrik de Pager—who's office resettled 1,000 South Africans last year—said he was "dismayed" at having to deal with people who would-be emigrants need—and it's free," he said.

One consultant, who asked not to be named, said he had three people on his books who had been conned by phoney lawyers.

But in Melville this week it was clear that you need a lot more than money to emigrate.

Youth, degrees and professional diplomas are highly prized in the immigration process.

First South African recruit
joins the UN in Croatia

On Thursday the first South African recruit will start work with the UN team in Zagreb, Croatia.

Mr Ian Watkins, who applied for a position through an employment agency in London, will work on water purification and sewerage.

Mr Tony Cox, a spokes-

honours degree counts for 15 and another 10 points are scored by applicants between 25 and 29. If you're 49 or over you score zero in this category.

After furious calculation, the wannabe emigrants soon realize that only an educated few will make it on the chicken run.

For most, packing for Auckland will remain just a dream.

The scheme to recruit South Africans is part of the UN move away from permanent staff to contract workers in the area.
Liberal exodus, immigrant influx

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — White, liberal-minded people are voting with their feet and leaving the country in droves, international removal companies said yesterday.

However, while the number of people leaving the country is increasing, so was the number of people coming in.

One Durban-based company said it was handling the export of household possessions of about 50 Natal families every month, which was up by about 20 families a month on a year ago.

But the company had handled the importation of the personal effects of 130 families so far this year which compared to 150 for the whole of last year.

Mr Tom Ansley, managing director of a Johannesburg-based removal company, said last night that more people had left Johannesburg in six months this year than in the whole of last year.

The assistant manager of another international removal firm said in the rest of the country — excluding Durban — there had been an 54% increase. However, his company had also seen a 10% increase of goods belonging to people coming into the country.

Those leaving were said to be mostly English-speaking and entrepreneurial people looking to escape the violence and political uncertainty.
Bop pupils teargassed

BOPHUTHATSWANA police yesterday used teargas and canes to disperse about 1,000 pupils who were marching on the Mmabatho Magistrate's Court to demand the release of their schoolmates.

Police earlier this week detained a number of pupils when they demonstrated against the education authorities.

The University of Bophuthatswana remained closed yesterday although many students had arrived hoping it would reopen.

Aliens get the sack

SOUTH Africa has repatriated more than 40,000 aliens to neighbouring countries since the beginning of the year.

The Department of Home Affairs yesterday said the aliens were mainly repatriated to Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

It said the use of forged South African identity documents had dropped considerably after officials pounced on forgers earlier this year.
Soweto's new second-class citizens

DUDUZI HARVEY finds that the influx of artisans and entrepreneurs from war-ravaged countries up north is far from welcome in Soweto

THEY'RE called "makwerekwere," "magri-gamba" and other derogatory names, and they're treated like second-class citizens. But the influx of Mozambicans and Zimbabweans together with a sprinkling of Zaireans, Angolans and Nigerians are taking over informal business in Soweto and are making "free enterprise" work for them.

"Makwerekwere" and "magrigamba" are meaningless words, invented to symbolize languages which Sowetans cannot understand. Most are men and women who left countries ravaged by war and economic hardships and have come to South Africa in search of food, jobs and opportunity.

They came as skilled artisans ready to compete in the country's job market and have virtually conquered Soweto with their shacks and businesses. All over the township, you find nakeshif shelters and open-air "shops" where they offer their services.

The men are "bush mechanics," tailors, cobblers, carpenters, builders, panelbeaters and spray painters, while the women specialize in selling fruit and vegetables and second-hand clothing.

These jobs were initially scorned by township residents, but now that the "makwerekwere" are making it big, there is a outcry that they should go back to their own countries. They are accused of aggravating almost every problem faced by township dwellers like unemployment, disease, and poor living conditions, official corruption and violence.

"They should go back where they belong. We have our own unemployment and problems and with them around the situation is becoming worse," says Ernest Masiyiwa, an angry Orlando East resident whose son has been unemployed for the past two years.

Reflecting a widespread township prejudice, he adds that "the Indians are happy to have these people around because they can exploit their labour and they have peanuts for their work, while our children struggle to get jobs."

The "makwerekwere" are also blamed for the general deterioration of township life.

Mary Molefe, a teenager studying at a multi-racial school in Johannesburg, blames them for electricity problems in the townships and says their shacks are a health hazard. "They connect their shacks with electricity from our houses, and fill the yards with Unity structures which make the place look disgusting."

"Toilets are blocked because they don't care. They are not only not health conscious. These are not their houses, so they have nothing to lose." A member of the African National Congress Youth League in Soweto, Themba Zware, accuses the police of using the "outsiders" to kill residents in the townships and to promote division among them. "They have no money when they come here and they can be exploited by the security forces to carry out covert operations," he says.

Pinky Ngobeni, of the relatively well-heeled Dube Village suburb, traces corruption in the police force to the newcomers. "The police are arresting them for not having identity books and fining them, only to release them and reassure them and make more money."

And Thabo Molefe, a resident of Diepkloof, blames them for the upsurge of violence and crime in the country, saying "I have no doubt that they are responsible for the AK47s. Some are selling the guns to get accommodation. Just go to town — they are busy dealing in drugs and cars, and this is destroying our people."

Ma Mokonomo of Orlando East believes that the newcomers have been changed for the worse by their struggle for survival. "I can't forget the pleasurable moments South Africans used to have in Mozambique before the war," she says. "These people were so hospitable. But today I cannot even extend my hospitality to them for fear that they will take advantage of me."

The "makwerekwere" themselves see things in a different light, vehemently denying all the accusations aimed at them and saying the hostility essentially boils down to an attempt to undermine them.

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Mozambican Eric Mandlazi, who repairs shoes at Dube station, does not consider himself a threat to anyone's job. "I have come here to make money," he says. "I have faced difficult times in Mozambique, and I don't see why I should come and spoil other people's place."

"I hate being called a kwerekwere because the locals look down upon us and think they are clever, but we know our work and we work very hard."

Manuel Khudiane, a Pinville "bush mechanic" who hail from Zimbabwe, laments the same view. "I had work for myself, I am helping locals who want their cars fixed and they are paying me for that. I don't find this unusual, it happens everywhere. I don't mind being called names, because they will not change me nor take my skills away from me. I have come to work and one day if the situation changes in my country, I will go back."

Mozambican barber Wonder Dhlamini, who intends making South Africa his permanent home, agrees that some "outsiders" might be involved in drug deals and car racketeering. "But these are not people who came here with good intentions. We are not all the same," he says. "I hate being called names, but I love this country and hope to make it my home one day. If I could vote, I would vote for the Pan Africanist Congress. I have been exploited by the Portuguese and would definitely not like to be exploited by the boers."

Open market: 'Makwerekwere' have set up a second-hand clothes business in Orlando West. PHOTO: KEVIN CARTER
Counting the high cost of those emission pluses
Emigration numbers unknown

Own Correspondent.

DURBAN — While a new computer system to work out how many people emigrate from South Africa came into use this month, doubt has been cast on the reliability of emigration "guessimates" by the Department of Home Affairs for the past seven months.

According to the Central Statistical Service, no figures on emigration can be supplied for this period, including emigration trends after the assassination of SACP leader Mr Chris Hani on April 10.

"With the new system, South African residents are not required to complete department or arrival forms. Their particulars are obtained directly from their passports," the CSS said.

As a result, "the CSS said, it had not been able to distinguish between emigrants and others travelling abroad"
Black poll win 'a disaster for Jews'

JERUSALEM — South African Jews are on the "brink of a catastrophe" because the black majority will win democratic elections, a top official of Israel's Jewish Agency declared yesterday.

South Africa's 90,000 Jews would be at the mercy of a government which would impose tighter controls on the transfer of funds and keep close links to the PLO and Libya, said agency vice-president Mr. Ben Yehuda.

The quasi-governmental Jewish Agency is responsible for immigration in Israel.

"South African Jews are on the brink of catastrophe because there is no doubt that elections planned for April 1994 will be won by the black majority," Mr. Yehuda said.

He said he expected South African Jews to leave for Israel because they "fear violence and restrictions on their property".

Black South African leaders "maintain very close contacts with the PLO and Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's Libya," Mr. Yehuda said, suggesting such links could harm South African Jews.

The Jewish Agency said 17,500 South African Jews have emigrated to Israel since it was created in 1948. Six hundred more are to settle this year and about 1,000 are expected to leave for the Jewish state next year.

Since 1948, 75,000 South African Jews have emigrated to the United States, Canada, Britain and New Zealand, the agency said.
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Since 1948, 75,000 South African Jews have emigrated to the United States, Canada, Britain and New Zealand, the agency said.
Free to leave — their choice

AMANZIMTOTI — The government was not considering restrictions on professionals leaving the country, National Education Minister Piet Marais said yesterday. ARC 14/8/93

He told the Natal National Party congress that the number of professional people who emigrated to South Africa were off-setting those who emigrated. — Sapa.
EMIGRANTS worried about leaving most of their assets in South Africa can maximize the returns through efficiently managing their blocked funds.

Families may take R280,000 through the financial aid as a setting-in allowance, R70,000 of household goods and personal effects and a car worth R70,000.

The rest is blocked. However, income earned on investments in SA may be remitted abroad.

"Standard Bank exchange control manager Bruce M Overall says "An emigrant may remit up to R200,000 a year from blocked funds.

"Income above this is placed in a financial aid account. The income on that account or on investments made with the financial aid may be transferred abroad without limit."

This is where people have a problem to maneuver. If they wish to increase the cash they take out, they should invest in high-income assets — even if it is at the expense of capital growth.

Financial commentator Martin Sprung says in his book about retiring abroad that restrictions on the way in which blocked funds may be invested apply only after the assets have been blocked — "before that happens you are free to invest your capital in any way you wish."

"Exchange control cannot instruct you to change the nature of the portfolio you hand to them for blocking."

So an emigrant must re-deploy his assets before they are blocked to ensure they yield a high income — if that is what he or she wants.

Several instruments have been tailored for non-residents. UAL's Maximum Income Fund is designed to provide maximum current income in the medium term by investing in fixed-interest securities.

The fund should interest-retired people hoping to maximize their income. It also suits non-residents who wish to increase their tax-free remittable interest income.

Tax is levied on interest paid to non-residents. A non-resident tax of 15% is charged on dividends.

Sources of income that may be transferred abroad include dividends from JSE-listed companies, interest on deposits, bonds or debentures, director's fees to a maximum of R4,000 a year, cash bonuses from insurance policies, pension payments to those over 65 and people who have retired early because of disability or poor health, says Mr Sprung.

A Standard Bank brochure says that the only investments that can be made with blocked funds without Reserve Bank approval are deposits in blocked accounts with banks, subscriptions for government, municipal and public utility stocks, securities quoted on the JSE, and specified unit trust certificates.

The brochure says the blocked accounts may be used to pay for SA expenses, which include the living costs of emigrants visiting SA. The amount allowed is up to R50,000 a family a year at a rate not exceeding R1,000 a person a day or R500 for children under 12.

The cost of air fares paid to travel agents for the emigrant family's flights, on a direct route between their new country and SA, may also be paid from a blocked account.

Mr Sprung says medical charges incurred while a family member visits SA can be met from blocked funds. Applications to transfer funds abroad to pay for medical expenses are usually approved.
SOUTH AFRICAN Jews "do not regard a black majority government as a disaster or catastrophe" said the National Chairman of the S A Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr Mervyn Smith.

Mr Smith responded yesterday to a statement by the vice-president of Israel's Jewish Agency, Mr Ben Yehuda, that SA Jews were "on the brink of a catastrophe" and would leave because they feared "violence and restrictions on their property" under a black government.

Mr Smith said there was no indication that the ANC was "in any way anti-Semitic"
Vailies shift to Cape from violence
"Tortuous" negotiations pay off

SA govt, UN sign deal on refugees

**BY MICHAEL SPARKS**

More than 900,000 Mozambican refugees could soon be on their way home from South Africa after an historic agreement between the South African government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), it was announced yesterday.

The agreement was signed in Pretoria, UNHCR head of mission Kalu Kalumiya said.

He said the agreement signalled South Africa's formal recognition of the UNHCR, creating an indefinite presence for the world organisation in the country.

Kalumiya said the agreement — along with the formal creation of the Transitional Executive Council — could lead to other UN agencies opening up in South Africa.

A BREAKTHROUGH agreement has been signed on the status of thousands of refugees from other countries in SA

He said the agreement was signed after "very tough, at times tortuous negotiations" with the various South African agencies, including the police, the SADF and the Departments of Home and Foreign Affairs.

Kalumiya said one of the most important aspects of the agreement was that South Africa had agreed to grant asylum — without discrimination and irrespective of whether those seeking asylum had entered the country legally or not — in line with international norms.

This meant that South Africa would no longer return refugees to their country of origin against their will, he said.

These refugees would fall under the protection of the UNHCR instead of the SA government.

Kalumiya said voluntary repatriation could start once a tripartite agreement was signed between the UNHCR, SA and Mozambique. This could happen as soon as next month.

But most of the 1.7 million Mozambican refugees in six southern African countries would be repatriated from next year. The three-year project would cost about R450 million.

Kalumiya said the repatriation of SA exiles — which brought the UNHCR to SA two years ago — would come to an end at the end of the year.
Losing our minds?

SA could still be suffering from a brain drain. Not that Pretoria admits it. Figures from the Central Statistical Service don't record the many professionals who leave as tourists and never return. Instead, they report that, while 898 professional, semi-professional and technical people emigrated in 1992, SA gained 1,608 immigrants in those categories.

Getting perhaps closer to the truth is a survey of 500 managers in industry conducted by the Unasa School of Business Leadership and Chicago-based International Survey Research. It shows that one in three managers would leave SA if they had the opportunity.

In an attempt to stem the brain drain, the state-run Foundation of Research Development (FRD) two weeks ago launched a "brain gain" campaign to encourage expatriate scientists and engineers to return, and those still here to stay. Given the appalling level of violence, that looks like a hard task.

Nevertheless, the foundation has been inundated with inquiries regarding the programme, says project co-ordinator Cheryl Holbor. Most have come from scientists and engineers living abroad.

The FRD is promoting the "brain gain" campaign through embassies abroad. The ANC has also been approached for a list of

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Tom Van Eldik

expats scientists. Industrial giants like Escom and Sasol and major universities have also expressed an interest in the project, as has the Medical Research Council, which is also concerned at the outflow of medical personnel.

The foundation is targeting people with leading expertise in priority fields manufacturing, information technology, communications, biotechnology, construction technology, science education and R&D. "The aim is to bring back much-needed science and technology skills," says FRD director of tertiary education Peter van Eldik.

One way of rekindling their interest in SA, he says, is to stimulate collaboration among themselves as well as with science councils, research organisations and industry in SA. Another option is to offer leading expatriate scientists financial assistance to return. So far the foundation has invested R2m in the project but more funds are expected. The idea is to fund fellowships which will require returning expatriates to work in SA for a minimum of three years. Thereafter, they are likely to be offered permanent employment.

Natal University head of electrical engineering Ron Harley supports this approach. Top scientists, he says, will uproot themselves only if guaranteed worthwhile jobs in SA.

Van Eldik admits it's difficult to stop people leaving. Critical factors are the state of the economy - there are not enough posts available for highly qualified people - and the continuing violence. But action has to be taken as there's a real fear that when the world recession lifts, many talented South Africans will look for a safer future abroad.

Applications and proposals for funding should be directed to the FRD before August. The first grants will be allocated in October.
White skills needed in SA

- Mandela

By Ruth Bhengu

Whites should not leave South Africa because the country needed their skills and expertise to create jobs and to stimulate the economy, African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela said at the weekend.

Speaking at a fundraising dinner in Nelspruit in the Eastern Transvaal on Friday, Mandela said: "We need whites to build this country just as much as they need us."

"We cannot build this country without white people. We need their skills and their expertise."

The R300-a-table dinner held at the Promenade Hotel was attended by KaNgwane government officials, business people and academics.

Mandela said whites had certain fears about the future but they were not the only ones.

"Everyone is uncertain about the future. There are white fears, coloured fears, Indian fears and black fears. The ANC appreciates these fears and believes they should be addressed," he said.

Mandela also tried to allay fears about the ANC's alliance with the South African Communist Party.

"There are those who say how can we trust the ANC when it has an alliance with the communists? We understand that. We want to say that our alliance is based on common interests. This alliance can be reviewed when the ANC is in government," he said.

Meanwhile, threats of a revolt within Umkhonto we Sizwe were denied after an agreement for the "total restructuring" of MK's leadership and the establishment of a R10 million fund to deal with serious welfare problems in the ANC's armed wing.
By his predecessor, Professor Mike de Vries.

Electioneering. He was brought into the election arena.

The new rector of Stellenbosch University, Prof. Martin van Wyk, was installed at the induction ceremony at the university yesterday. The university would strive to remain the benchmark of excellence.

Skills to stay appealing.

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White 'trek' to Northern Cape

ORANIA. — Whites opposed to a new dispensation are flocking to the Northern Cape, causing a revival of property sales.

The interest shown by especially conservative white Transvalers has increased to such an extent that residents of several Northern Cape towns believe a trek of sorts is in the offing.

One area encouraged by the trend is Orania, regarded by conservative whites as a Haven from black rule.
The Great Trek
all over again for
Afrikaner farmers

In Mkushi, Zambia, FRED BRIDG-LAND reports on a policy directly opposite to that of Zimbabwe’s Robert Mugabe urging whites to take up land.

ELEVEN months ago Myburgh Wessels, a 35-year-old Afrikaner farmer, arrived at his new farm in Mkushi, an area of rich soils, abundant rainfall and forests 220 km north of Lusaka.

In an echo of the Great Trek taken by his Boer forefathers a century ago, he travelled the 3200 km over five days from the Free State. With his wife, Annemarie, two children, brother, three tractors, trucks, pick-up vans, planters, ploughs and harrows, he drove by day and camped in the bush by night.

The Wessels family is among hundreds of South Africans who are responding to the Zambian government’s offer of vast tracts of well-watered land. They are fleeing drought, political violence and economic uncertainty.

Democratic

Joining them in this remarkable migration of white Africans are Zimbabwean farmers seeking new opportunities as President Robert Mugabe begins a grab of white farmland.

Mr Ben Kapita, president of the Commercial Farmers’ Bureau of Zambia, said: “We have 240,000 km² of top-class soil, but 225,000 of them are not being used productively. We need satellites of settlers to show how things can be done and develop our agricultural potential.”

Two years ago Frederick Chiluba’s democratic government was elected to replace the socialist regime of Kenneth Kaunda, which had appropriated the land of thousands of farmers in the former Northern Rhodesia.

Neighbour

Mr Kapita said: “We’re opening up to the outside world, and we need foreign investment to underpin the liberalisation of the economy and help us in our hurry for development and increased production.”

Mr Wessels has put his first few months in Zambia to good use, spreading his way through the peach, lemon, lychee, granadilla, guava and mango trees in his garden, he explains why he made the move.

“Because there’s rain. I started farming at Winburg, Free State, in 1979 but, because of drought, we had only three reasonable years here it’s ideal for farming because of the climate — there’s no frost and the water. You can plant anything here and it grows,” he said.

FREDERICK CHILUBA: His government is offering vast tracts of well-watered land to foreigners in a bid to speed up the liberalisation of Zambia’s economy.

His first crop of maize, soy beans and potatoes on his 566-ha farm was planted and harvested with the help of his neighbour, a coloured farmer.

“It surprised me how much more relaxed and friendly relations are here between the races,” he said.

Of the hundreds of white South Africans and Zimbabweans who have arrived here in the past two years to survey Zambia’s potential, more than 50 have bought 14-year and 39-year leases on land, much of it virgin forest. And the steady trickle continues.

Orania

Dr Guy Scott was the Farm Minister under President Chiliba who pioneered the foreign investment policy. He said: “It’s important that Zambia joins the rest of the world. But it’s also important that white South Africans don’t settle in solid blocks, otherwise there’s bound to be political noise.”

He added that some of the first visitors from South Africa had thought they could create a copy of Orania — a whites-only enclave in the northern Cape. “When I looked out of my window, I could see their seven-ton trucks loaded with camping equipment, kids and bath tubs — it really was the Great Trek. Some of these guys, you could see where they had torn their AWB insignia from their shoulders before they crossed the border.”

But like Mr Wessels, they are having to overcome preconceptions, roll up their sleeves and settle down to hard work. Unlike their Zimbabwean cousins, their future looks fertile — at least while the present government stays in power — CT 20/4/93

The ‘chicken run’ trickle graduating to flood status

More Afrikaners joining the throng to get out

SHARON SOROUR
Staff Reporter

THE “chicken run” is no longer the domain of the English middle class Afrikaners are fleeing, too.
Most of them are going to New Zealand, which is fast emerging as one of the most popular destinations for South Africans escaping the violence.
According to Estelle Sacher, marketing executive for an international removal company, “a lot of Afrikaners professionals” were emigrating, mostly to New Zealand.
“A lot of these people are from Pretoria and other cities,” she said.

She said doctors also were emigrating to New Zealand.
Ms Sacher said her company alone moved about 250 families to other countries every month.

Movers were inundated with calls after every fresh round of violence.
She said it took months to organise an emigration and people who were prompted to emigrate after the St James massacre in Kenilworth would be leaving only early next year.

South Africans were not put off by the high costs of moving.
“IT IS A COSTLY BUSINESS TO MOVE ABROAD. For example, for us to move a three-bedroomed household to New Zealand costs R17 500. You then have to pay for air tickets and other expenses. On the other side, you may have to go to an immigration consultant to process your papers. This will cost about R2 000.”

“THE COST DOES NOT SEEM TO PUT people off. People are serious about leaving there is an urgency.”

Chris Hani ... his assassination sparked the number of those wanting to do the “chicken run” from a trickle to a flood.

She said many South Africans were getting papers for other countries as “insurance policies” to use if the situation deteriorates.

It was difficult to get definite emigration statistics because most people did not emigrate officially.

“They leave the door open here, keeping assets and funds in South Africa so they have something to which to come back.”

A spokesman for the New Zealand visa service said there had been an increase in inquiries about immigration visas, although they only handle holiday visas.

People had to apply through the New Zealand Embassy in London or go through a visa consultant.

Mark Holden said the number of visa applications had increased “dramatically” since last year.

On average, about 36 South African families, usually white middle-class professionals, settled in New Zealand every month.

Mr Holden said the number of inquiries varied every month, but calls had been steady.

“A GREAT DEAL of people are interested. It seems to go up and down according to what is happening here.”

British Embassy spokesman Geoffrey Adams said it was difficult to keep track of South Africans emigrating to the United Kingdom because most had British passports and did not have to apply for residence permits.

“The majority of those leaving South Africa for Britain are British, and that gives them the right to settle there. Hundreds of thousands of South Africans have British passports, or the right to them.

“It is difficult to keep track of these people because they come and go as they like,” he said.

He said very few South Africans without British passports managed to emigrate to the UK because of the strict regulations.

But, a fair number of inquiries were received from people who thought they were eligible for British passports.

The inquiries were consistently high, and there were no “sudden ups or downs.”
Pay shock for August chalk-down teachers

Black teachers who warn on strike in August

Denial that teachers were warned of chalk-down

Teachers were warned of chalk-down in August

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Black teachers who warn on strike in August

Denial that teachers were warned of chalk-down

Teachers were warned of chalk-down in August
Immigration down, but visitors to SA up

PRETORIA — The number of immigrants to South Africa has slowed, figures released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday show.

During August 1993, 674 people immigrated to South Africa compared with 896 in August 1992. However, the number of foreign visitors increased by 3.7% during August 1993 to 48,309. Of these, 66% came on holiday, 15.4% on business, 5.7% for work and 1.3% for other purposes.

— Sapa

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Three out of four future doctors want to emigrate

Fear of future plagues UCT students

ANDREA WEISS
Health Reporter

ABOUT 72 percent of University of Cape Town medical students want to emigrate, according to a new survey.

Fourth and fifth year students attending lectures in August were surveyed by UCT's community health department. The response was 89.3 percent.

The survey showed four percent of students definitely planned to emigrate and 27.7 percent were seriously thinking of doing so.

Only 27.7 percent said they were willing to stay in South Africa.

The results compare unfavourably with a survey done in 1989, according to the community health department. That year 54 percent of students wanted to go compared to 46 percent who wanted to stay.

Leading reasons given for the desire to leave included career opportunities in other countries, concern for personal safety, fear of economic hardship in a future South Africa, concern about limited standards of health care, fear of loss of privileges, opposition to the present direction of change in government and the election.

Compulsory military service was another reason but conscription has since been scrapped.

Men and women wanted to leave in equal numbers.

Students were asked what steps they had taken towards emigration but none had done any extensive planning, even those who definitely wished to leave.

Of those who definitely planned to go, 71 percent had made preliminary inquiries and 20 percent had done nothing.

"Future emigration may thus not reflect current attitudes. Nonetheless, it is very worrying that so many future doctors are considering leaving the country," said the researchers in a letter to the SAMJ.

UCT vice-chancellor Stuart Saunders said many of those considering emigration would probably change their views if the level of violence diminished and when the new government was in place.

"I would say that many people are feeling uncertain because the country is going through a state of transition. I believe that once we have the election behind us the situation will change completely."
Republic is a haven for Africa’s refugees

By Sharon Chetty

South Africa has become a haven for refugees fleeing political strife in other African states and as far afield as the Caribbean island of Haiti.

Over the past four weeks, 516 people have registered as refugees with the UNHCR, the UN’s High Commissioner for Refugees in Johannesburg, and the numbers are growing.

The bulk of the 516 are from Angola and Zaire, with more than 200 from each country. The rest are from Haiti, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Uganda, Togo and Ethiopia.

Among those seeking protection from persecution here are two students from Ethiopia.

David Shumile, 18, and Mekonnen Ayalew, 21, fled south in 1991 after confrontations between their liberation movement and the Ethiopian government led to threats on their lives.

“We were involved in a demonstration when the police opened fire on us. More than 200 people died that day,” David said of an incident two years ago.

The two — fearing persecution from the police —而是接触in their emigration department to secure a passage to Zimbabwe where they lived for eight months as refugees.

“In Zimbabwe we met other Ethiopians who also ran away... but there was no chance for us to study or find fulltime work,” said Mekonnen.

They had heard “good things” about South Africa and decided this was the country for them to settle in.

After Zimbabwe they travelled to Swaziland where they approached the United Nations for assistance.

They were “in limbo” last month when they met a South African academic who helped them enter the country on tourists’ permits. They now hope to be given official refugee status and to study at a local university.

David, a science student, and Mekonnen, who studied English literature, said returning to Ethiopia was out of the question. All that awaited them was civil war and starvation.

“Things are modern in South Africa. We know you have political problems, but there is still more hope,” said David.

Added Mekonnen: “We have only had dictators rule over us, there has never been an election. If we go back we will be killed by the government.”

But prospective refugees are only some of the many who flock to South Africa in the hope of a better life.

According to a Home Affairs spokesman, there are between 250,000 and 300,000 Mozambicans, living in the country — most of them illegally.

Last month two agreements — including one with Maputo — were signed by the government and the UN.

This allows the UN to intervene on behalf of people seeking asylum and to be involved in the repatriation of Mozambicans.

UNHCR Chief of Mission Kallu Kahumya said this week the organisation was working with the government to find a solution.

“The idea is to repatriate Mozambicans in a dignified and humane manner,” he said. “It is the prerogative of the government to grant asylum,” he said.
(236)  

Cypriots quit SA for home

NICOSIA — Thousands of Cypriot immigrants are quitting South Africa, fearing violence and mayhem when black majority rule comes into being, the Cyprus Mail said on Saturday.

"In addition, many South African Cypriots are not known for their liberal views. Their fears of the new South Africa are often tinged with racism," the newspaper said.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 had returned to Cyprus this year alone.

Flights out of South Africa around next year's election were fully booked, it said.

Freight companies were busy — Sapa-Reuter
World refugee crisis is ‘out of control’

A United Nations report says that governments are failing to respond to an all-time high in the numbers of displaced people, writes Hella Pick.

In every 130 people in the world has been forced to flee his or her home, and has become a refugee or a displaced person.

More than 15 million refugees have been forced abroad, and a further 24 million have been driven from their homes and are “internally displaced” refugees within their own borders, the victims of “ethnic cleansing” and other forms of persecution.

The world is engulfed by refugees. The problem of victims in flight from conflict and oppression blights rich and poor countries alike, and is rapidly spinning out of control.

This suffering humanity adds up to an intractable emergency, crying out for urgent, imaginative and concerted action by governments, working in tandem with the overtaxed humanitarian agencies.

This is the central message to emerge from a study of the State of the World’s Refugees, published yesterday, which the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, commissioned in an attempt to shock the international community into addressing the refugee problem and to tackle the root causes of persecution and displacement.

Responsibility for the care of refugees can no longer be left to the preserve of humanitarian agencies such as UNHCR, or the International Committee of the Red Cross, she insists. The numbers have become far too large.

The UNHCR study claims that never before have so many people been in search of protection and asylum. And while individual persecution continues, the main causes of displacement are “violent conflict and the chaotic breakdown of civil order”.

The number of refugees has been rising inexorably over the past two decades. Twenty years ago, conflict and repression around the globe had already created 2.5 million refugees in search of political asylum. Ten years ago, the figure had risen to 10 million.

During 1992, the total number rose from 17 million to 18.9 million — even though during that period more than 2 million refugees, mostly Afghans, returned to their homes.

This year, refugee ranks have swollen by a further 360,000, largely because of the recent coup in Burundi.

Furthermore, at the current rate of increase, UNHCR, says Ogata, the UNHCR, says that the world could accommodate the total refugee population by the turn of the century.

However, 3.5 million people have been driven from home and have not crossed international borders — in former Yugoslavia, in the republics of the former Soviet Union, in Iraq and elsewhere — the truly total has more than quadrupled during the last decade.

“The massive number of people on the move have weakened international solidarity and endangered the time-honoured tradition of granting asylum to those in genuine need of protection,” the study warns.

More and more borders are being put up against the refugee influx, with Western industrialised countries among the worst culprits, and some of the world’s poorest countries able to claim a far more honourable record, the study shows.

Iran harbours 4.1 million refugees from Iraq and Afghanistan, Pakistan still has over 1.6 million Afghan refugees, and Malawi, its own population a mere 5 million, has cared for more than a million refugees from Mozambique.

In western Europe, Germany, Austria and the Scandinavian countries have been among the more generous, but even these are seeking to close their doors against more refugees.

Forcible repatriation of asylum seekers has been used by the Clinton administration against Haitian refugees, and by Britain and the Hong Kong authorities against Vietnamese boat people.

The UNHCR report sharply criticises such practices. But it recognises that the only realistic way of ensuring that political asylum will be preserved, is to prevent the emergence of ever more refugees. This requires the international community to insist vigorously that national protection of fundamental rights be maintained so that people do not have to seek protection outside their own countries.

The refugee crisis had to be addressed as part of comprehensive policies to protect humanitarian rights, and of deterrent measures designed to ensure that ethnic and religious minority groups feel safe within their national homes.

“Strategies to solve refugee problems must take into account various factors that compel people to leave their homes. Protecting people against forced displacement requires a comprehensive and integrated response that deals with such problems in their entirety. Coordinated efforts are needed to strengthen the structures of international protection in keep pace with the growing needs.”

Increasingly, the humanitarian agencies are convinced that the plight of the internally displaced. With international action to establish safe havens for the Kurds of northern Iraq as a precedent, the UNHCR report<br>recommends that there are situations where the UN is entitled to intervene to protect “the needs of the internally displaced” even without the consent of national governments.

But the UNHCR study also warns that UN-ordered trade sanctions, such as those against Serbia, cause unacceptable hardship to civilian populations. “Humanitarian action on behalf of refugees must not be held hostage to politics.”
Emigrants on the increase

Mduzzi ka Harvey and
Deamond Pitoyi

MORE and more South Africans are
trying to leave the country. Interviews
with local embassies clearly show

Information provided to the Mail &
Guardian by the United States Infor-
mation Services (USIS) shows a sub-
stantial rise in applications for immi-
gration visas to the US over the past
three years. Between October 1, 1990
and August 30, 1993 the number has
risen from 1,146 to 2,135. There has
also been an increase in the number
of immigration visas issued — from
970 to 1,750 over the same period.

The American embassy does not
keep monthly records of potential
immigrants. The procedure is that
those who make inquiries are handed
an information package which includes
application forms.

The applicant then returns the
form at no cost. "The rate of informa-
tion seekers varies from month to
month," depending on the prevailing
circumstances in or outside the country,"
said USIS assistant Ombretta
Tanzania.

Those intending to go to the United
States are divided into two categories

- those who may obtain legal perma-
nent residence status without
numerical limitations, and those who
are limited by an annual limitation on
the number of persons who may enter
as permanent residents.

Tanzania said "The latter category
is further divided into (A) family spon-
sored immigrants, (B) employment
based immigrants and (C) diversity
immigrants."

The American Immigration laws
also prevent people with communica-
tible diseases, physical or mental dis-
orders, drug addicts and those who
have committed serious criminal acts
from being issued with visas.

Over a period of 15 years the num-
er of immigrants to Canada has
risen more than fourfold, from about
400 to 1,800 a year. The Canadian
embassy is currently handling about
200 applications a month.

Jerry Madden, Canadian embassy
immigration counsellor, said "The
number has increased because of an
improvement in the Canadian econo-
my. In 1992 the number was 1,100
and this year the numbers may be
between 1,300 and 1,400."

It takes seven to eight months for
an application to be processed and
between three and four months to
secure an interview. Visa costs run to
450 Canadian dollars for the principal
applicant and for any dependant
over the age of 19.

The Australian embassy receives
about 100 applications monthly, with
65 percent more applications during
the first half of this year than the first

The Australian embassy processes
about 984 immigration visas yearly
and this year it expects between 1,400
and 1,500 applications. The fee for an
entire family intending to leave is
R935.

Applicants pay a nominal fee of
about R25 for a "general information"
package. The fee for processing the
forms is R935, which is non-refund-
able.

Half of those leaving have family
connections such as wives and par-
ents in Australia, according to the
embassy. The other 50 percent are
professionals.

The British embassy does not keep
a list of potential immigrants, but
handles about 100 inquiries a month.
Many of the applicants already pos-
sess British passports and families
and relatives in the United Kingdom.
UK jobs may be open to SA

From CHRIS BATEMAN

LONDON. — Thousands of young South Africans visiting Britain will next year for the first time be set to work here legitimately — for up to a year at a time.

The lifting of the work ban — traditionally flouted by thousands of young travellers and others who lead a cat-and-mouse life with immigration authorities — will follow South Africa’s rejoining the Commonwealth.

A Home Office spokeswoman confirmed yesterday that snap raids on travellers’ haunts such as the Queen Mary (a floating restaurant/pub) and the Castle Tavern (in Shepherd’s Bush), could soon pose little threat to South Africans.

The dispensation would apply to all “seasonal jobs” such as pub work, temping, tele-sales and fruit-picking.

She said once South Africa became a Commonwealth member (an open invitation was extended in Cyprus in October) work privileges, long taken for granted by the much-envied Australians and New Zealanders, would immediately apply.

The qualifying ages are 17 to 27 (inclusive).

South Africa left the Commonwealth 32 years ago and will be automatically re-admitted once a new parliament requests membership after April elections.

ANC foreign affairs supremo Mr Thabo Mbeki has said his party backs application, while President F W de Klerk says he has “an open mind on the matter”.

The British spokeswoman said immigration officials would not expect Commonwealth citizens to “show visas when they come in and out”, and confirmed that they would immediately qualify for another year’s stay upon leaving Britain.

She emphasised that Commonwealth citizens qualified only for “seasonal work”, adding “We wouldn’t allow anything that could lead to a career.”

About 50 000 South Africans are thought to be in Britain at any one time, with the figure soaring to 200 000 at the height of the summer season.
Population - Migration

1994
Increasing numbers
hopping the border

Pietersburg — The number of people illegally crossing borders into South Africa from neighbouring countries was increasing, a Department of Home Affairs spokesman said on Wednesday.

M Boshoff said more than 12,000 illegal immigrants were deported to their countries of origin from July to November.

A figure for December’s repatriations had yet to be established, but a large increase was expected.

The department’s figures did not include repatriations by the defence force or people who returned voluntarily to Mozambique under the supervision of the United Nations. Thousands of refugees who fled the civil war in Mozambique had settled in Bezzulana during the past decade.

The largest group of repatriated illegal aliens were to Zimbabwe (7,000) and Mozambique (3,000).

Boshoff said 3,000 Zimbabweans had been sent back across the border in September alone.

During the four-month period, 32 illegal immigrants from Ghana, 35 from Botswana, four Malawians and one Pakistani had been deported.

Drought and famine in southern Africa were believed to be the reasons for the large number of illegal aliens. — Sapa.
‘Poor conditions’ drive hospital professor overseas

Grootes Schaars nurses face abusive patients

Lisby Peacock
Health Report

UNSOCIABLE hours and "terrible pay and conditions" are among the reasons for the resignation and emigration of Grootes Schaars Hospital head of trauma John Knotenbelt.

Professor Knotenbelt has been appointed head of casualty at Northwick Park Hospital in London and will leave for Britain early next year.

It is still not known who will replace him.

With mounting concern over pressure on hospital trauma staff, one hospital source said: "Frankly, I can't think of anyone who would want that job."

Trauma unit staff face continuous verbal abuse from drunken patients, and are often at risk from gangsters accompanying seriously injured gang members.

Double doors and a safe for guns are being installed at the entrance to the trauma unit to restrict escorts of patients to the waiting areas.

Head nurse Haffa Abbas, who has spent the past 11 years working in trauma, and nurses lived in fear.

"Due to alcohol abuse we are getting more verbal abuse. Respect for nurses has gone."

These people were found "hidden away" in the women's gynaecological ward.

Professor Knotenbelt said in an interview that violence was "out of hand" and that society was "growing third world".

People had to realise that they had to be balanced with productivity.

"You can't get something out of nothing and you don't gain by taking away from other people, "he said.

Referring to a doctor who had recently been bitten by a patient, and to the abuse of nursing staff, he said: "I've done 14 years here and I've got 15 years of working life left."

Staff gearing up for heavy workload

Health Report

STAFF at Grootes Schaars Hospital's trauma and emergency unit are gearing up for an even greater load over Christmas and New Year than in previous years.

Statistics compiled over the December 18 long weekend showed a marked increase in assault patients, compared to figures from the same period last year.

Last year, 184 victims of assaults were treated at the unit during the weekend, compared to 9.20 this year.

Trauma and emergency unit nursing services manager Willemien Nieouwoudt said last year assaults had made up 3.27 percent of those cases over that particular weekend.

This year, 17.9 percent of the patients seen over the weekend had been assault victims.

The number of car accident victims had doubled — from 123 patients admitted over the long weekend last year in 53 percent this year.

Ms Nieouwoudt said three quarters of the assault victims were drunk when they arrived and were often accompanied by drunken escorts.

Although total patient figures appeared to be decreasing slightly because more day hospitals were open on a 24-hour basis, there was an increase in severe cases.

Figures for this year, calculated up to December 19, revealed that 1,239 people had been treated for gangster wounds, compared to just over 1,300 during the whole of last year.

This year, the unit had already treated 1,248 seriously injured assaults patients, compared to 1,091 during the whole of last year.

Ms Nieouwoudt said working in the trauma unit was "highly stressful" for staff, and nurses often worked 12 hours non-stop.

By far the biggest non-medical problem they had to contend with was the extreme drunkenness of many patients, who were often highly abusive.

"I don't feel I can spend another 15 years working under these conditions, and it's not fair on my family either."

"People are worried about the brain drain. What they don't realise is that people with marketable skills are going to take them where they are appreciated."

"Here they are not appreciated. The pay is terrible, the conditions are terrible."

Another personal reason for emigrating was that he had family in Britain.

As to his replacement, Grootes Schaars Professor Knotenbelt said: "As far as I know the post hasn't been advertised. I gather people here have been approached, but not many of them are interested."

The unit's nursing services manager, Willemien Nieouwoudt, said it could take between three and nine months to re-establish seriously injured patients.

When there were too many patients for the available facilities, it became "a bit like musical chairs".

"Getting things fixed and moving the patients around so that the most urgent cases were treated first," she said.

She said it was like this all year, and not only during the festive season.

Nurses were constantly doing jobs of general assistants, as there were often not enough of them on duty.

Also, it was not uncommon for people who wanted to be "free of their sick and elderly relations to dump them at the emergency ward during the festive season," Ms Nieouwoudt said.

There was a shortage of security personnel and vacant posts were immediately filled.

"We don't cope with the demand. If you have seven or nine or 10 patients a night, you have to ask the ambulances to re-route major cases to other hospitals," said Ms Nieouwoudt.

A person with "a few fractures" who had been in a car accident could wait for six to eight hours before being dealt with, but a gangster stabbed in the heart would be given immediate treatment, as serious injuries always had priority.

Gangsters often ended up back in hospital with the stitches from a previous operation still in place.

"What keeps the staff going under such difficult circumstances?" asks Ms Nieouwoudt. "The love for our work and support from managers keeps us going. We work as a team."
Illegal aliens face mass train removals

By TENDAI DUMBUTHENA

ABOUT 1,000 illegal aliens are to be repatriated from South Africa to Mozambique and Zimbabwe on specially chartered trains.

This was disclosed by the commanding officer of the illegal aliens tracing unit in the Witwatersrand, Warrant Officer Willem Lotterman, who said that discussions with Spoor-net were taking place.

"Last month we arranged a special train to repatriate 600 Mozambicans.

"We are holding discussions with them to have trains which can carry about 1,000 people to Komatiport and Beit Bridge," he said.

He estimated the number of illegal aliens in the Witwatersrand area to be two million and added that plans were underway for massive arrests and repatriation.

Figures released by the Department of Home Affairs on Friday showed that the bulk of illegal aliens repatriated between January and September this year were from neighbouring countries.

Out of a total of 57,533 repatriated, 43,265 were from Mozambique and 9,294 from Zimbabwe.

A Department of Home Affairs official said on Friday action would soon be taken against illegal aliens at Ponte City — the huge residential complex in Berea, Johannesburg.

He said there were several apartment blocks in Hillbrow known to accommodate illegal aliens which would also be visited.

With police stopping people on suspicion of being illegal, many residents now carry identification to prove they are South Africans.

A Johannesburg resident, John Dindlu, was stopped and taken to the Smaul Street police station in Johannesburg by policemen who doubted his citizenship.

He said before the elections, he used to be stopped "almost on each and every street" for not being in possession of his identification document.

"It is not illegal in this country not to carry an ID if you are not driving or carrying a firearm," he said.

A police spokesman said the law allowed police to detain people they suspected to be illegal aliens for 12 hours to give them time to prove their status.

If all indications pointed to a person being a foreigner, a longer period of detention was allowed.

He said that an average of 200 illegals a month were detained at John Vorster Square police station.

Another South African citizen, Henry Mavumbela, was detained last month for two days at Hillbrow police station after police suspected that his ID and passport were forged.

The police spokesman said South African citizens detained for more than 12 hours could sue the Minister of Safety and Security for wrongful arrest.

He said the problem was compounded by corruption among some police officers and Home Affairs Department employees.

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PWV cabinet passes new local authority

WILSON Zwane

The PWV cabinet had approved an agreement setting up the Central Witwatersrand transitional metropolitan council, sources said at the weekend.

A committee had been established to prepare for the early December inauguration of the council which will replace the existing local authorities in the region, including Sandton and Johannesburg.

PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the agreement was endorsed by the provincial cabinet last week and a legal adviser had begun drafting its proclamation.

Mamoepa could not say when the agreement would be proclaimed, but a source said there were strong indications from the province it would be this week.

The source said PWV local government minister Dan Mofokeng had assured representatives of organisations taking part in the council at a meeting last Tuesday that the council would come into effect on December 1.

As a result of that assurance, council participants had elected a task team to prepare for its inauguration, planned for December 2.

It is understood Inkatha Freedom Party negotiator Gerda Bekker and ANC PWV negotiator Norman Frans are among members of the team.

Meanwhile, an ANC nominee to the council told a SA Municipal Workers' Union conference on Friday that ANC-alliance representatives on the council would push for a forum in which Samwu would be represented.

He said the move would ensure a close relationship between the union and the transitional metropolitan council.
'Waste' to repatriate

MONEY spent to send illegal immigrants back home was money down the drain, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said yesterday.

In most cases, aliens from neighbouring countries returned to South Africa within a few days, in spite of an estimated R210 million spent on repatriating them.

There were about two million illegal aliens in South Africa, Mbeki said in reply to a question from Mr Théo Alant (National Party) during President's question time in the National Assembly.

Estimates of about eight-million aliens were exaggerated — there were probably about two-million.

Mbeki warned against xenophobia:

South Africa had to ensure in its efforts within the Southern African Development Community that as balanced a process of regional development as possible was followed.

This would scale down the number of immigrants fleeing from hunger and conflict.

However, government was concerned about the influx of foreigners engaged in drug trafficking. The departments of Home Affairs and of Safety and Security were looking into the question.

— Sapa
Thousands still leaving for Oz

SYDNEY -- Tens of thousands of mostly white, well-educated South Africans have moved to Australia to escape uncertainty at home, and thousands more are still arriving.

An official study released on Saturday by the Australian Bureau of Immigration and Population Research said that in the 10 years to 1991, the year the ANC and other organisations were unbanned, the number of South Africans living in Australia soared 82% to 49,000.

Further data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics said the number of South African-born immigrants jumped in the months surrounding the election. In the eight months to August 1994, 1,500 South Africans emigrated to Australia, up from just 570 in the same period a year earlier.

The Bureau of Immigration and Population research study said that from 1959 to 1982 about 31,000 South Africans had settled in Australia, more than half of these after 1976. Throughout the 1980s Australia remained a "major country of choice."

Most South Africans living in Australia are white, well-educated and from large cities, the report said.

In 1991, more than 83% of South Africans in Australia reported they spoke English at home and seven percent spoke Afrikaans.

Of those aged over 15, 29.2% had a tertiary degree or diploma, compared with 12.8% of the total Australian population.
Doctors see emigration as cure for fatigue

ADELE BAILETA
Staff Reporter

WEARY doctors working in hospitals, fed up with long working hours, poor pay and inadequate staffing, are considering quitting and emigrating.

And if all 300 of the registrars, who are specialists-in-training, emigrate, the Peninsula's hospital services will grind to a halt.

They are the backbone of the teaching hospitals Red Cross Children's, Groote Schuur, Somerset, Mowbray Maternity, Princess Alice Orthopaedic and Valkenberg.

Allan Puterman, chairman of the Registrar Association in Cape Town, said these doctors also taught midwives and obstetric units in the Peninsula, they attended to township day-hospitals and baby clinics — and they studied for exams, presented papers and taught undergraduates.

Dr Puterman said registrars supported the Reconstruction and Development Programme, but the working conditions were forcing many of them to consider emigrating.

"They are worked off their feet and, although they are in favour of free medical care for children under six and for pregnant women, they cannot cope with the increasing numbers of patients."

The Cape Provincial Administration had frozen posts and there were not enough doctors to go around. At times registrars had to perform nursing functions.

Doctors were becoming less inclined to specialise because the conditions were too tough. For many the major issue was not money, but time. They would rather spend the time with their families.

"We can work anything up to 75 hours a week and it has been known for some registrars to work 120 hours a week. It's unacceptable and intolerable," said Dr Puterman.

The European Community recommended a maximum of 48 hours a week.

"Patients' lives are at risk. After 20 hours on the job you are likely to make decisions based on how tired you are, not on what is best for the patient. Although it has not been proved conclusively, 16 hours is considered a cut-off point, after which judgment is likely to be impaired."

Apart from daily shifts, registrars were expected to be on call. A call meant staying at the hospital for up to 33 hours on either every fifth, fourth or third day, or in the case of cardio-thoracic surgeons every second day. They did not get time off for the days worked. There was sick leave, but no relief doctor. If a registrar was sick and the frequency of calls increased for the others, there were no tea or lunch breaks. Women had three months' maternity leave.

Until six months ago the CPA required registrars to work more than 56 hours a week without extra pay. They now get R13 for any extra hour worked up to 75 hours.

The association's vice-chairman, Dee McCormack, explained, "If a registrar is called to assist with a heart operation or transplant and it's in overtime the registrar will be paid R13 an hour for his or her effort."

The association is demanding the CPA back pay its members for overtime over 36 hours and up to 75 hours from 1988. The CPA has until the end of November to respond.

To claim overtime pay for 33 hours worked beyond 75 hours doctors must have worked non-stop for 321 hours a month — excluding time spent teaching and studying.

Dr McCormack, who is pregnant and is an obstetric and gynaecology registrar, said that while on call last week she saw 20 patients, performed six caesarean section operations and three vacuum extractions. Her last caesarean was at 4 am — about 30 hours from the beginning of the call.

"I was in private practice I would have made about R15 000 for the day."
Mbeki takes a soft line on influx

JOHANNESBURG Deputy President Thabo Mbeki yesterday took a soft line on migrants flocking into South Africa, telling church leaders the government understood why this influx was occurring.

Addressing a South African Council of Churches conference on regional security, Mr Mbeki said the right conditions should be created in the sub-region for migrants to want to return home.

Mr Mbeki said people were developing "a kind of hostility" towards migrants, but added South Africans should not forget many of their own people had enjoyed the hospitality of other countries. — Sapa
Helping the refugees is new man's mission

NICOLAS Bwakira takes over as head of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in South Africa as the office is upgraded to serve five countries in southern Africa. MICHAEL SPARKS spoke to him about his plans.

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countries in the region. This would mean lack of assistance in one country would not encourage refugees to move on. We don't want some countries to act as a push while others pull. A good example of this sort of approach was the way South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe had worked to resolve the recent constitutional crisis in Lesotho. This "preventative diplomacy" meant that the people of Lesotho did not panic, which could have resulted in a huge flood of refugees across the border into South Africa.

We need to see more political leaders in the region assuming their own political destiny. We need to work with political leaders and political organisations like the Organisation of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community countries to ensure stability.

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While Bwakira plans to get local non-governmental organisations involved in helping refugees, he is aware of the problems experienced by the UNHCR when it was involved with the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South Africans. Committee employees made off with up to $1 million.

But the circumstances were different and there was a desperate rush to facilitate the return of exiles, he says. This time, greater care will be taken, proper bookkeeping will be necessary.

One of the biggest current tasks for the UNHCR is repatriating Mozambican exiles from Eastern and Northern Tanzania. At least 120 000 Mozambicans hope to return home — about 16 000 in the next two weeks, in time to vote in the election.

Bwakira says registration for those who require UNHCR assistance to return home will stop at the end of December, with the repatriation programme over by the end of April.

"Those who do not see a political settlement as an end in itself. A political solution is one thing, but having food to feed their families is another."

EDUCATING AFRICA: Bwakira says it is a lot to be learnt.
Premier says aliens welcome

Johannesburg — PWV premier Tokyo Sexwale has lashed out at the racism implicit in calls for the government to stop the flow of illegal aliens into SA from other African countries.

He said all Africans were welcome in SA.

"People are arriving all the time from Eastern Europe, the Far East and China but nobody says they must be stopped."

The UNHCR said South Africans needed to be educated not to oppose foreigners coming to South Africa.
SA looks at green card to stem flow of aliens

SA is considering introducing a green card system of work permits to stem a flood of illegal immigrants — one every 10 minutes on average, according to Home Affairs regional director George Orr.

"We are losing the battle to keep illegals out," Orr said. "So now we plan to crack down on employers who are hiring illegal immigrants because they can get away with paying lower wages."

He said he believed increasing the number of immigration officers trying to stem the tide would have limited effect. "There are just too many people coming in — all wanting jobs."

Instead, the feasibility of introducing a US-type work permit system was being investigated along with other, mainly European, migration systems, Orr said.

No foreigner may work in the US without a green card.

If SA sends out a message that illegals cannot be employed, some might be dissuaded from making the trip south, Orr said.

"Johannesburg is seen as a city of gold. SA looks from the outside like a big country, with a stable economy and lots of job opportunities."

"But we have our own problems. Over 50% of the employable population is unemployed and there are enormous housing backlogs."

In addition, Orr said, long-term planning had not taken into account the estimated 3 million people currently living illegally in SA.

Social commentators have noted a wave of xenophobia since the April elections. With the poor, homeless and jobless less able to blame apartheid for their ills, foreigners — known disparagingly as "makwerekwere" for the way they mumble English — are being blamed.

Trade unions, politicians and people employed in the informal trade sector are all increasingly strident in blaming immigrants for under-cutting prices, grabbing low-paid jobs and scarce housing and aggravating crime.

For the first time, a protest march is being planned — by the Inkatha Freedom Party — against the presence of illegals.

Inkatha regional publicity secretary Carter Ndlovu hit out last week at illegals "who are selling drugs on the streets" and those who "are turning SA into a big weld where everyone does as they please."

On average, Orr said, about 400 to 500 illegals were being rounded up a week in the Johannesburg region and repatriated at an annual cost of around R8.3m.

Nationally, SA expelled about 96,000 illegals last year to 39 countries, mostly to neighboring Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe, according to Home Affairs Minister Masepathi Buthelezi, who is also the leader of Inkatha.

But even these represent only the tip of an ever-expanding iceberg.

The control immigration officer for the Johannesburg region, Gert Vosloo, said his department was handling less than 10% of illegals.

"As we become more effective, so the number of syndicates increases," Vosloo said, referring to illegal gangs who specialised in forging passports and birth certificates and even in finding bogus families to "adopt" illegal immigrants. (239)

He said that while the bulk of the illegals came from neighbouring states and were entering the country by breaking SA's 7,600km long border, large numbers of people were also arriving from the Balkans, Europe and Asia on tourist visas and then simply "disappearing."

"Two weeks ago we raided people on the streets in two blocks in the city centre and arrested 210 illegals in two hours," Vosloo said. "We returned to the same two blocks two days later and arrested another 240 illegals." — Sapa-AFP
SA may use ‘Green Card’

SOUTH AFRICA is considering introducing a “Green Card” system of work permits to stem the flood of illegal immigrants — one every 10 minutes on average — says Home Affairs PWV regional director Mr George Orr.

“We are losing the battle to keep illegals out,” he said. “So now we plan to crack down on employers who hire illegal immigrants because they can get away with paying them lower wages.”

Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said earlier this week there were more than two million illegal immigrants in South Africa.

Mr Orr said: “We are investigating a US-type work permit system, along with other, mainly European, migration systems.

Johannesburg is seen as a city of gold. South Africa looks from the outside like a big country, with a stable economy and lots of jobs.

But the Control Immigration Officer for the Johannesburg region, Mr Gert Vorloo, said his department was netting less than 10% of illegals.

Scores of people were also arriving from the Balkans, Europe and Asia on tourist visas and then simply “disappearing.”

● Obtaining a Green Card is seen as the first step towards becoming an American citizen, giving the holder “resident alien status” and allowing the holder all rights given to a full citizen except the right to vote. — Staff Reporter, Sapa
Zambia ends visas for S Africans

LUSAKA — Zambia has abolished visa requirements for South Africans with immediate effect because South Africa is now a member of the Commonwealth, the official Zambia Daily Mail newspaper reported today.

The newspaper quoted Home Affairs Minister Chitalu Sampa as warning Zambians that citizens traveling to South Africa who reported to the high commission in Pretoria that they had lost their passports, when they had in fact sold them, would not be protected.

He said 118 passports had been reported lost by Zambians in South Africa between September 1993 and July this year.

Passports are valuable commodities for smugglers and drug traffickers who police in Pretoria say are increasingly using South Africa as a transit point — Reuter.
Skilled staff quitting SA

Labour Reporter

Most mid-managerial and high-level specialist staff who resigned their jobs in the past year did so in order to emigrate.

This was disclosed in a survey of nearly 2,000 companies across the economic spectrum conducted by management consultants FSA-Contact during August.

While only one percent of all staff who left their jobs in the past year did so to emigrate, 45 percent of these were employees with advanced skills and another 27 percent held mid-managerial positions.

Retrenchments and redundancies accounted for nine percent of total labour turnover.
The new Ministry of Home Affairs, perhaps more than any other department in the Government, has gone through a baptism of fire since it took office. Features writer Tyrone August reports:

Penell Maduna

Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

“The Minister and I work as a partnership,” says Maduna “We do not shy away from problems. We confront them, we solve them.

“We have my complete support as Minister and I have been present at all important meetings as deputy and the two of us are doing our best.”

“My greatest wish is that we are trying to do at the top must filter down to lower levels so that the people we represent as politicians also begin to function as a family. We function as a family.

“We have our own perspective of things but at the end of the day we come out united on positions we’ve taken.”

He stresses that the commitment of the individuals and their parties to the GNU was vital to its success.

“The parties themselves have to support the effort, have to own it, have to see it as their own property,” says Maduna. “But it also takes the individual’s commitment because parties are nothing without individuals. And I think we have seen that commitment.”

The Department of Home Affairs has certainly demonstrated this.

Focus on

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The Department of Home Affairs has certainly demonstrated this.
SA can no longer afford toinker with the problem of illegal aliens Illegals now make up 5%-8% of our population, say police, and their number is growing at a rate of one every 10 minutes. Methods of immigration control, alien registration and deportation are hopelessly deficient.

This year alone it could cost more than R210m — a tenth of the entire amount budgeted for the RDP — just to house, educate, police and give medical care to only one sector of the problem: the illegal Mozambicans. They are said to number anywhere from 500,000 to 2m. These costs could rise by 25% a year to almost R1bn by the end of the century if the current influx rate continues, warns the Central Economic Advisory Service.

The problem is not only economic. Xenophobia is creeping into the national dialogue. Trade unions and informal businesses are increasingly strident in denouncing the tide of migrants streaming into the country, undercutting prices; grabbing low-wage and aggravating crime, and the already critical unemployment level.

Roughly one out of every five squatters in the PWV is illegal, says police border control specialist Colonel Brian van Niekerk. Townships such as Saldanha’s Alexander, he says, contain neighbourhoods and communes abaffle with foreign tongues and strange customs. Many of these people have acquired false passports and IDs, placing them in line for RDP assistance. If they continue to elude out needy South Africans it could spawn ethnic antagonism, civil conflict and a violent backlash.

The high rate of crime and violence — mainly gunrunning, drug trafficking, car theft and armed robbery — is directly related to the rising numbers of illegals in SA, says Van Niekerk. He estimates that as much as 14% of general crime involves illegal aliens. Their shadowy status makes them ideal lookouts for crime syndicates or the secretive Chinese triads, whose annual turnover in SA — including laundering of international drug money — is estimated at about R200m.

SA’s newfound acceptance in the world has made SA passports valuable commodi-
tes for citizens of less-easily accepted nations, such as Nigeria and Ghana, whose citizens come here to buy the forged documents for R3,000 to R4,000 a time. “It’s so easy to get an SA passport because corruption is spreading like wildfire,” says Van Niekerk. “An SA passport gives the holder access to the world.”

SA’s well-developed infrastructure — services, roads, communications, airports — has made it a prized African state through which to peddle drugs and associated contraband such as ivory, rhino horn and abalone.

The last can fetch up to R300 a shell in the East, making it an ideal exchange item for drugs, most of which come to SA via Pakistan. “The perception that drugs are a rich people’s commodity is wrong,” Van Niekerk says. “Most of our drugs are being pumped straight into the poorer areas, straight into the black population.”

Crime, though, is a problem that at least can be partially reduced by improved policing Illegal migration, however, is overwhelmingy about the human condition, and about refugees, desperation and famine.

Tighter policing may succeed in reducing the influx for a while but as long as SA remains the wealthiest and strongest country on a continent littered with economically unstable and dysfunctional nations, it will attract vast numbers of refugees from violence in countries like Mozambique, Angola and Rwanda, as well as economic refugees from depressed countries such as Zimbabwe and Lesotho.

Last year SA expelled 96,000 illegals to 39 countries throughout the world, but mostly to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Lesotho, according to Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Mozambican border-crossers comprise more than 80% of all illegals deported this year, the cost of simply catching and repatriating them will reach more than R120m and could amount to R500m a year by the end of the century, says Van Niekerk.

“And half of them come back anyway — it simply isn’t working.”

Government has signalled a get-tough approach. Last week National Defence Chief General Geor Meiring announced that troops would be stationed along the country’s borders and coastline to curb the influx of illegals. Meiring said he was responding to a request from Safety & Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi for more manpower to support the police.

Last Thursday the departments of Justice, Correctional Services, Home Affairs and the Police said they had set up a joint committee with the country’s largest hawkers’ association to devise ways of cutting back on illegals in this sector. The same night, Northern Transvaal police arrested about 2,000 illegal Zimbabwean traders in and around the former Venda capital of Thohoyandou and handed them over to immigration officials for deportation. Several weeks earlier police carried out a small raid on some fruit and vegetable farms in the Limpopo valley, rounding up illegal labourers and fining the farmers who employed them.

Limpopo farmer Philip Nel, one of those fined, says many of his neighbours will go out of business if they cannot employ the Zimbabweans, who are prepared to work for under R250 a month.

The remote Limpopo farms are relatively new, having been started with government assistance primarily as a buffer against insurgency after Zimbabwe gained its independence in 1980.

Even in those days, with strong army
LEADING ARTICLES

patrols and an electrified fence, Zimbabwean illegals routinely crossed to work on the Limpopo farms during the March-September picking season. "When people are hungry, they won't mind if soldiers or government policies will keep them out," says Nel.

These days the electrified fences along SA's borders with Zimbabwe and Mozambique are not loaded with lethal charges but powered only to trigger an alarm when someone is crossing. Nel says the Zimbabweans easily cross the barrier, either by short-circuiting, cutting or crawling under it. "We don't want to appear to be opposing the principles of the RDP and we will gladly employ South Africans," says Nel, "but then we need help in recruiting and transporting them, which we simply can't afford ourselves and a crackdown on the farmers will merely force the illegals to go elsewhere in search of other work."

Under the Alien Control Act of 1991, the only legislation dealing with illegals — employers can be fined up to R20 000 for each illegal employed and made to pay the cost of repatriation, which could be more than R2 000.

Police spokesmen say the only way to curb the employment of illegals is to begin enforcing the Act Buthelezi said in parliament last month that his department would soon begin cracking down but he acknowledged that government had also to get its policies in order. "We need to distinguish between illegal aliens and refugees who are seeking asylum." But it is not clear how this can be done.

A major sticking point so far has been the lack of a refugee policy. Buthelezi admits that the Home Affairs department is seriously understaffed and underfunded. "The results achieved in the removal of illegal aliens are directly related to manpower and funds," he says.

"It would be an impossible task to leave aliens control in the hands of immigration officers and police only. We need the support of the community,"

Jennifer Alves, a social worker for the Catholic Church in Johannesburg, says not a single refugee has been registered so far in SA, though thousands are waiting for permits inside the country.

Refugees from Mozambique were previously held in camps in the self-governing territories of Kativane and Gazankulu, which were technically not in SA. These camps are now being closed, says Alves, which is bound to send even more refugees streaming to industrial centres such as Johannesburg and Durban.

A major reason for government's hesitancy to start a refugee programme, she says, is a fear that to do so would encourage thousands of Rwandans, Somalis and Sudanese to flock here for better living conditions then they are able to find in the camps elsewhere in Africa. Refugees, just like anyone, can be shrewd and selective.

Alves runs a home for refugees in Johannesburg and has a close appreciation of their plight.

She turns away economic refugees and accepts only those who would be considered bona fide refugees in terms of the UN definition.

While there are many genuine refugees, she says, there may be even more chancers. She recalls encountering a Zairean "refugee" with a cellular telephone in the waiting room of the immigration office in Johannesburg recently. Understanding French, she overheard him making a business arrangement on the phone as he waited to have his permit renewed.

Red tape and tardiness on the part of the immigration authorities appear to be a major aggravation.

And the immigration authorities' readiness to grant temporary permits to aliens is a serious flaw in the system. Hundreds, possibly even thousands, of aliens enter the country with short-term permits, or tourist visas, and then they disappear.

Cannot cope

Meanwhile, police say they could easily arrest more illegal aliens, but the prisons and Home Affairs officials simply could not cope. The aliens Control Act originally envisaged a force of 1 200 immigration officers, but budget cutbacks have brought about a force of only 240. "We could catch 3 000 illegals a week but there are not enough prison cells to hold them all," says police spokesman Van Niekerk.

The law states that police must hand over illegals to the immigration officials for deportation.

The problem, says a senior police officer, who did not want to be identified, is that he has personally encountered cases where immigration officers issued permits to illegal aliens who had been arrested, effectively releasing them, simply because they could not process them fast enough.

Eastern Transvaal Premier Matthews Phosa was the first of the new government leaders to tackle the illegal immigration problem, meeting to discuss the issue with Mozambican leader Joachim Chissano only a few weeks after the SA general election.

Phosa says it is imperative that the UN becomes involved to help countries bordering SA take responsibility for their citizens who have been deported. "Only by addressing the problem, and helping our neighbour states establish proper reception centres, can we hope to stem the tide spilling back into SA and again," he said.

Phosa was to preside this week at a handing over by SA of seven vehicles, and two-way radios, to allow Mozambican authorities to patrol their side of the border with the Eastern Transvaal and KwaZulu/Natal. The idea, he says, is to help the Mozambicans themselves cut down on cattle rustling, illegal border crossings and the crossing of stolen vehicles.

With critics at every level — from provincial premiers to social workers, it is ominous that there is virtually no policy on illegal immigrants.

Home Affairs officials — many of them of the old guard — appear to be the only ones unaware of the discrepancies, for they told the FM last week that current legislation was entirely adequate.

While the borders will always be leaky, clearly what is needed is a complete re-evaluation of the law concerning illegals and refugees. New measures must be tough but realistic. Processing of genuine refugees must be speeded up and provision made to accommodate them in proper camps.

The system of allowing aliens into the country without proper documentation must continue. Now that SA is a member of the SADC, it may well pay us to seek ways of helping our neighbours cope with their nationals deported from SA, and to assist them with development and agricultural projects to provide more and better labour.

The solution must be an economic one in the end.

source: Central Economics Advisory Service


The cost of illegal Mozambicans in SA

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source: Central Economics Advisory Service
Little joy for jailed illegal

BY TUNO MOKONE

When Jane Masuku crossed the Limpopo River three years ago she was filled with hopes, but little did she know she would have no place in the sun in South Africa.

Now languishing in the gloomy cells of John Vorster Square, waiting to be repatriated to Matabeleland in Zimbabwe, Jane (17) cannot wait to get home.

One of nearly 100 illegal immigrants waiting for repatriation at this police station, Jane said she was arrested two months ago at the Home Affairs offices, where she had gone to seek a work permit after she had started working as a domestic in the suburbs.

“I left school and came to Johannesburg to have my eye problem fixed,” she said.

Her brother, who works in the city, paid for her medical expenses, and when she got better she chose to stay with him.

She shares her dingy cell with 15 older women, mostly from Zimbabwe, some of whom have been detained for six months.

One of them is seven months pregnant and her husband, whom she says is from Transkei, is detained in the male section.

At night Jane cries herself to sleep on the thin sponge that acts as a mattress. She has few smelly blankets which, she said, have not been washed for years.

Jane cries as she thinks of home.

“I have glasses now. I want to go back to school,” she said.

Home Affairs immigration officer Cobus Boes said his office often used up its allowance for repatriations, and had to apply to the Government for more funds. He said it was becoming expensive to repatriate the increasing number of illegal immigrants.

The Aliens Control Unit’s Sergeant Pieter van Niekerk said repatriation proceedings were frustrated by unco-operative foreign governments, such as Zimbabwes.

Longing for home. Jane Masuku (17) tearfully looks through the window of her cell at John Vorster Square.

PICTURE GARY BERNARD

babwe

“This explains why Zimbabweans stay longer in detention compared with Mozambicans, whose trade union is helpful in identifying them,” he said.

South Africa repatriated 32,684 Africans between January and June this year.
Army called out to stem tide of illegal immigrants

TOS WENTZEL, Staff Reporter

MORE than 150 000 illegal immigrants have been given marching orders — and the army has been called out to halt a flood of tens of thousands of others.

They are referred to as illegal aliens because they are not legally resident in South Africa. The government has declared the flow of illegal aliens to be a major problem and has called for a crackdown on illegal immigration.

Special steps will also be taken to curb the flow of illegal immigrants from the Far East, Eastern Europe and South America. An increasing number are entering the country on visitors’ visas. They then try to stay permanently.

There are moves to have work permits for aliens issued only at foreign missions of South Africa. Thousands of inquiries about immigration to South Africa are received each week.

Latest figures from the Department of Home Affairs show 132,779 illegal aliens were sent home in 18 months to the end of June — 60,526 of them from Mozambique.

They also came from Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, Nigeria, Zaire, Senegal and Ghana.

Officials maintain this is only the tip of the iceberg. Many more have entered and blended in with local communities, especially in rural areas of the Eastern and Northern Transvaal.

According to Minister of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi, there could be up to two million illegal aliens in the country, taking much-needed jobs from South Africans. Stronger steps may have to be taken against employers of such labour.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Aziz Pahad has named illegal immigration as one of the country’s biggest problems. He said it would be to the country’s detriment not to take note.

The marginalisation of Africa by the outside world and low economic growth in other parts of the continent made South Africa, after its political transformation and with relatively good infrastructure, an attractive country for immigrants.

South Africa would have to co-operate in developing other Southern African countries. Without growth in neighbouring regions it would not be able to avoid the problem of illegal immigrants.

Announcing the deployment of troops to curb the influx, SA National Defence Force chief Georg Meiring said Defence Minister Joe Modise had ordered troops to be used indefinitely.

“The national defence force will be used along all of South Africa’s international borders including the coastline, especially with a view to curbing the flow of illegals,” General Meiring said.

Another defence force spokesman said the flow of aliens had become “a situation of some concern” and the force faced “a huge task.”

The defence force and police had for some time patrolled the borders — especially the border with Mozambique.

The army has foot patrols as well as soldiers on bicycles in the Kruger Park.
SA has '8-million illegal immigrants'

CAPE TOWN — There were up to 8-million illegal immigrants in SA according to SA Police Services estimates, Senator Carl Werth said yesterday.

During the Home Affairs policy debate in the Senate, he said Soweto had become a Tower of Babel where all the languages of the continent were spoken by people who did not have permission to be there.

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he would soon be putting plans before Cabinet to impose severe punishments on employers of illegal aliens.

There was more evidence emerging linking illegal aliens with crimes such as drug trafficking, prostitution and money laundering, making the department's task of controlling these individuals extremely dangerous.

He also said a Bill intended to rationalise citizenship legislation would be presented to Parliament this year. The Bill would bring SA citizenship arrangements in line with those applying in most democratic countries.

The Identification Act of 1996 was also due for renewal to address the definition of "ordinary resident" and provide for the integration of the TBVC states.

A task group had been appointed to overhaul censorship laws. Constitutional provisions on fundamental rights necessitated an emphasis on individual rights.

Past publications and film censorship had protected certain predetermined community norms, he said — Sapa.
Illegal aliens clamp mooted

BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — Home Affairs is considering legislation which would impose severe punishment on South Africans employing illegal immigrants.

Minister of Home Affairs Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi indicated during the Home Affairs budget debate in the Senate yesterday that he was considering making such a proposal to the Cabinet.

"The level of unemployment is extremely high. This is likely to be the case for a generation or two. It is really good for us to consider the wisdom in the saying 'charity begins at home'," Buthelezi said.

He added it was feasible to replace identity books with identity cards. Such a move was financially viable and was less prone to falsification.

And a technical committee would report soon to the Cabinet on the new Public Holidays Bill (230).

An Imprint Amendment Bill was also to be tabled in Parliament shortly to repeal the Newspaper Registration Act, Buthelezi added.

There were up to 8 million illegal immigrants in South Africa, according to SA Police Service estimates. Senator Carl Werth (FF) said yesterday The only solution to the problem would be to round up the illegal immigrants "as humanely as possible" and send them back to their countries of origin.

— Sapa
Clamp on illegal aliens planned

By Ismail Laguardien
Political Correspondent

The government is considering legislation to punish people who employ illegal aliens.

This is part of measures to control illegal immigrants by Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In terms of existing legislation, employers of illegal immigrants can be prosecuted but Buthelezi is considering more stringent measures.

"I shall deal very unsympathetically with employers employing illegal aliens. I am thinking of proposing to Cabinet to consider legislation which will impose severe punishment on people who employ illegal aliens as it is unpatriotic to employ them at the expense of our own people," Buthelezi said.

From the East

He said "a significant portion" of the illegal immigrants in the country came from the East and that there was increasing evidence that these people were involved in "a variety of criminal activities such as drug-trafficking, prostitution, money-laundering and "what only can be described as typical Mafia activity."

Buthelezi said the control of illegal immigrants was very dangerous, but in co-operation with police and the public his department would deal "effectively and harshly" with the illegals.

South Africa had almost 700km of borders with its northern neighbours, much of which is not clearly marked nor adequately protected.

"These problems all add up to making South Africa a country which is very easy to enter, especially by land and on foot," Buthelezi said.

Immigrants who enter the country on foot and by land disappeared into the local community, especially into informal settlements. Some of them are even protected by South African citizens, he said.

Since one of the RDP's main aims is to create jobs, the presence in South Africa of illegal aliens is a threat to that objective, Buthelezi said.

Employers will be punished by prosecution:

"I shall deal very unsympathetically with employers employing illegal aliens. I am thinking of proposing to Cabinet to consider legislation which will impose severe punishment on people who employ illegal aliens as it is unpatriotic to employ them at the expense of our own people," Buthelezi said.
'Brains' lured back to SA

A R2-million "brain gain" initiative to lure back scientists and engineers has resulted in eight highly-qualified people returning to South African universities.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Foundation for Research Development when it released its 1993/4 report.

The foundation said it launched its R2m initiative in July last year to help expatriates to network with scientists, engineers and technologists at tertiary institutions in South Africa, as well as to enable them to return to this country.

One of the objectives of the "brain gain" initiative was to stimulate collaboration and co-operation with expatriates in science, engineering and technology.

Fellowships were made available to expatriates with expertise to return to South Africa either for extended periods or permanently.

The eight scientists who had returned had come from the University of Oviedo in Spain, the University of Louisville, the Nasa Goddard Space Flight Centre, Kent State University, University of Georgia, Iowa State University and Ohio State University in the United States and the University of Surrey in Britain, the foundation said.
Illegal migrants face hunger and fear

FOR some 2 million illegal migrants, South Africa is perceived as a land of hope. Some want jobs, some are mere opportunists. But many others are frightened people who are in need of refuge, writes Winnie Graham.

Blaise is an illegal migrant. A victim of civil strife, he was born in Angola in 1972 and has been on the run since he was seven years old.

Today the young man is still in hiding, now in South Africa. He lives in fear of arrest and deportation, for he is one of the 2 million illegal migrants with little hope of obtaining permanent residence.

He admits he entered the country illegally but, he says, he came because he was in fear of his life. His is a horror story of a life lived almost permanently in exile and fear.

He had been in Zaire a year or two when his protector, Father Leon de Beer, died. Life became impossible.

"The locals disliked us. We had no clothes, we were often ill and hungry," Blaise recalls.

In 1984 a group of refugees decided to return home and Blaise went with them. But life had more unpleasant surprises in store for the 12-year-old boy.

"Government troops were capturing the youth and forcing them to join the army," the youth recalls.

When his community was attacked, he again fled to Zaire where he was reunited with his brothers and sent to school. Life was peaceful for a few years.

When the peace accord was signed in 1991, the boys returned to Angola.

The church paid for their transport and they reached Luanda safely. Two uncles provided them with a home.

But their problems were far from over. Their uncle was a member of Unita. Soon after their arrival, soldiers walked in.

One of his uncles was shot dead, his aunt and nine-year-old cousin raped and_blaze and the boys were on the run again.

"My friends warned us not to return," Blaise recalls.

"Someone helped me get refuge in Namibia."

But, though he was accepted as a refugee and sent to the Osari refugee camp, his life remained miserable.

Their food was hopelessly inadequate and they supplemented it by eating crickets and bugs.

When a Namibian TV producer arrived at the camp, they told their story on film hoping to have their living conditions improved.

Sister Sheagh Mary from the church's department of justice and peace, says the office is inundated with requests for help from people coming from many parts of Africa, including Angola, Zaire, Liberia, Sudan, Ghana, Somalia and, more recently, Rwanda.

They are desperate to legalise their situation. They need food and accommodation and want literacy classes in English.

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has indicated that the flood of illegal migrants is posing a serious threat to the country's Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Most experts believe that South Africa will have a major job solving its own problems without the added burden of accommodating and employing millions of foreigners. Yet Africa looks expectantly to the Republic for assistance.

The complex migrant issue is set to become one of South Africa's most vexing problems. It is a humanitarian one which will need careful handling.

In the meantime, the migrants need care. Sister Sheagh Mary said the refugees on the office would welcome donations of clothing, accommodation, food and even French/English and Portuguese/English dictionaries.

She can be reached at telephone (011) 402-6400.
DEEP beneath Johannesburg’s chief Vorster Square police headquarters lies rows of cells, the holding pens for hundreds of illegal immigrants with broken dreams.

Most arrived secretly in the City of Gold by jumping the border, talking their way past immigration officials or hiding in delivery trucks. Others overstayed their working visas, some never renewing visitors’ permits as the lure of a prosperous and sunny South Africa proved too great. Now, as they await repatriation, nearly all vow to return.

Trying in vain to stem the tide in Johannesburg is the eight-member Aliens Control Unit, which is targeting employers — restaurateurs, shop owners and construction company managers. They face fines of R20 000 or five years’ imprisonment.

But it’s a losing battle — half of those repatriated find their way back. There are now two million illegal immigrants, according to government estimates.

There is mounting hostility towards the aliens, who are blamed by many for the high unemployment rate.

Last week hawkers protested against the number of foreigners trading on Johannesburg’s streets.

Illegals come not only from African states, but also from the Far East and the Eastern Bloc.

During a visit to the cells, the Sunday Times found a frantic Moscow University lecturer, Tamara Mishana, 54, said she had been “betrayed” by a Leenad priest who had promised to extend her visa but never did.

She fled Russia because the authorities had harassed her for being married to a foreigner and was hoping to join her husband and children in Chile. “I refuse to go back to Russia I have no money. Please help.”

Conditions in her cell, shared with a group of Zimbabweans, seemed better than in the men’s section where illegals from Mozambique, Senegal, Ghana and Zimbabwe numbered 14 to a cell.

Each had a thin mattress and four blankets. One described conditions as “horrible”, others complained about the food and smelly living arrangements.

Members of the Aliens Control Unit say they often had to negotiate a myriad of syndicates before making an arrest.

On the best, they keep alert for certain subtleties such as dialect, complexion and inoculation marks.
'Illegals' pass 2m-mark

Political Staff

It was estimated that there were more than two million illegal immigrants in South Africa, who would cost the state more than R221m this year, Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

And, he warned, this had "awesome" implications for the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Speaking during the debate on the President's budget, he said that statistics revealed that 369 713 aliens had been repatriated between 1988 and 1993.

"If these statistics are in any way reliable as estimates, illegal immigrants from Mozambique in 1994 will exceed the total number of aliens repatriated over the past five years," Chief Buthelezi said.

"Aliens with false papers are penetrating the job market. They will be absorbing unacceptable proportions of housing subsidies. They will be adding to the difficulties we will be experiencing in health care," he warned.
**Visa control may stay**

**Political Staff**

VISA control between South Africa and her neighbours may be retained in the short-term to stop a potential flood of immigrants, Foreign Minister Mr Alfred Nzo said yesterday.

The immigrants “threaten our own social and economic fabric, especially as we have long borders which cannot be fully guarded”, he said.

Introducing the debate on his budget in the Senate, Mr Nzo noted “signs of citizens of other African countries regarding South Africa as an economic haven to which they can migrate in search of work and a better standard of living. This could easily soon become a flood.”

Mr Nzo said the solution lay in “regional co-operation and development so that other regional poles of attraction (are) developed”.

Mr Nzo said South Africa wanted to sign the Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Mr Nzo said South Africa was a party to all other multi-lateral treaties dealing with drug-trafficking.

His department was aware South Africans were involved in international drug smuggling and would step up liaison with foreign governments.
2-m illegals strain RDP

By Chris Whitfield

Cape Town — More than 2 million illegal immigrants have flooded into South Africa, posing a serious threat to the country's Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), says Home Affairs Min-

ister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"This issue has become such a burning one that the cabinet has set up an interdepartmental committee to go into the matter," Buthelezi revealed.

In a wide-ranging speech during the debate on his bud-

get vote in Parliament yesterday, the minister also said

His department was consid-

ering replacing the present passport with a "computer |

-issued and probably ma-

chine-readable" passport.


The substitution of identity documents with an "identity card system which has certain

forge-proof features" was being considered.

He would promote "the ne-

cessary legislative and adminis-

trative initiatives to ensure that South Africa will never

again have to live through an-

other nightmare which the last

election turned out to be." He

suggested the cabinet consider

the need for a voters roll

A cabinet committee was in-

vestigating the issue of ration-

als during public holidays.

New censorship legislation

was in the pipeline. "It is my

intention to promote legislation

which will ensure that never

again in this country will any

one decide what other intelli-

gent and rational beings may

or may not read, watch or

hear," Children would, how-

ever, be protected.

Turning to the illegal aliens

problem, Buthelezi said a

shortage of personnel — in his

department and in the police

force — was one of the rea-

sons why the flood into South

Africa had not been curbed.

Between 1988 and 1993 a

total of 989 713 illegal immi-

grants had been repatriated.

"We are very much aware of an influx of all sorts of charac-

ters, especially drug traffick-

ers from Nigeria," he added.

On the issue of new identity
documents, Buthelezi said in-

formation on the old docu-

ments had been reduced.

Drivers' licences would now

be controlled by the Depart-

ment of Transport and issued

as separate cards, he said.

"In view of this development,

and the fact that the forging of

identity documents provides

more and more problems, an

investigation into a possible

identity card system which has

certain forge-proof security

features is, in my opinion, war-

anted," he said.
2 million illegally in SA

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

It was conservatively estimated that there were two million illegal immigrants in South Africa, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Aziz Pahad, said last night.

His statement, made in Parliament at the end of the debate on the Foreign Affairs Vote, came after the Minister of Home Affairs, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, disclosed that 80,928 Mozambicans were deported last year and another 28,666 in the first six months of this year.

Chief Buthelezi also said 96,515 citizens of African countries were repatriated in 1993 and 36,294 from January to June this year.

Mr Pahad said it was clear that South Africa had to have an immigration policy, although the government would avoid any tendency towards xenophobia.
2m illegal aliens face the boot

CLIVE SAWYER Political Correspondent

URGENT steps are being planned to remove two million illegal aliens from South Africa.

Among them are said to be drug traffickers from elsewhere in Africa.

A task group has been appointed to recommend solutions to the problem.

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the influx of illegal aliens endangered the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

"We are very much aware of an influx of all sorts of characters, especially drug traffickers from Nigeria," he said.

In South Africa there were up to 70,000 illegal aliens from former communist states in central and eastern Europe and some from the People's Republic of China.

Last year 96,000 illegal aliens were repatriated.
New settler policy unveiled

By BARRY STREEK,
Political Staff

A NEW immigration policy was unveiled yesterday by the Minister of Home Affairs, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He said no one in the unskilled and semi-skilled categories would normally be accepted as immigrants, but although the needs of South Africa should receive the highest priority, immigration would need to continue.

Chief Buthelezi, who was replying to a question by Dr Rob Davies (ANC), said SA could not afford to grant permits for permanent residence to people who were not seriously committed to immigrating to the country and to investing their assets, skills, knowledge and experience for the benefit of themselves and the people of SA.

"Apart from the fact that certain skills will always be in demand, the need for foreign investors and capital with the view to develop a sound economy shall remain..."

The overriding consideration was whether the employment or task to be undertaken could not be performed by an SA citizen or a permanent resident.
New immigration policy is unveiled

CAPE TOWN — A new immigration policy for SA was unveiled yesterday by Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He told Parliament no one in unskilled and semi-skilled categories would normally be accepted as immigrants.

However, SA's needs should receive the highest priority and immigration would have to continue.

The consideration was whether the job in question could not be performed by an SA citizen or a permanent resident.

"The majority of illegal aliens are unskilled workers who are prepared to work for lower wages than SA workers... and are thereby depriving SA workers of employment opportunities," he said.

Permits for permanent residence would be granted to people who were seriously committed to investing their assets, skills, knowledge and experience in SA.

Buthelezi said 90,028 Mozambicans were deported from SA last year. A total of 96,515 citizens from African countries were repatriated as illegal aliens in 1993 and 92,204 from January to June 1994.

Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Anz Babar said it was conservatively estimated that there were 2-million illegals in SA.
Drugs pouring in

HARD DRUGS AND ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS are streaming into South Africa, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Aziz Pahad said yesterday.

Pahad told the Parliamentary foreign affairs committee that South Africa had been identified as a trans-shipment centre for drugs from Asia and South America, destined for the rest of the world. Crime syndicates are beginning to move into South Africa to begin their operations now that the country has opened up.

A total of 36 South Africans have been arrested for drug smuggling in foreign countries, he said.

Pahad also said illegal immigrants were causing "a crisis" and during 1993 96,000 illegal immigrants were deported. "This is beginning to be a serious problem for South Africa," he claimed.

However, a distinction must be made between illegal immigrants and refugees.

In a wide-ranging presentation of South Africa’s foreign affairs priorities, Mr Pahad said South Africa was a changed country in a changing world political environment.

Moral standing

South Africa had "tremendous moral standing" because of its successful transition to democracy.

South Africa’s foreign policy — like that of other countries which increasingly focused on economic affairs — wanted to contribute to socio-economic development in the region.

Negotiations are being held on joining the Southern African Development Community, the Preferential Trade Agreement and the Association of Southern African States, a political-security organisation being developed from the now defunct Frontline States.

There are also attempts to secure South Africa a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. South Africa is competing with Nigeria for a permanent African seat. Its efforts will be assisted by the election of Botswana to a temporary Security Council seat.
‘Donor fatigue’ hits refugee fund

The world’s refugee problem is growing steadily and money to aid people streaming out of their war-torn countries around the world is becoming increasingly scarce.

The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) calls it “donor fatigue” — where developed countries are becoming increasingly reluctant to give their money to aid these desperate people who are streaming into neighbouring countries.

There are nearly 20 million refugees worldwide, with affected areas including the former states of the Soviet Union, Asia and Africa.

From about three million people in 1970, the figure rose to 11 million in the mid-1980s.

United States, the UNHCR’s principal donor which contributes 25 percent of the R7 million budget, is sending clear messages to countries involved in internal conflict.

“The donor countries are saying that these wars cannot go on interminably. The message to countries like Zaire and Somalia is to stop this senseless conflict,” said Mkal Kalamny, UNHCR representative in South Africa.

Africa accounts for six million refugees. The UNHCR, however, does not consider these people refugees in the strict legal sense. There is aid for them from the International Red Cross, Kalumny said.

But while the conflicts continue around the globe, plans continue to get people back to their countries. In the southern Africa, millions are being poured into the region to send thousands of Mozambicans home. People from other countries in the region are also included in the costly repatriation programme.

Kalumny said the programme, started in mid-January, would cost about R42-million on completion.

The UNHCR had budgeted about R385-million for southern Africa, to aid about 1.5 million Mozambican refugees. The budget covers repatriating refugees from countries including Malawi, Zimbabwe and Swaziland to return home.

In the past, the South African army, police and Home Affairs forced refugees to return to their countries. Now, with the situation “normalised” in the country, the UNHCR is carrying out this operation with the consent of the refugees, said Kalumny.

Despite the UNHCR’s prognosis of the South African situation, local aid workers say the refugee problem is serious and fast becoming unmanageable.

Mr Peter Templeton, who heads the housing committee for the Cape Town Refugee Forum, said that “when you’ve got one or six new refugees knocking on your door every night looking for accommodation and help you’ve got a big problem”.

According to Templeton the various places providing accommodation are full.

Between them these hostels house about 160 people and more accommodation is desperately needed.

Kazza John Maronga and Ndachokuhikila Lutazamba are refugees from war-torn Burundi. They sleep on the docks because they can’t find anywhere else to stay. They don’t have blankets. When it rains they try to shelter in cargo trains at the harbour but police usually chase them off.

During the day they go to local churches looking for food and as if often their meals come from dustbins when they can’t beg enough to buy food.

They don’t want hand-outs but a chance to be integrated into society.

Templeton said there were problems with this.

“Integrating the refugees into the local community is an option but it creates hostility when the community is a poor one,” he said.

“The refugees have dealt with all educated and or well qualified. They said they had high expectations which could not be met in South Africa now.”

The Forum organised a meeting between the refugees and local homeless people so they could get a more realistic view of what the options were for homeless people here.

Local Minister of Health and Social Services, Mrbrahim Rasoel, said he will meet with the groups grappling with the refugee problem to see how his department could become involved.

Although South Africa had a clear responsibility to those African countries which had helped people in exile during the struggle, he cautioned the problem would have to be dealt with carefully to avoid an “anti-refugee” atmosphere.

SOUTH’S cartoonist is on leave. He will be back in the first week of August.
Zim youths flee from poverty

Plumtree — Zimbabwean authorities estimate at least 200 impoverished young men and women jump the border into Botswana and South Africa every week. Zimbabwean district administrator Mr Peter Mandebvu said yesterday the trend was "alarming if not downright embarrassing"; the Ziana news agency reported... Zimbabwe police say an average of 200 people are sent back to the country each week. On being handed over to the Zimbabwe police, the deportees are fined about $21 and let free. — Sapa/23L 17/14
Working in groups — Ovambos live in farmland and the countryside, and the Covid-19 pandemic has affected their way of life. The government has implemented measures to prevent the spread of the virus, but the Ovambo community has had to adapt. The government has provided food aid to those affected by the pandemic, but many families still struggle to make ends meet. The Ovambo traditional leader, who is also the paramount chief, has urged his people to follow the government's guidelines to prevent the spread of the virus. The Ovambo community is known for its strong sense of community and resilience, and the people have shown their determination to overcome the challenges posed by the pandemic.
JEAN LE MAY
Weekend Argus Reporter

EARTH has become a planet of refugees with almost 20 million refugees world-wide by the end of 1993, according to the latest report from Amnesty International.

The brutal truth behind this huge, shifting movement of people is that everybody is sorry for them — but not enough is being done to help them.

Many states, said the report, are becoming “less and less committed to the fundamental principles of international refugee law which have been built up since World War 2.

The right to asylum, set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, has been increasingly treated as subsidiary to other political or economic concerns. At the same time, human rights violations which are so often the cause of refugee movements have been allowed to continue unchecked.”

The report covered events up to the end of 1993: there is no mention of refugees from Rwanda, which points to the fact that a vast refugee problem can arise within a very short time indeed.

More than half-a-million people have been killed in Rwanda and refugees are streaming into neighboring countries.

Amnesty International believes that developments in the United States and in the European Union were “crucially important because of the threat they pose to the international system for the protection of refugees.”

Several European countries, including Germany, France, Britain, Austria, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Portugal were developing “restrictive asylum policies”, it said.

The report harshly criticised the United States for its treatment of “boat people” from Haiti, who over the past three years have fled in their thousands in the hope of asylum in the US.

Last year the US Supreme Court ruled that the policy of intercepting Haitian asylum-seekers at sea outside US territorial waters did not violate US or international law.

“This amounts to saying that while governments are obliged to protect refugees which have already arrived in their countries, they may intercept them before they arrive,” said Amnesty International.

Since the report was published, US policy has shifted to picking up “boat people” and depositing them in nearby countries, including Panama. This week the US was reportedly preparing for an invasion of Haiti to oust its military rulers and re-instate President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, toppled in 1991.

As long ago as 1977 of the UN High Commission on Refugees concluded that “asylum should not be refused solely on the ground that it could be sought in another state”. It drew up “detailed and authoritative guidelines”.

As for countries in the former Yugoslavia, the report said that in 1993 an estimated 40 000 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia remained in Serbia and Montenegro, although non-Serbs, “especially Muslims,” continued to leave some areas.

“Hundreds of thousands of people fled from appalling human rights abuses, leading to a continued refugee crisis. Furthermore, over the past two years, one European country after another has imposed visa requirements on nationals from Bosnia-Herzegovina. This meant that many refugees had to stay in countries where they were at risk.”

Gypsies still persecuted

JEAN LE MAY
Weekend Argus Reporter

Gypsies, targeted for genocide by the nazis, are still being persecuted in some European countries, according to Amnesty International.

It is known that four million from former eastern bloc countries have become the victims of pogroms by extreme nationalists.

In Bulgaria, said an Amnesty report, the victims’ ethnic origin was a factor in most cases of torture and ill-treatment by the police, with “members of the Roma community” (gypsies) particularly abused.

In one incident about 60 policemen attacked a settlement, claiming to be searching for criminals.

“They broke into homes and repeatedly beat men, women and children. No official inquiry took place.”

A gypsy community in Hungary was reportedly attacked by law-enforcement officers using truncheons, teargas and dogs. One officer shouted “Stinking gypsies. We’ll make soup of you and finish off what Hitler started!”

In another incident 1 000 gypsies demonstrated against attacks by skinheads in Eger, a town in east Hungary where neo-nazis attacked a shop owned by gypsies.

Romanian police officers “failed to protect gypsies who were forced to abandon their homes during racial violence in Transylvania,” said the Amnesty report.

Three people were killed by a mob which looted and destroyed gypsy properties. Nobody was charged with the killings and no inquiry was held.
Hawkers raise objections to influx of illegal aliens

BONILE NGOYAZA

About 300 hawkers marched to John Vorster Square police headquarters in Johannesburg yesterday to present a memorandum urging that laws relating to illegal aliens be tightened.

African Council of Hawkers and Informal Businesses president Lawrence Mavundla said 40% of hawkers in Johannesburg were aliens who, because they did not have any immediate family responsibilities, "are prepared to accept virtually anything from buyers".

He said these hawkers held forged documents received from corrupt officials.

He said his organisation had documented evidence that at least 300 Chinese immigrants were promulgated identity documents and trading licences in the period before the elections.

The marchers threatened to police the streets and remove aliens themselves if government continued turning a blind eye.

Mavundla said his organisation would start a national campaign to have illegal aliens removed, although negotiations at a national level would continue.

He said the march had taken place because "there are more problems in the streets than we can handle." Protests had decreased because of the influx.

Chief immigration officer C Vosloo accepted the memorandum.
MASVINGO — In an exodus reminiscent of the Great Trek, South African whites are crossing into Zimbabwe in convoys of as many as 20 minibuses and pick-ups pulling caravans, the Ziana news agency reported yesterday.

A police spokesman manning a road-block on the Masvingo-Mutare highway said some of the visitors appeared to be conservative whites who “could not stand the government of President Nelson Mandela and are looking for land to buy anywhere near a river.”

A leader of one of the convoys, Mr. Honderemin of the Free State, said his entourage was heading for Mozambique via Chumanumanzi in Zimbabwe’s eastern Manicaland province “to scout for better land for our people.”

Most of the convoy vehicles had Free State registration plates.

Masvingo Municipal Caravan Park worker Mr. Cornolius Malambo said he had heard some of the trekkers saying they were heading for either Malawi or Zambia to buy farms and settle there.

“I have been working at this park for the past 21 years but I have never seen so many caravans since the height of the war of liberation in 1978. Last Friday and Saturday were the busiest. We had more than 400 caravans passing through here,” Malambo added.

Customs officials at the Beit Bridge border post could not immediately give the number of South Africans who had entered Zimbabwe in the past week.

Mr. Mandela has asked white South Africans to remain to help in the reconstruction of the country.

Sapa
Immigration: The hurdles facing newcomers get higher

South Africans come first

Only wealthy immigrants and those with specialist skills are really welcome in the new South Africa, reports Cathrin Hennicke

C

LAUDIA and Wolfgang came to South Africa from East Germany two and a half years ago with three small children, a crammed furniture container, the famous plastic East German "Trabant" car and great hopes. Disappointed with German reunification, the two 39-year-olds came in search of a life with fewer laws and less competition.

Their trials and tribulations with dubious employers and a rigid immigration department show that South Africa's days as a paradise for skilled white immigrants are over.

"We hoped to find something similar to the old German Democratic Republic in South Africa," say the two, who prefer not to give their full names because they fear running foul of the law. "We always supported the ANC and thought it would rebuild a kind of socialism we intended to build up a new life."

With degrees in agriculture, they twice got jobs with farmers who took them for a ride. They lost their R10 000 savings and have been unable to find a home.

Wolfgang's work permit runs out next month. "We hoped to get permanent residence. If we don't, we have to go back to Germany. But we definitely don't want to South Africa is our new home."

Sixties and seventies-style white immigration is over, because the authorities are no longer welcoming European immigrants in large numbers. In 1985, no fewer than 28 337 people were welcomed with open arms. Their "qualification" was that they were white. All the Aliens Control Act required of them was that they should "assimilate into the white population of South Africa." Bricklayers, electricians, carpenters — none met with serious difficulties.

Just three years ago a private Johannesburg clinic offered a reward of R400 for every newly recruited white nursing sister. Nurses were lured with free travel and housing subsidies.

Last year, by contrast, a "small amount" was spent setting 9 824 immigrants, according to Pat Panell, acting chief director migration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Ruwan Badenhorst, director of the Maatskappy vir Europese Immigrante (MEI), a private immigrant's aid organisation, says his organisation is struggling to place European immigrants. Only 14 jobs are currently vacant, for "very highly qualified people, mostly in technical and medical fields."

Badenhorst is recruiting mainly in central Europe, but he emphasises that only specialists have a chance. "We are looking for skills which cannot be found in South Africa."

The new immigration policy has hit MEI's coffers. "The company has not received any state subsidies for two or three years. There is no longer an amount in the budget available to it in the form of a grant," says Panell. As a result, MEI has had to close down six of its eight offices in South Africa.

"South Africa and South Africans first" is Panell's interpretation of the government's reconstruction and development programme. "If you want to develop, surely you have to look at the situation of your own citizens," he says.

Finding a new home in South Africa will be easiest for the wealthy in future. According to a 1991 government policy, the "department encourages especially independent persons and industrialists and other entrepreneurs who wish to relocate their existing concerns or establish new concerns in South Africa."

In 1993 it became more difficult for foreigners without local job offers to settle here. They were required to bring a minimum of R700 000 into the country — the previous requirement was R250 000. They also had to invest R350 000 in the economy over a three-year period.

With the setting of ever-higher hurdles, immigration declined in 1993 by nearly 30 percent compared with 1991, and about 75 percent compared with 1985.

"It's getting difficult for immigrants to settle down in the country," a spokesman for the ANC's Department of International Affairs says. "We don't want to prevent people from coming here, but we want better control." With the RDP in mind, the spokesman repeatedly stressed the importance of attracting businessmen to the country.

So what about Claudia and Wolfgang from East Germany? "We know lots of Europeans living like us, very simply, without much money but very, very happy."

Life in this beautiful country is different compared to Germany. Here, family, friendship and the environment seem to count much more than big money. We never want to go back."

Next month they'll know whether they can stay.
SA urged to help refugees

PRETORIA — SA was expected to play its part in solving the world’s refugee problem, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative in SA Kallu Kamuia said yesterday.

Kamuia said SA had about 250,000 refugees from Mozambique and many others from countries such as Zaire, Angola and Zimbabwe.

SA would be a significant contributor to resolving the refugee problem by providing basic needs such as health care and education until refugees were able to return safely to their countries.

Kamuia said it was important that the refugee problem was not seen as an uniquely African problem — it was global.

"The world has witnessed a dramatic rise in the tide of refugees, particularly over the last two decades. In 1970 UNHCR cared for 2.8 million refugees. By 1982 that figure had risen to 11 million people and today it stands at almost 20 million."

For Africa, the refugee problem was not only endemic but had assumed tragic proportions. With 10% of the world’s population, Africa had nearly 20% of the world’s refugee population.

Africa was the least developed of the world’s major regions and the least capable of looking after its millions of refugees and displaced people, he said.

Refugees were mostly the products of conflicts stemming from political, economic and environmental roots as well as from ethnic tensions.

The challenge facing modern African states was alleviating ethnic tensions through mediation and preventing them from turning into violent conflict.

"The emergence of a new and democratic SA which is at peace with itself and constructively engaged with its neighbours (in fields such as commerce, industry and tourism) is likely to reduce tensions in the region and serve as model of national reconciliation," he said. — Sapa
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Illegal immigrants to be 'humanely resettled'

THOUSANDS of illegal immigrants in South Africa will be "sensitively" resettled, according to Deputy Home Affairs Minister Penuel Maduna.

He said his department was working on a policy to ensure humane treatment of the hundreds of thousands of mainly Mozambican illegal aliens who had settled in South Africa since the 1970s.

"We will take proper action in deporting people. But we also have to be sensitive and approach it in a manner as humanely as possible," he told a news conference.

"We are alive to the problems of refugees, having been refugees ourselves."

Local representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees Kalu Kalumya said 2,000 Mozambican refugees had returned home since January and a further 100,000 were due to be repatriated this year.

But, he said, there were about 500,000 Mozambicans who were not officially registered as refugees — Reuter
S Africans 'flee' to Zim

HARARE — Thousands of South Africans have flooded Zimbabwe resorts to flee political violence at home, press and tour agencies said yesterday.

Although official figures were not available, tourism sources believe up to 10,000 families are here for a break from the rough politics now dominating the country, a tourism official, who refused to be named, said.

One of the tourists, Ms Marie Pogoster, said she regretted she would not be voting in the polls but added, “Life is more important than the franchise.”

In Britain, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has warned nationals visiting South Africa about the high level of criminal violence and advised them to be vigilant.

The foreign office said that in the event of a major crisis members of the British community would be advised by British consulates on what steps they should take.

The situation in South Africa was described as volatile but there was no need for a mass evacuation of citizens — Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter
About 200 Portuguese immigrants arrived in Lisbon from South Africa yesterday, some vowing never to return, fueling fears of a panic-stricken exodus before the election. However, most of those arriving said they were merely taking an extended break and would watch the results of the April 28-29 election from a safe distance.

Lisbon is bracing itself for a stampede of Portuguese immigrants if South Africa plunges into chaos after the election. The city has already begun contingency plans to airlift and temporarily accommodate fleeing nationals. — Sapa-Reuters
Emigration up in run-up to polls

Johannesburg — More people are still emigrating from South Africa than entering it in the run-up to the elections.

According to the Central Statistical Services (CSS) in Pretoria, 1,200 people emigrated in January this year compared to 433 over the same period last year, while the number of immigrants dropped from 764 to 484.

This is in contrast to 1990 and 1991 when statistics released indicated that more people settled in South Africa than left the country.

According to figures quoted by the National Manpower Commission, 13,681 people immigrated and 4,688 people emigrated between June 1990 and June 1991, a net gain of 9,001 people. Of that gain, 6,609 people were economically active.

In 1991, some 3,994 professionals, including doctors, engineers, accountants and teachers, immigrated to South Africa, but the CSS has said this figure dropped by about 30% last year.

Human Sciences Research Council social dynamics general manager Dr Lawrence Schlemmer warned earlier this year that up to 230,000 white South Africans were considering leaving the country for good.

Whites are staying put rather than fleeing for safer pastures, despite a barrage of scare rumours before the country's first all-race poll at the end of the month, say travel agents and airlines here.
No huge rush to leave SA

Staff Report

Airlines yesterday disputed claims that there were floods of people leaving the country before the election.

But one airline reported that people were sending their children to Portugal to get them out of the country during the election period.

Reservations officer at Air Portugal, Mrs Bella Gillespie, said there were more children travelling as unaccompanied minors to Portugal than was usual.

The passenger loads on Air France airlines were "pretty normal for this time of the year", according to regional manager Mr David Pegg.

Quantas airline regional manager Mr Peter Roennfeldt said there were still seats available out of the country.

It appears that many Johannesburg residents have taken refuge in Plettenberg Bay, a publicity association spokeswoman said.

Meanwhile, the Cape Education Department is meeting today to provide guidelines for its schools as to when to close.
1000 left SA in February

Durban — Nearly 1000 people packed their bags and left South Africa in February, more than double the number of emigrants for the same period last year.

The Central Statistical Services said in a statement that 975 people emigrated in February, compared to 445 people who emigrated in February last year.

Conversely, the number of immigrants to South Africa in February dropped dramatically. A total of 422 people immigrated here in February this year, compared to 1260 immigrants in the same month last year — a drop of almost two thirds.

The majority of emigrants went to Britain (304 people), Australia (155) and New Zealand (138). — Sapa.
City set for refugee surge

WILLEM STEENKAMP
Weekend Argus Reporter

HUNDREDS, possibly thousands, of political refugees from countries including Somalia, Zaire, Mozambique and Angola are streaming to South Africa following an agreement between the United Nations and the government.

And, many of these refugees are making their way to Cape Town because the city is relatively safe compared to other centres and also because word has spread that free accommodation is readily available here to refugees.

Senior immigration official Jaco Duckitt, known as "Mr Refugee" because of the work he does among refugees who arrive in Cape Town, said the numbers of refugees arriving had increased alarmingly.

"More than 10 refugees arrive in Cape Town a day. We already have more than 100 male Angolans — many with children and wives — in Cape Town. Where they previously arrived in drabs and drags, they are now arriving in groups.

"We have about 35 refugees from Somalia and the number is increasing. Four from the Sudan, 15 from Zaire and we even have one from Liberia."

Mr Duckitt said an agreement was reached between the government and UN officials in September last year under which the government agreed to allow political refugees into South Africa.

Conditions were also set out under which people would qualify for refugee status.

NEW HOME: A group of political refugees who fled to Cape Town because of civil war in their respective countries have found a new home at The Ark, a haven run by Christians at Westlake.

Home Affairs officials get training from the UN on how to handle and process refugees.

Mr Duckitt said that under this system people first would be questioned as to their reasons for coming to South Africa. If they qualified as political refugees, they would be given temporary permits to live and work here.

"We try to encourage political refugees to find work to support themselves and their families as there are no funds available from the government to support these people.

"These political refugees can later apply for political asylum. But, should the situation in their respective countries improve, we would ask them to be voluntarily repatriated to their countries of origin. In such cases, we would supply them with some cash and a free ticket."

Mr Duckitt said that if political refugees refused to return voluntarily to their country of origin, steps would be taken against them under the Aliens Act.

Many of the refugees that arrive in Cape Town find a haven at The Ark in Westlake, run by Pastor Greg Grobler. They stay free of charge at The Ark does not get any money from the government and is dependent solely on donations to do its work.

At The Ark many refugees learn basic skills such as carpentry, welding, panel-beating to enable them to support themselves.

As the word spread that under the UN agreement with the government political refugees would not be summarily returned to their countries of origin, the number of refugees has increased.

Mr Duckitt said he had been monitoring and processing political refugees under the new system for three weeks now. Since then, there had been a vast increase. Most of them fled their countries of origin because of political strife and war.
Portuguese coming in from the cold

THE Portuguese community, one of South Africa's largest white immigrant groups, is coming in from the political wilderness to demand a voice in a new post-apartheid system.

After years of sitting on the margins with no political voice of their own, Portuguese community leaders are trying to win a foothold in the first all-race elections on April 26-28.

The newly formed Luso South African Party (Lusap) aims to capture at least two parliamentary seats to defend the rights of an estimated 400,000 to 700,000 people of Portuguese descent.

"The Portuguese community is one of the largest minority communities here but has never been directly represented in parliament," says António de Gouveia, Lusap's deputy president.

"We can offer the Portuguese community something no one else can — we speak the same language, understand their needs. We can help integrate the community."

He says many among his potential electorate are shopkeepers and small businessmen from around the Johannesburg area. Many are descendants of immigrants from the poor Atlantic island of Madeira who came to South Africa at the start of the century seeking a better life.

Others fled the turmoil in nearby Mozambique and Angola after independence from Portugal in the mid-1970s. Many of the latter group fear similar upheaval after South Africa's first all-race elections. Portuguese diplomats report high numbers of people renewing their passports and taking prolonged holidays.

Lusap hopes to reassure them that someone will look after them if they stay. "We hope Lusap will reduce the number of Portuguese leaving the country and give them a reason to stay," Gouveia says. The close-knit communities defiantly cling to old ways. In suburban south of Johannesburg, grocery shops bearing Portuguese names offer typical fare of olives and spicy chorizo sausage. Many of the older generation barely speak English and football clubs bear the name of teams back home.

"It's this culture that Lusap wants to defend," Gouveia says. He notes that when multiparty negotiators wrote the interim constitution there was no politician interested in adding Portuguese to the list of 11 official languages.

**Protecting Portuguese language**

Other key issues are exchange controls for the many Portuguese sending money back to Europe and protecting Portuguese-language programmes in schools.

It remains to be seen whether this will be enough of a selling card to woo votes away from the ruling National Party, which the Portuguese community has traditionally supported in elections.

President FW de Klerk, campaigning in Natal and Cape regions where the Portuguese community is sizeable, insisted his NP would not lose its Lusophone backing.

Moses Venancio, a political analyst with a Lisbon think-tank, sees the formation of Lusap as an unusual development for a largely apostate community that tends to keep a low profile — or runs when the going gets rough.

"The Portuguese are showing a commitment to the new South Africa by forming their own party. The fact that they are starting a new party is an example to the rest of the Portuguese community to allay fears and could help persuade them to stay."

The Portuguese government is non-committal about Lusap, saying it cannot not involve itself in South African politics.

"We are completely neutral but our general policy is that we encourage all Portuguese citizens or people of Portuguese origin here to fully participate in the new South Africa," Foreign Minister Jose Durao Barroso said on a recent visit.

But he said it would be a mistake for the Portuguese community to form a "political ghetto." — Sapa-Reuters
Angolan refugees flood the Ark

Michel Muller

RELIEF organisations in Cape Town are frantically trying to accommodate an estimated 400 refugees who have fled from Angola, Burundi and Somalia.

"Nobody in the Western Cape has an agenda to pick up refugees," said Father Declan Collins, spokesman for the Don Bosco Hostel for street youths. "There is no refugee organisation, so we keep passing them on to different places. There is no specific organisation to take up their cause."

The Ark, formerly a derelict TB hospital which houses the destitute and indigent, is temporarily accommodating 60 Angolans, mainly young men.

"There is nowhere for them to go," said Black Sash advice office co-ordinator Bastienne Klein. "In the past three weeks there have been two, three, sometimes five a day arriving. We're dealing with people with nothing."

"The situation is going to become worse and there are no facilities. The problem is, whose responsibility are they?" she said.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) by virtue of two agreements signed last year, is custodian of refugees to South Africa, along with the Department of Home Affairs, which handles the paperwork.

UNHCR official Philip Karani spent four days in Cape Town last week holding talks with relief organisations and Home Affairs. But UNHCR chief of missions Kallu Kalumuya said: "I do not foresee a refugee camp being set up by the UNHCR in the western Cape. We seek to keep refugees in their country of asylum rather than moving them on."

Declan said though the UNHCR had attended refugee committee meetings, it could not "come up with cash. It's only advice at the moment. The UN has a certain format, but they are conscious of the problem. They told us to get our act together and get a proposal to them."

Home Affairs media officer Eliza Mathabula confirmed the refugees did not receive support "other than permission to reside temporarily in South Africa."

Declan said the Angolans were avoiding the UN refugee camp in Oshir, Namibia, where conditions were said to be "bad", and coming to Cape Town. He said the first group of Angolans was referred last October to the Trauma Centre in Cowley House, Woodstock, a former hospice for exiles.

The Angolans at the Ark, fleeing what has been described as the biggest and bloodiest war in the world, said a lot of women get caught by the MPLA or Unita. They related rumours from Oshir that it was "going very badly with people there."

"Something nasty is going on up there in Angola and Namibia. We get horrifying stories of women being beaten and raped," said Declan.

Kalumuya responded: "The refugee camps are not five-star hotels."

"At least Namibia has put resources aside to handle refugees. Conditions may not be ideal, but we do have monitors there."

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Uncertainty provokes fourth brain drain

Hazel Friedman

With a new dispensation on our doorstep, many academics are beginning to seek greener pastures abroad. It's a sticky subject, probably one which many institutions would prefer to avoid, particularly those renowned for their long-standing struggle against apartheid. And there's a sad irony to the issue, given that South Africa is on the brink of achieving a long-awaited goal.

But right now, times are tough for academics. Faced with job overload, they're expected to help overcome the legacy of apartheid, assist the victims of Bantu Education and maintain global levels of academic excellence at once. Universities are tightening their purse strings and posts are being frozen, which inevitably increases the workload. Their salaries cannot compete with their overseas counterparts. There are the recent cutbacks in health services, the effects of which are being strongly felt in medical schools, where it is now feared that essential technology will soon be out of reach.

Understandably, academics — like all South Africans — are uncertain about the future, and in particular about the future of the university institution itself.

And the response of some has been to move on to more secure pastures. The University of Cape Town Medical School at Groote Schuur has already lost both heads of thoracic and orthopaedic surgery. According to a senior lecturer at UCT, who requested anonymity, their departure is directly related to the financial cutbacks. At other traditionally liberal institutions such as the University of the Witwatersrand and University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, it is common knowledge among staff that several academics are applying for posts overseas.

Professor Arleen Fordor, acting Dean of UCT's Medical School, acknowledges a sense of anxiety on the part of university staff. "The ANC document on health targets primary health care as a top priority, which is absolutely correct. But at the same time, core academic institutions should also be allowed to remain intact. At this stage, we're not quite sure what to expect."

Webster identifies three brain drain periods in recent South African history after the Sharpeville massacre, in 1976 and from 1985-1987, during the state of emergency. "We are about to enter a fourth phase," he says, "but this one, unlike the previous three, is not driven by moral abhorrence of apartheid. It constitutes, rather, a pragmatic, reactive approach to the situation."

Statistics, however, paint another picture. From the period 1989-1993, the turnover of white male academics from Wits rose substantially from 1989-1991 but is now at its lowest level in five years. Female staff statistics reveal a similar pattern.

Dr Derek Swemmer, deputy registrar of Wits, notes "an increase in the influx of cited academics as well as expatriates from African countries."

But this influx also appears to be causing uncertainty and tensions within university circles. Says the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations' Dr John Lewis: "Third World academics are coming to South Africa, for economic reasons, for example from countries like Uganda where there are more academics than can be employed."

These academics have been met with a mixed reception. On the one hand, explains Lewis, they have been positively received in rural areas, where they bring with them the fruits of a UK-based education. So whether they're going or coming, academic staff are feeling the strain of the not-quite-old-not-yet-new South Africa.
Jitters over future of Portuguese in new SA

LISBON — Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva says he is confident that the economy will recover this year, but he is anxious about the future of South Africa, where half a million Portuguese immigrants live.

"We are expecting an economic recovery in 1994," the 54-year-old economics professor told Reuters in an interview.

"Export orders for Portuguese firms are improving very rapidly and we have some good expectations in tourism," Mr Cavaco Silva said, reaffirming his prediction of one to two percent economic growth this year.

Recent data indicates the Portuguese economy may have contracted 1.3 percent last year, much more than the centre-right government previously thought.

But he expressed concern that an upset in South Africa's transition to non-racial democracy could trigger an exodus of the half million Portuguese immigrants who live there.

"I do hope that it is possible for the whole Portuguese community to continue there and give a contribution to the development of the country, but we are not sure about the future in South Africa," he said.

Nearly a million Portuguese settlers left Angola and Mozambique when those countries gained independence in 1975 and plunged into civil war. Mr Cavaco Silva said he hoped the process would not be repeated in South Africa.

"We would have some difficulties in receiving such a large number of Portuguese as those who are now in South Africa, but of course the Portuguese frontiers will always be open for them," he said.

Mr Cavaco Silva, who has been prime minister since 1985, said UN-mediated peace talks between the Angolan government and the rebel movement Unita were making slow progress.

"Some progress has been achieved, but not enough," he said.

"It is necessary to achieve a political reconciliation and now this is the difficult part of the negotiation," he said.

He appealed to the international community to put more pressure on the two sides to end the 18-year-old civil war.

"The number of people dying in Angola is much higher than the number of people dying in Bosnia," he noted.

Mr Cavaco Silva, who visits Britain this week and China, Hong Kong and Macau in April, said he would mediate in the row between London and Beijing over Britain's decision to introduce more democracy in Hong Kong before its handover in 1997.

"The UK does not need the mediation of Portugal," he said. "I am sure the present difficulties in Hong Kong will be overcome."

Mr Cavaco Silva said he was looking forward to talks with Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten and hoped for good cooperation between Hong Kong and Portugal's nearby enclave Macau, which reverted to Chinese rule in 1999.

"In Macau the transition is developing in a very normal way. We have some difficulties, but we are negotiating with the Chinese without too many problems," he said.

The prime minister said the main points of contention were the status of civil servants in Macau after the hand-over and the implementation of certain Portuguese laws during a 50-year period when China will rule Macau under a special statute.

Mr Cavaco Silva accused Indonesia of failing to honour a pledge to improve human rights in East Timor as part of confidence building measures between the two countries.

"Our efforts are concentrated on human rights in the territory because in fact Indonesia is not respecting what she accepted last year in Geneva," he said.

Indonesia invaded and annexed the former Portuguese colony in 1975, but its rule is not recognised by the United Nations and Portugal continues to demand that its 750,000 people should be allowed to choose independence if they wish.

The Portuguese and Indonesian foreign ministers are due to meet again in May under UN auspices to discuss the dispute — Sapa-Reuters.
Cypriots leaving SA in thousands

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Cypriots are returning to their native island in their thousands, in spite of their belief that they would find a better life in South Africa.

According to a report in the Observer newspaper yesterday, 5,000 Cypriots have returned in the past three years — and another 5,000 are expected in the first four months of this year.

Their reasons, said the newspaper, were a combination of growing prosperity in Cyprus — now a booming holiday island "knocking on the European Community's door" — and a fear of civil war in South Africa when the black majority took power.

The newspaper describes the views of the older generation of South African Cypriots as "sometimes racist.

One returnee, Costas Neophytou, explained "I'm not saying that the blacks can't rule, but it will be 300 years before they are ready."

He said other Cypriots gave as reasons falling property values and standards of living in South Africa, and the report said their return was breathing new life into many villages that were withering from a creeping exodus.

However, second- and third-generation Cypriots who were born in South Africa are "better educated, more liberal and less willing" to live in Cyprus.

Some say they will go to racial warfare camps.

But Dimitris Hadjnestoras, of the SA Cypriots Association, predicted a second wave of emigration from the island if South Africa became a peaceful, multiracial democracy.
Thousands look like leaving SA

LSD ('look see and decide') trips increase

KEITH ROSS
Weslink Argus Correspondent

THOUSANDS of South Africans — many of them young professionals — have travelled overseas in recent months on 'look-and-see' trips before deciding whether to emigrate.

Many are clearly considering new homes overseas because of the uncertainty facing this country, say travel agents here.

'They are going on what I call LSD trips — look, see and decide trips,' said Remiles Travel managing director Lilian Boyle. 'It is very sad, but I believe a lot of them will not return. Others have obviously already made up their minds to emigrate.'

Mr Boyle is a representative of an overseas airline recently and he was astounded by the number of one-way tickets to New Zealand he had sold this year.

'New Zealand is one of the most popular countries at the moment. They seem to be employing certain categories of professionals. Other young people are going to Canada, Australia or the United Kingdom. And a lot of Portuguese nationals are going back to Europe,' he said.

Mrs Boyle believed thousands of South Africans had emigrated or gone on LSD trips overseas in recent months. 'And probably quite a few more will still go. Some will, of course, be back. They will find that the grass is not really greener over there.'

Her views were cautiously supported by the managing director of Nedtravel, Gordon Young. 'There were more departures from South Africa last year than ever before. It is estimated that last year's departures were up by 20-25 percent on 1992. And 1992 was well up on the previous year.'

Further to the last two years there has been tremendous growth in travel out of South Africa,' he said.

Mr Young was reluctant to look much of this travel to emigration. 'But my gut feeling says a substantial number of people have gone.'

'After talking to various consulates it does seem that there has been quite a rise in numbers leaving the country ahead of the elections.'

Another managing director, John Bentor of Wilson Collect, said his company dealt largely with business travel and had not noticed a marked increase in overseas bookings. 'We have had some requests from people wanting to be out of the country at the time of the elections, from about April 22 to May 10. Not many, just a handful.'

One managing director, Alan Luna, of Concord Travel, believed reports of people leaving were greatly exaggerated.

'We do mainly corporate business,' he said. 'For us it has been business as usual. I don't believe people are emigrating. But we certainly deal with the man on the street.'

NEW CITIZEN: Lovely Natalie Ferreira, 21, a holidaymaker from Madera, has fallen in love with Cape Town and has decided to stay. She's one of the entrants hoping to win a flat in Uno by taking the idea South Western Cape beauty pageant crown. Natalie enjoys horse riding, going to the beach and working out at the gym doing aerobics. Photo: Andrew Botha, Weslink Argus
Health professionals scurry abroad

Vuyo Mvoko

POLITICAL instability and low pay are driving highly skilled South African health professionals into exile.

Physiotherapists, occupational therapists and professional nurses with a degree are the special target of overseas employers, says recruiting agent Ron Seymour, who processes 100 foreign job applications a year.

The main destinations are Canada and America, which need 20 000 of these health workers.

"A brain drain has already happened," says Lo-an Roux, editor of the South African Society of Physiotherapy's Journal, Physio Forum. Roux believes that "a lot of people do not want to be involved in the upsets of the revolution."

Some professionals later return to South Africa, but there are fears that, influenced by South Africa's political upheavals, more may settle abroad.

Advertising consultant Rory McNamara says overseas employers are prepared to spend huge sums on advertising because of the overwhelming and immediate response. Advertising has become more aggressive, and includes full-page ads in professional magazines.

In contrast to what one occupational therapist called "pretty shocking" local salaries — R2,286 a month for physiotherapists with four-year university degrees — packages in the US include a salary of at least R36,000 (R122,000) a year, a fully insured company car or down payment on a new car, free air tickets and relocation expenses, free accommodation of up to a year, and health and professional liability insurance.

Additional benefits may include help in acquiring drivers' licences, permanent housing and bursaries for further education.

Recruitment agencies are doing a roaring trade. On average, they charge 12 percent of each recruit's annual salary for their services. Fly-by-night recruitment agencies are also said to be mushrooming.

For physios and occupational therapists, the application process takes between three and four months. Recruits write an "acceptance test" in their adoptive country, which most South Africans are said to pass with flying colours.

Local physio Joanne Enslein did her postgraduate studies in America and spent two years practising in a general hospital. She goes back to the US to work each year, earning $440 (R136) an hour.

Enslein said America offered unique opportunities for skills upgrading on new therapeutic techniques and advanced technology.

Commenting on the exodus, Professor Murtel Goodman, head of physiotherapy at both Wits University and Johannesburg Hospital, said: "There is worldwide shortage of physiotherapists. It makes no sense that cleaners at South African Breweries want a minimum wage of R1,800 a month, when our graduates get R2,286 after four years of BSc training."
Perth just like home, say settlers

The Argus Foreign Service
MELBOURNE. — Perth is a "place just like home" for thousands of South Africans, the Melbourne Age says today.

The city has attracted 20 percent of the 42,000 South Africans who have migrated in the past 15 years and their presence is much more apparent there than in Sydney or Melbourne.

"South Africans choose Perth because it's so much like South Africa," said Colin Walker, vice-president of the Indaba Club. The club, named after the Zulu word for a business conference of native tribes, helps new arrivals to settle in.

The newspaper says almost all the immigrants are white and English-speaking, more than one-third are professionals and many are Jewish. For instance, more than half the students at one Jewish school are from South Africa.

At least 350 families have settled in the suburb of Noranda, which has become known as "Little Johannesburg." Noranda is a clean, broad-street, up-market area only 14 years old, 6 km from central Perth and minutes from the sea.

Mayor John D'Orazio described the South Africans as "magnificent people, community-minded and very welcome".
Slight rise in immigration

There has been a slight increase in the number of immigrants arriving in South Africa from 8,800 in 1992 to 8,900 from January to October last year.

A spokesman for the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria said yesterday they had not yet received figures for the last two months of 1993.

He was unable to supply figures for emigration, as the Department of Home Affairs no longer recorded the number of people leaving the country permanently.
Clamp on boats

New law aims to stop flight of money in SA yacht sales

By DALE GRANGER

THE government is clamping down on a growing method of capital flight — dubbed the “duck run” — as more and more South Africans are selling their fixed assets and sailing overseas in luxury yachts.

Yachting and Reserve Bank officials said this week that many yacht owners saw the economic climate and political uncertainty as the ideal opportunity to sell their assets and go cruising for a few years.

Many did not want to emigrate as they hoped to return to the country, the officials said.

Customs and Excise Commissioner Mr Dan Colesky said from Pretoria yesterday that sailing a yacht abroad was one of the easiest means of slipping capital out of South Africa.

Some yacht owners were selling their boats overseas without repatriating the money, as required by law, he said.

“We accept it can happen and does happen, but it is extremely difficult to police. People leave the country temporarily on yachts but we don’t keep a record of what they have taken out and whether or not it comes back,” Mr Colesky said.

“No country has ever been able to stop this type of fraud.”

However, the government has cracked down. Legislation passed on January 1 means that yachtsmen sailing “on holiday” to any destination except Mozambique and Angola require special Reserve Bank clearance to obtain foreign currency to leave the country, the Cape Times learnt this week.

Now, the Reserve Bank has to be satisfied the yacht will return to the country within six months of departure.

Previously, yacht owners could sail on cruises to any destination in the world for less than six months and only had to fill in a form at a bank to obtain foreign currency.

Similarly, travellers taking cars, caravans, trailers and horses home out of the country can only travel as far as Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe without having to obtain clearance from the Reserve Bank.

Mr John Poole, general manager of exchange control at the Reserve Bank, said yesterday that people had “abused” the old system, which made it “easy for them to move assets out of the country without putting up any barrier or question at all.”

The system was “now in the hands of the Reserve Bank, which has to be satisfied”.

He said the new laws were aimed at “disrupting the system”.

Mr Colesky said the legislation had provoked a storm of criticism, with some yachtmen saying it was forcing people to become “crooks” by stating their destinations at Angola or Mozambique but sailing elsewhere.

Cruising Association of SA secretary Mr Eric Wells slammed the new legislation this week, saying it “discriminates against the not-so-rich”.

He said 95% of his members are genuine people dreaming of an overseas cruise but they have to sell their houses and assets and put the money into their boats to finance the trip.

“This now means that only the really wealthy can afford to do so,” he said.

About 200 yachts are expected to sail overseas on cruises this summer — mainly from Durban to Indian Ocean islands and from Cape Town to the Caribbean, Europe and South America.

It is understood that at least 70 of these yachts are jointly registered.
JOHANNESBURG — Most South Africans who leave the country do not emigrate but take extended stays abroad, an emigration expert said here on Thursday night.

Speaking at a seminar on emigration organised by moving company Elliott International, lawyer Mr Evan Green said more people extended visits abroad than became immigrants.

The seminar was attended by more than 300 people.

Speakers dealt with ways of getting residence permits and the difficulties that could be encountered. Most warned about immigration experts who would not refund money if the application was unsuccessful.

Elliott managing director Mr Tom Ansley said his company was bringing more people into South Africa than they were moving out.

"People are still leaving, but not in such great numbers as there were in 1987," he said. — Sapa
When a doctor becomes a social problem

Hundreds of doctors from eastern Europe, the Asian subcontinent and African states have poured into South Africa over the past two years, generating a furor amount of controversy.

The steady stream of local doctors from state hospitals—either to private hospitals or lucrative posts abroad—left us with a critical shortage of doctors in the state sector.

By sweeping the examination requirements for foreign-trained doctors to obtain and not register in April 1990, the South African Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) opened the floodgates to new migrant doctors. After a country was at an unprecedented level to fill vacant posts in urban, peripheral and "bantwana" state hospitals.

Of the 1,000 foreign-trained doctors who came into the country from April 1990 to December last year, 1,000 were immigrants. A small percentage of the remaining 200 were returning claims, the rest were South Africans who, for various reasons, had studied abroad.

Most immigrant doctors are from eastern Europe, the second-largest group is from Africa and the third from Pakistan, Bangladesh and India. A few are from the Middle East.

Commonwealth SAMDC-regulated doctor

The council was addressing this particular topic of the doctor shortage. You must consider that 1,000 doctors are now training thousands of patients a day when before these people were without medical care.

Now health groups like the South African Healthworkers' Congress (Sahco) and the National Medical and Dental Association (NMDA) are concerned about the lack of available posts for returning students.

"We believe training posts must be given in the first instance to South Africans—either qualifying here or abroad," says Dr Aslam Davaro, Sahco's public relations secretary. "We have no problem accepting foreigners if there are available posts, but at the moment there are 1,000 posts blocked and a large number of South Africans who qualified abroad are sitting without jobs.

After meeting with the African National Congress' health department, the Medical Association of South Africa, the Overseas Medical Graduates' Association (Omega) and the Unite Group—the umbrella body for progressive organizations, including Sahco and Omega—the SAMDC reinstated the examination requirements last month. The council and other health bodies are now working out a new entrance procedure which will streamline the requirements for foreign-trained graduates, with a possible bias towards returning South Africans.

Meanwhile, local doctors are grumbling that many migrant doctors, who graduate from institutions with vastly differing standards, don't make the grade. Problems often arise from an inability to communicate, says Omega security-guarded Hadi Sow. An important component of the entrance examination is an English language paper. "The correct answer may be given, but might not be understood. This has happened in the past and the results have been disastrous.

The overseas doctors' numbers are enormous. Some people say that the country is "a garden of young doctors" who have not been able to find jobs in their home countries. The Soweto branch of the South African Medical Association (SAM) has been flooded with letters from overseas doctors who have been rejected.

"We face a critical shortage of doctors in South Africa," says Soweto. "We are looking for better working conditions and salaries, which is a fair thing. We can't just keep them here, we should limit their period of entry and show an element of responsibility to the countries they come from.

"As an African doctor recently employed at Baragwanath spent 10 years working in Zambia before coming to South Africa. He has muddled, was attacked by the high standards, the better salary and the challenge of practicing medicine where you have a connection of Third and First worlds."

Immigrant doctors feel they are often over-qualified for their posts. Local doctors say the new arrivals lack experience and take posts away from jobless South Africans.

By PHILIPPA DASON

Some experts, like the absence of water-tight evidence of criminal or general negligence, a formal complaint at source. He cites the case of a foreign doctor who has not been peaceable of getting a new position.

The South African Medical and Dental Council (SAMDC) said in a statement that it had not noticed the presence of some brilliant surgeons from other European countries.

Many immigrant doctors occupy some of the most senior posts in hospitals and—at least in the case with many African doctors—are often over-qualified for the posts they take up.

A Polish doctor employed in a Johannesburg government hospital for the past 10 years says he Polish colleagues—who undergo training of a high standard compared with other European countries like the United States, in general fail to fill the expectations of the council and hospital authorities. However, some other lack practical experience or are unused to the "free market in hard work" coming from socialized backgrounds where remuneration is guaranteed.

Hillbrow Hospital doctor says health workers have voiced genuine complaints about racist behavior. "They come here and work in black hospitals and treat black patients like criminals in a shaft.

"I have seen my own eyes in the obstetricians and gynaecologists' wards, black women exposed during physical examinations to obscene degree. The women, generally less educated and as a result, offer no complaints.

A skilled local doctor employed at a Tshwane Provincial Administration Hospital says the foreign doctors are docile and are working as "cooking doctors." The influx of foreign doctors has watered down the quality of doctors employed in the state sector. "We feel we're being flouted about by the state. We now battle to find a representative group because these recent immigrants just don't want to make problems for themselves.

"The flow of doctors into South Africa from other parts of the continent, particularly Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Uganda and Ghana, are crowding towards the brass drain of much-needed professionals in the rest of Africa.

"We are part of the continent and we need an African approach. There are other African countries more necessary than ours," says Davaro. "African doctors are coming here for better working conditions and salaries—which is a fair thing. We can't keep them here, we should limit their period of entry and show an element of responsibility to the countries they come from.

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Kiwis aim to clip wings of South Africans on 'chicken run'

The Argus Foreign Service

WELLINGTON — Former opponents of whites-only rugby tours from South Africa are trying to whip up a backlash against South African migrants settling in New Zealand, calling on them to stay at home and rebuild their country.

A new pressure group, Stop White South Africans Today (SWAT), has been launched to protest against white immigrants.

Dick Cutburt, a former head of the Halt All Racist Tours group (HART), said the new arrivals were often highly skilled, but they had gained their skills "under apartheid, paid for by the majority of the country".

Mr Cutburt accused the migrants of "running away from democracy" and suggested that only those who had fought apartheid or been victims of it should be allowed in.

"For 300 years white people have run South Africa. Now black people are saying, 'Hey, we're going to run our country from now on,' and all these people are jumping ship. We don't want people like that here," he said.

His remarks prompted the Race Relations Conciliator, a government-funded office, to warn that any attempt to single out South Africans could be deemed racist.

Migrants already in New Zealand were clearly bemused by the attacks, most having settled into their new lives quietly and without fuss.

But one, Judy Joubert, who organises seminars for potential migrants, called SWAT "an interesting form of bigotry".

The Immigration Minister, Roger Maxwell, said there were no plans to revise immigration procedures.
CAPE TOWN — Black Americans are immigrating to SA — which they see as a land of economic opportunity — and more are expected after the election, said Johannesburg businesswoman Opheba Jatta yesterday.

As white South Africans continue to emigrate, black Americans are waiting to buy up their business interests, Jatta claimed. “I know of at least 30 black Americans here already and there will be more coming after the election. We have a network and I get phone calls all the time,” she said.

Jatta, a black American, came to SA in 1987 and now runs an investment company. “For black Americans it is just like coming home. They are not scared of a black government because we have lived under black local government at home. We are not scared of crime because we were raised with crime. And there is less chance of racism here because the majority of South Africans are black. In the US only 10% are black, so over there we had nine out of 10 chances of being discriminated against,” Jatta said.

She said most inquiries were from people wanting to set up franchise businesses.

Jatta said she had also had calls from black people in London and Nigeria who were interested in moving to SA.

“Look, it is a lovely country. But more importantly, it works. The taxes work, the phones work, the banking works — there is all this opportunity and there is First World technology as well.”

A recent article in the Wall Street Journal said black Americans were capitalizing on the local "chicken run" and moving here to get better jobs and a higher standard of living than in the US.
A land where hope dies young

Illegal life

South Africa is not the land of milk and honey. Illegal immigrants find things are much better than at home.
Starvation Fuels a Growing Tide of Desperate Refugees

By ROGER MANNING

There is no definitive figure from hunger on how many people are suffering from famine, but it is estimated that over 50 million are in need of food relief. The situation in Ethiopia is particularly grave, with reports of widespread malnutrition and death. The government has been criticized for its slow response to the crisis, and international aid organizations are working to provide assistance.

In a border area opposite of the central African country of Eritrea, a young woman and her child struggle to survive. The woman is desperate to find food for her child, who is suffering from severe malnutrition. She has walked for miles through the desert, hoping to find a source of water or food. She knows that if she does not find something soon, her child will die. She is one of many desperate people who are forced to make this dangerous trek in search of survival.

The United Nations has called for urgent action to address the crisis in Ethiopia and other affected countries. They are appealing for immediate food aid and medical assistance to help save the lives of millions of people. The international community must act quickly to prevent a humanitarian disaster.
The 'pass laws' keep on prowling

Any junior policeman may arrest you at any time... and deport you as an illegal alien. You have no right to appeal

Eddie Koch
in Fitzgeralds the Alkins Act, a draconian apartheid-era law that's still in force

Who was sent back where

WITH the bogy of apartheid still haunting the country, the Soweto mass arrests continue. In recent weeks the Home Affairs Department has sent four South Africans back to Mozambique, and there have been many more deportations. Many of these deportations were not legal, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

A recent report by the UNHCR stated that the South African government had deported thousands of people without due process and without just cause. The report also stated that the deportations were often carried out in a brutal and inhumane manner, with people being forced to leave their homes and families and sent to foreign countries where they may face further persecution.

Sibusiso Nxumalo
tells us of the plight of those sent back to Mozambique.

The invisible fugitives for whom Jo'burg is paradise

A comment by Edwin, a Nigerian now living illegally in Johannesburg and studying for his PhD, sums up the pressures driving many from distant African countries to South Africa. "It's much better than at home. At least there are still some jobs and there aren't too many people here. Johannesburg, and particularly the city centre, has become a haven for Nigerians, Ghanaians, and other Africans. For whom South Africa seems a land of opportunity."

I interviewed four illegals who entered the country this year, and found it quite easy to enter the country and did not think they would be traced easily by immigration officials. The classic method is to enter the country as a tourist and simply go to ground. One of the largest illegal groups is Zairean — the influx started in 1991 with the fall of Mobutu Sese Seko's regime and maintaining sanctuary in the country. Another sizable group comes from Zambians. Repression of student activists in the run-up to the country's recent democratic election sparked an exodus to the south.

A Zairean immigrant who did not want to be named said he had come to South Africa on holiday and had decided to stay. "I came to visit my brother who came to South Africa when there was unrest in Zaire. I liked it here. While her brother is studying at Witwatersrand University on a valid study permit, she is doing an English course at the same institution.

Speaking from a Hillbrow flat, she said she had been here for over two years and had not been bothered by immigration officials. She said she had found that many people from her home town, Lubumbashi, were also living illegally in Johannesburg.

Another Zairean interviewed in Hillbrow said he had organised a false identity document. "Me and my friends have organised ourselves into a family — we help one another. Sometimes we have to find documents for people so that the police do not trouble them," he said. He added that most of his friends entered the country on travel visas and had not gone back to Zaire.

Some are prepared to buy a return ticket — a requirement for a tourist visa — as the price of illegal immigration. Said Edwin: "I was told to buy a return ticket before being given a visa. I knew I was not going to use it but I bought it anyway."

Most of the immigrants I spoke to said they fled from poverty in their own countries. Some of them now fend for themselves in Johannesburg, working as hawkers, mending clothing and shoes.

Edwin believes the new government will give more leniency to people who settle here illegally. "We should be more welcome by a black government," he said.

can appeal against the impending deportation so that his work permit can be renewed. So, I am told it is too late. He must now be sent home. Back in Mozambique he can apply for asylum. The chances are slim, but he has a right to a legal recourse against those kinds of decisions. Section 55 says "no court of law shall have any jurisdiction to review any decision of the Minister or an immigration officer or a master of a ship performed or issued under this Act." 

As I leave the office, a man in the corridor slips me a note: "Please phone my number," he writes. The man who answers the phone to tell the man who sells popcorn in the street outside the factory to tell my wife I will be going back this week.

The invisible fugitives — who Jo'burg is paradise

Sibusiso Nxumalo

tells us of the plight of those sent back to Mozambique.

The Black Sash dealt with a case where a man was arrested and evicted because, according to the arresting officer, "he walked like a foreigner." This is arrest and deportation by whim. That law that makes it possible is the Apartheid Control Act of 1991, possibly the most draconian apartheid-era law on the statute books. It gives any police officer or immigration official the right to declare anyone suspected of being an illegal immigrant a "prohibited person." That alien must then be removed from the country. It is up to the individual to prove his or her innocence.

The power this gives junior bureaucrats over the destinies of ordinary men and women was revealed during a visit to the Aliens Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs in Johannesburg. In one of the offices, on the third floor of a grey building in Commissioner Street, a well-built young man from Mozambique is stripped to the waist. He is shadow boxing while an immigration official questions him: "If it is true you can box and get a job in a gym here, you must break this chair. Then maybe I'll let you stay."

I explain the predicament of Joas Baloyi to the official and ask if he would be willing to talk to me. He agrees.

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